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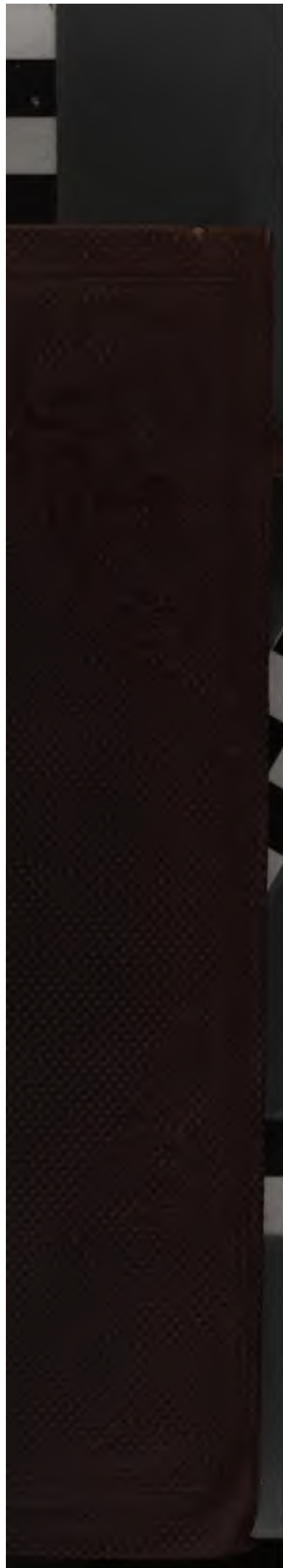
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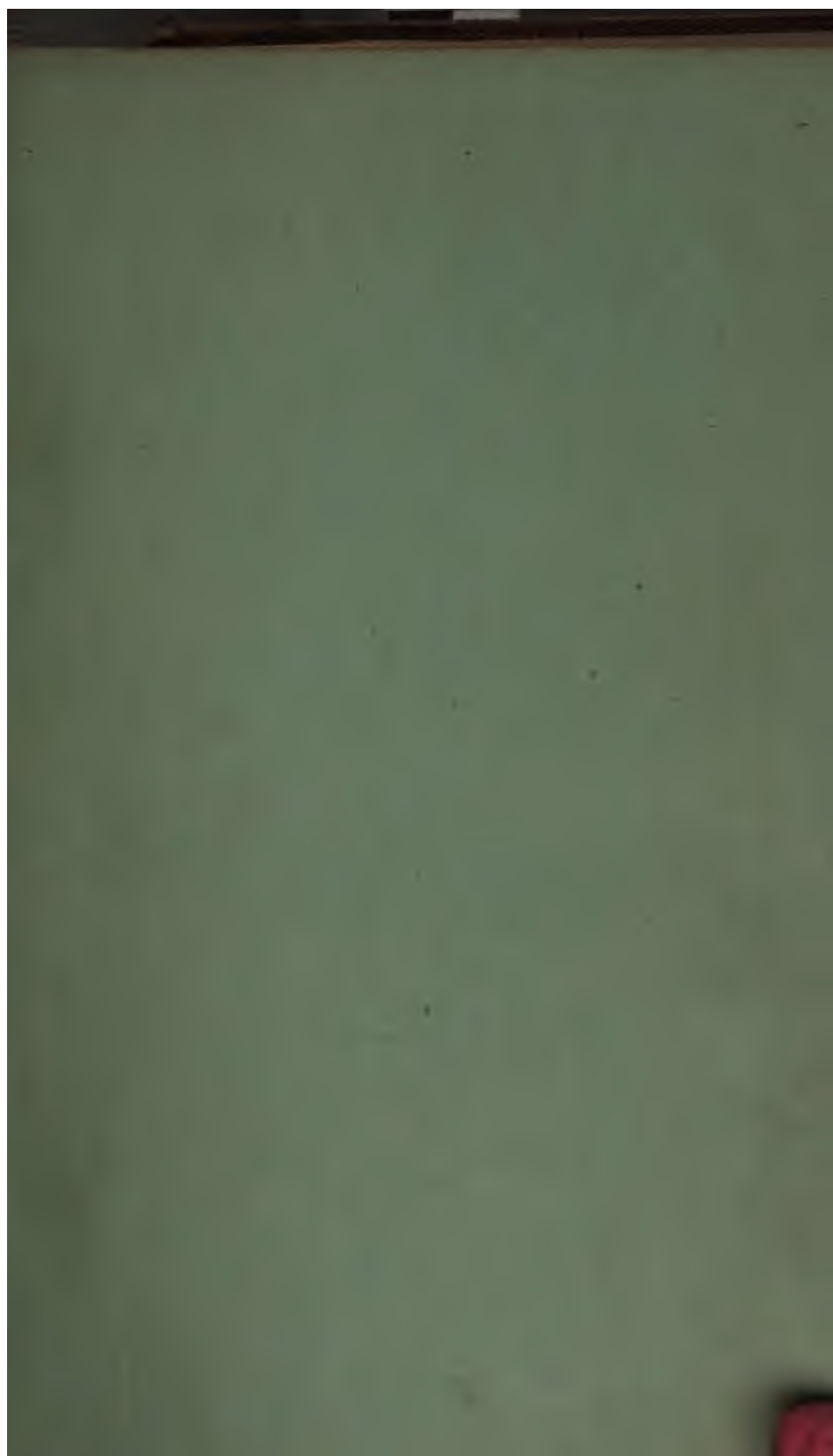
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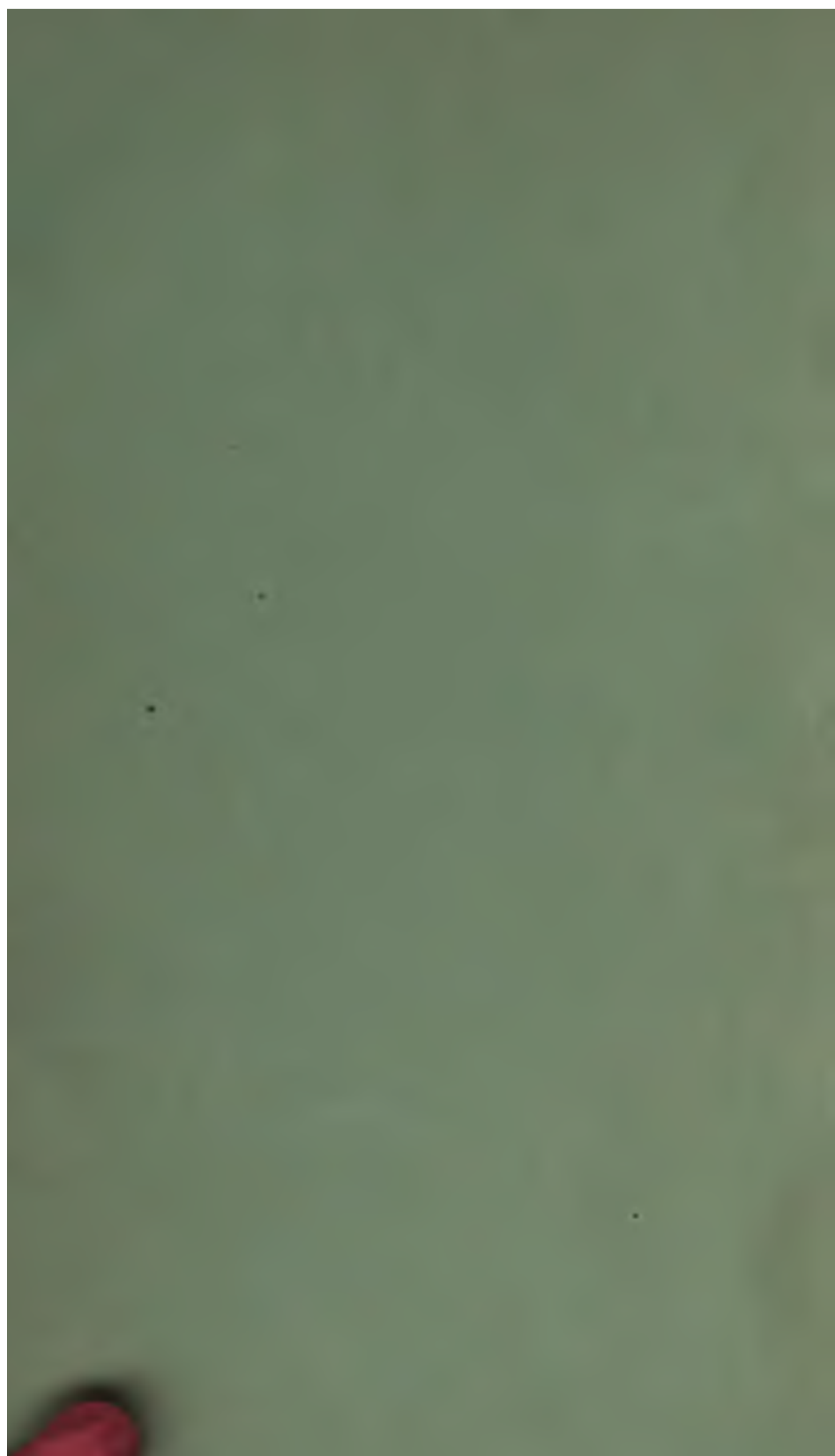


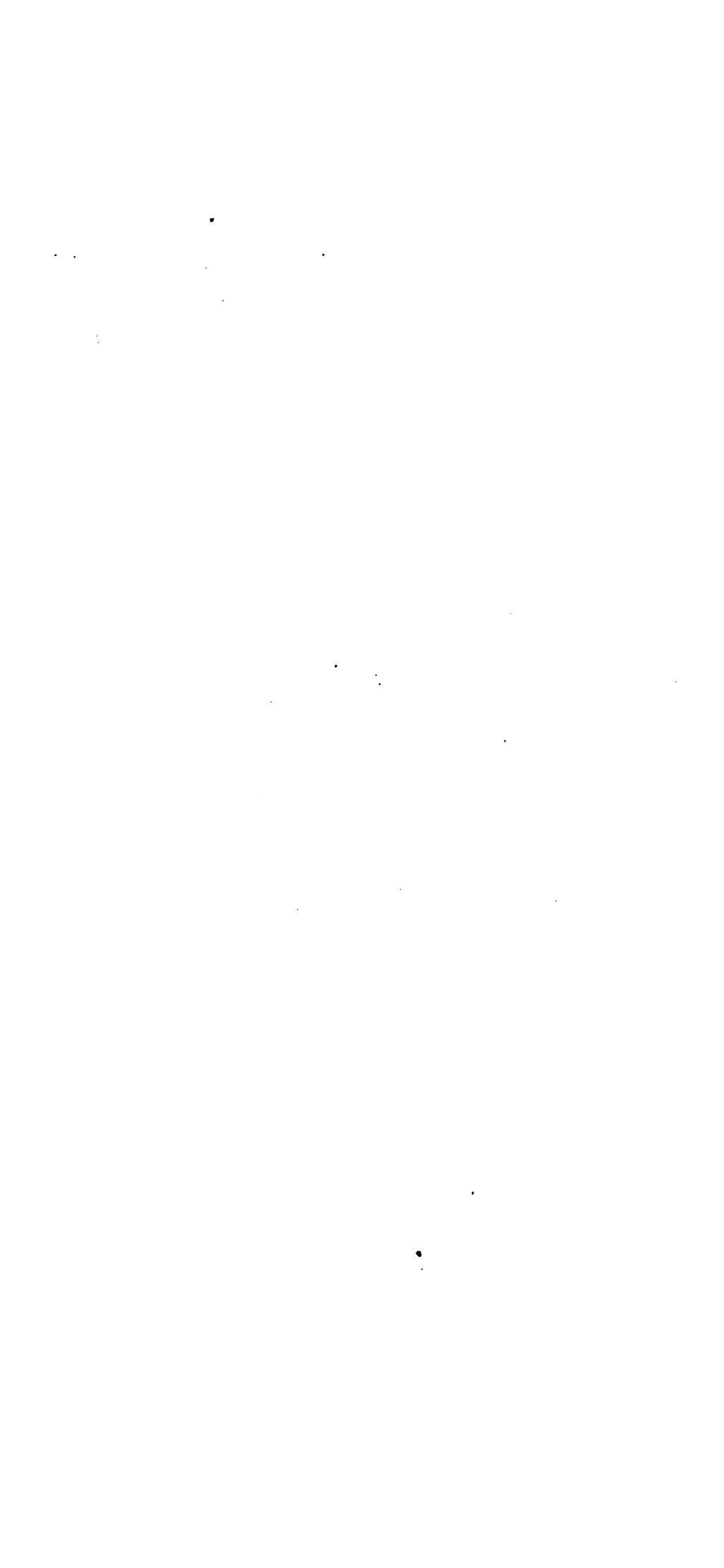
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REPORTS  
OF THE  
ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL  
FOR THE INSANE.



1847—1862.

CHICAGO:  
F. FULTON & CO., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.  
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THE obvious importance of preserving the historical records of a permanent institution has led to the republication of these Reports. The interest of such documents is often found even greater after they have become matter of history than while they were only serving to note the events of a succession of brief periods. There are some special reports, made by legislative committees, during the period embraced in these regular issues, which are not deemed of sufficient importance to be preserved. The extraordinary labors and adventures of Miss D. L. Dix, in collecting the facts on which her memorial was based, appear both in the light of history and romance, and, so exclusively was the design her own, that, outside of the sphere of her own labors, there will be found little of historical value which does not appear in these pages. The appearance of future volumes is earnestly enjoined on those to whom the institution will be entrusted.

COMPILER.

ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, }  
*Jacksonville, February 23, 1863.* }



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## MEMORIAL OF MISS DIX.

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*To the Honorable the Senate and  
House of Representatives of the State of Illinois :*

GENTLEMEN: Your serious consideration of the afflicted condition of a numerous and fast increasing class of sufferers in the State of Illinois, is very earnestly solicited. I refer to the insane; to those from whom the healthful exercise of the intellectual faculties is withdrawn; and who, through these disabilities, are alike incapable of self-government, and self-care. I may be urgent—importunate; but this cause sanctions urgency, and justifies importunity.

Insanity is no longer regarded as the *extinction* of the mind; a disease hopeless and incurable; but proceeding from physical causes, which disable the brain for a time from the correct exercise of those functions through which the mind is represented: And this malady is subject to successful physical treatment, as surely as a fever, or other common bodily disease.

In view of ascertaining the condition and necessities of these miserable fellow-beings, I have the past summer journeyed over no inconsiderable portion of the State, visiting some of the northern, central and southern districts; and prevented only by severe and protracted illness the last autumn, from a more complete course of inquiry and observation.

Scenes of misery have met my view, which no language, however vividly combined, can adequately describe. In addition to what I have witnessed, distressing circumstances have been communicated through reliable sources, as existing in private families; which yield additional evidence that this appalling malady is making sure advances throughout the country. It is not confined to rank, age, sex, or condition. *All* are liable to its attacks; and *all* are directly concerned to secure means for its cure. This can be done only by the establishment of a hospital adapted expressly to this end. No time should be lost in staying the rising tide of suffering. Incurable cases are annually accumulating; and those of more recent origin, already numerous, plead yet more piteously for timely and merciful succor.

But, gentlemen, I do not come to move your *benevolent* feelings, so much as to present *just claims*. I do not ask of you the performance of *generous acts* from yourselves and constituents, but respectfully urge you to fulfill *absolute obligations*; the obligations of man, favored with competence and sound reason, to his fellow-man, rendered helpless and dependent through infirmities to which *all* are exposed, and from which none are too rich to be exempt, or too poor to escape.

Governments, as communities, are bound by common dependences and conventional usages, not less than by moral obligations, to watch over, provide for, and protect certain classes, made dependent through the loss of various senses. Of such are the *blind*, the *deaf* and *dumb*, and most of all, the *insane*. All these require peculiar and various modes of care, differing



so widely from the necessities of other classes in our communities, as to cast them absolutely on the charge of the State,—a responsible and sacred trust. Nearly every State in the Union has already established, on permanent foundations, schools for the education of deaf mutes and the blind; and asylums and hospitals for the reception and remedial treatment of the insane, including care of idiots and epileptics; and the wisdom of early providing for these, has long since been proved, not solely on the grounds of humanity, but in practice of a wise political economy.

I beg to urge a few, of many substantial arguments, to sustain and enforce my plea.

*Recent* cases, except there be positive *organic* disease, are curable under judiciously directed hospital treatment.

Dr. Bell, the eminently distinguished and successful physician and superintendent of the McLean Hospital at Somerville, Mass., shows that the records of that institution “justify the declaration that *all cases certainly recent*, recover under fair trial. This is the *general* law; the occasional instances to the contrary, are the *exceptions*.”

Dr. Earle, the intelligent physician of the Bloomdale Asylum, N. Y., remarks, in his annual report of 1844, “it is satisfactorily *proved* that, of cases where there is no constitutional weakness of intellect, and where the proper measures are adopted in the *early stages*, no less than eighty in every hundred have been relieved in that institution;” and adds, “there are *few acute diseases from which so large a per centage of the persons attacked are restored as from insanity*.”

Dr. Kirkbride, in his reports of the Pennsylvania

Hospital, continually urges "*early and prompt removal* to suitable hospitals, by which large numbers are restored to health and usefulness in society, who otherwise would remain a burthen to themselves and their friends."

Drs. Ray, Stribling, Allen, Brigham, Awl, Butler, Stedman, Trezevant, Parker, and others who conduct the hospitals for the insane in the United States, press the duty and urgency of prompt hospital treatment in every successive report.

Besides responding to the touching claims of human suffering, a second advantage accrues for seasonable care of the insane: I refer to the economy of the measure, whether sustained upon private resources, or drawing upon the revenues of the commonwealth. A few assured examples will suffice for illustration on this point.

Dr. Awl, of Ohio, records in 1842,—“that of *twenty-five* old cases, suffered to become incurable, the cost to the State and counties had already been \$50,600; while *twenty-five recent* cases brought under *seasonable* treatment, had cost but \$1,130; that is, *forty-five* dollars *twenty* cents for each individual.

Dr. Woodward, late of the Massachusetts State Hospital, reported *twenty-five* old cases to have cost the State alone, \$54,157; while the *whole average* of *recent cases returned*, cost but *fifty-eight* dollars *forty-five* cents.

A report of the board of Regents of the hospital at Columbia, S. C., exhibits the following facts: “We have three chronic cases among the pay-patients who have cost their friends above \$11,520. The thirty-nine incurable paupers received within the last five years, are maintained at an annual cost to the districts

and asylums of \$6,240. There are now in this hospital, ten paupers, who have already cost \$16,000. The average expense to the districts in *recent* cases, has not exceeded \$50; and the whole expense not \$80." It is obvious, from a glance at these statistics, that humanity and economy are both largely concerned in the prompt and judicious treatment of the insane in the first stages of the disease.

To those who, in the good Providence of Heaven, have had no experience, for it is only those who would advance the idea that the insane can be taken care of in their own dwellings, I repeat, that recovery is as rare as it is nearly hopeless while the patient remains with his family, exposed to all the exciting causes which have developed the malady. Did my limits permit, I might quote innumerable examples which have fallen under my own observation within five years. It is a fact as well known, as it is almost unexceptionable, that those to whom in health the patient has been most tenderly attached, become, while under the influence of mental aberration, objects of most vehement dislike, if not hatred. A stranger may tranquilize and control the sufferer, while the tender offices of the most affectionate friends, hasten and aggravate paroxysms of phrenzy. Again, the disturbances created by the insane, destroy all domestic order and business. The example they often unhappily exhibit, produces most pernicious consequences where there are nervous persons, or children. The proprieties of life are disregarded, and the once delicate, refined and religious, become objects often of the utmost anguish, horror and disgust.



The insane require a peculiar physical and moral treatment, which few, if any families, however abounding in riches, can direct and command. Suitable medical care cannot be had out of hospitals, except on rare occasions. The curative treatment of insanity is a branch of the profession requiring as accurate *distinctive education* and experience, as does the skillful practice of surgery on the one hand, and the intelligent treatment of febrile and other common diseases on the other. Physicians in general practice, are infrequently summoned to prescribe for the insane; and consequently, suppose no adverse influences from the patient's being exposed to excitements at home, his mode of treatment is as likely to aggravate and establish the disease, as to control and cure. Again, of the insane who are regarded as harmless to themselves and others, and wander abroad, who has not witnessed the cruel persecutions by which they are often assailed on the part of thoughtless and idle men and boys? I have some recollection of several cases of fatal termination, severally, to the persecutors and persecuted.

Again, there is a large number of the insane who are extremely dangerous to the community, when at large; many whose destructive and mischievous propensities are so uncontrolled, that most disastrous histories are reported in almost every weekly journal. Suicidal acts are common. The destruction of valuable property by fire is frequently noted. Homicide is recorded, under most horrible circumstances, and no longer attracts special notice, "because it is common." Insanity frequently seems to quench all moral sensibilities, overthrows principle, and lets loose the

most terrible passions, unrestrained by those laws which before governed the mind. In Hamburg, Germany, an insane man murdered his wife, to whom he had always been fondly attached, and his five children, in one night. I know of several devoted mothers in New York and Massachusetts, who, while laboring under insanity, have killed their favorite children.

In Ohio, not long since, a young man, well known to be laboring under insanity, killed an elderly man, his neighbor; was tried and acquitted on the absolute evidence shown by numerous witnesses. In Indiana, the past season, several cases of homicide under very distressing circumstances, have occurred within my knowledge. Let an example suffice: A respectable, worthy man, residing toward the western border of the State, had for several months exhibited traits of increasing insanity. One day in August last, he broke into a violent paroxysm, rushed into the kitchen where his wife was employed, and clove her head and face in a ghastly manner. She was thought to be dying when I left the place. In Kentucky, the devoted and affectionate father of a family, a respectable farmer, became gradually insane: The affections of the wife prevailed over all prudential considerations: She insisted that he should not be restrained: For some time he was rendered tolerably quiet; but a paroxysm seized him: He attacked his wife, wounded her in the head and throat, and leaving her for dead, seized his youngest and darling child, and butchered it frightfully: Then, at every instant more excited, sought the other children; but they had fled, shrieking, to the neighbors for protection. In this

State, I understand that a case of homicide lately occurred: On trial, the murderer was fully proved to be laboring under insanity; and there being in the State neither hospital to receive him, nor law to authorize legal restraint, he was discharged; and a consequence shortly was, the murder of his father.

In 1839, the honorable judges of the quarter sessions, and of the criminal sessions, in Philadelphia, gave publicity to their opinions on this subject in the following terms:—"The want of a hospital for the insane poor, often occasions painful embarrassments to the courts, when the defense in a criminal charge is insanity, fully sustained in proof. Although the jury may certify that their acquittal is on that ground, and thus empower the court to order the prisoner into close custody, *yet that custody can be in no other place than the common prison; places illy fitted for such a subject of incarceration.*"

Under the administration of General Washington, Drs. Rush and Shippen, of Philadelphia, were called to attend a man who had been convicted of a high offense against Government; but who had exhibited traits of insanity. After a patient and long examination of the case, he was pronounced insane, and irresponsible for any act or crime. He never recovered, but died in a "mad house," as receptacles for the insane were termed in those days. No insane person can be considered harmless to go at large. Public security and individual safety alike demand that these sufferers, who have our hearts' deepest sympathy, should be secured in, and have the protection of, hospital control.

I recollect an incident stated in a number of the



Quarterly Review for 1844, which illustrates this obligation: A young gentleman of fortune, of mild and engaging manners, became insane; but only exhibited the malady in a wayward propensity to sit near, and continually watch wind-mills. For days he would maintain one place, and go any distance for the strange pleasure of gazing on the movement of the sails. His friends, in hopes of destroying this illusion, conveyed him to a part of the kingdom where there were no wind-mills. He drooped, and finally committed *murder* upon a child, mangling it in a frightful manner, affirming that now he should go to the land of wind-mills. Had this young man, who, for a long time after insanity was manifested, seemed to be harmless, been placed in a hospital, under judicious care, there is little doubt that his health would have been repaired, and his mind restored to the correct exercise of its faculties.

Of late, the plea of insanity is often advanced before the criminal courts in defense of many who commit aggravated offenses; and not rarely on substantial evidence. Many persons sincerely believe that most criminals merely simulate insanity to escape the awards of justice.

False pretenses may be and have been set up; but to support these, with the means of correct knowledge possessed in these times by well educated physicians, and intelligent, observing minds in general, is not easy. In fact, insanity is not a malady readily counterfeited; and those who have the cunning and daring to assume it, must be very familiar with the physiology of this disease. If proper measures are adopted to secure enlightened opinions, there is no danger to

society that the guilty and conscious offender will escape in this assumed guise.

In well regulated hospitals, the patients become, with few exceptions, tranquil, cheerful, and as comfortable as their condition admits; while we know that in private dwellings, in poor houses, in jails, or in wandering exposed over the country, they are subjects of restlessness, misrule, wretchedness, protracted paroxysms, and many forms of indescribable suffering.

In hospitals *judiciously directed*, employments are regarded as the most valuable remedial agents. I offer a few illustrations, exhibiting the benefit to the patient, and the advantages to the institutions, from systematic well chosen labor.

Dr. Earle, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, refers repeatedly in his valuable reports, to the advantage of well-directed employment for the insane, and offers examples illustrative of this opinion, from which I select the following: "During the spring of 1844, two farmers, each of whom possessed a good farm, were admitted to our asylum within a week of each other. They were laboring under the most abject form of melancholy, and had both attempted suicide. In less than a month their condition being somewhat improved, they expressed a willingness, and one of them a strong desire, to work out of doors. Being furnished with implements, they daily went out together, and worked upon the farm with as much apparent interest as if it belonged to themselves. Under this course they continued rapidly to improve, and both were discharged recovered, one at the end of six weeks, the other at the expiration of three



months from the time respectively of their admission."

"Another man was brought to the asylum, laboring under a high degree of active mania. His appetite was poor, and his frame emaciated. He was careless in his personal appearance, restless, turbulent, and almost incessantly talking in an incoherent manner, upon the delusions attending upon his disease. When out of doors, he was constantly wandering to and fro, talking to himself, and digging the earth with his hands, without end or object, and generally having his mouth filled with grass. For some months there was but little change in his condition. At length, having become somewhat less bewildered, his attendant succeeded in inducing him to assist in making beds. Shortly afterwards he was employed with the painters and glaziers upon the green-house; after this he went into the carpenter's shop, where he worked regularly for several weeks. Meanwhile, his bodily health improved, his mind gradually returned to its former integrity, and he was discharged cured of his mental disorder."

"These cases are fair examples of the utility of a combination of medical and moral treatment; for in all of them, medicine was regularly administered, until within a comparatively short period before their departure from the institution. They are presented also as cogent arguments in favor of giving to manual labor that pre-eminence which has already been assigned to it."

Dr. Rockwell, of the Vermont State Hospital, writes as follows:

"Due provision has been made for the exercise,

amusement and employment of the patients. Connected with the asylum is a farm of fifty acres, on which the patients are employed in gardening and farming, to such a degree as shall be conducive to their health. Such employments are now admitted to be among the most important and successful means of restoration. We have a carpenter's and also a shoemaker's shop and tools, for the employment of those who have been accustomed to work in them. There is also a printing office, in which we publish a Journal, and have an exchange list of more than two hundred newspapers."

Dr. McFarland, of the New Hampshire Hospital, reports to the Legislature concerning the sanative benefits of labor, thus—

"Our farm, we find by an increased experience of its curative advantages, as affording labor for the patients, as well as economical provision for the wants of our household, to be a most valuable appendage to the asylum. Its advantages are the more apparent, as we are now beholding, on its ample and far stretching surface, the growing means of providing for our increasing numbers, and diminishing the burden of their support."

While we believe the benefits of carefully appointed employments are incalculable, we know that those which are ill-chosen are most mischievous. This position I illustrate by the statement of a case lately related to me by a medical man, of an insane person who had been very highly excited, and who was chained and kept in the cell of a poor-house in New Jersey. After a time the paroxysm subsided, but the rigid confinement, want of air, and a cor-

strained position, had essentially weakened the muscular fibre. In short, he was pale, emaciated, and feeble, but eager to be let out. The keeper promised this if he would work; and, eager for enlargement, he readily promised to do so. He was accordingly removed from the cell, and directed to load a team with stone. He went to work with alacrity, but was soon exhausted and asked for rest. This was refused, and the command of "work, or back to your cell," proved a sufficient incentive and terror, to urge him to the utmost through the day. One day more in feebleness, and with blistered and lacerated hands, he pursued the unequal task; then his strength altogether failed, and to the cell he was remanded—the master saying to him, he "was lazy and must pay for it." After this, the patient's faculties rapidly gave way, and he who might, with judicious care and prudent direction, have recovered reason and ability for a life of useful labor, is now a confirmed idiot. Employment is highly important and useful for the insane; but it is not less important that this should be assigned with judgment, proportioning the task to the physical strength and mental capacity.

I recollect seeing, during several visits to the hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, the alacrity with which the patients daily hastened, according to their classes, to the field, the garden, the kitchen, the laundry, and the dairy; conducting their several varied labors with cheerfulness and propriety.

At the State Hospital in Massachusetts, "the patients are employed in farming, gardening, cabinet making, matrass and harness making, tailoring, &c.



The produce of the farm alone, amounted to upwards of \$3,200. The amusements are various; riding, reading, games, walks, cultivation of flowers in their rooms or on the grounds, dancing, singing, &c. Arrangements for systematic employment are in force in McLean Asylum, the Western Asylum of Virginia, and other institutions, and the respective officers bear the strongest favorable testimony. Dr. Bell, of the McLean Asylum, speaks of it "as an appliance of moral treatment which has proved superior to all others as regards a large class of patients."

The benefits of hospital care are inestimable. Thousands of touching cases might be adduced, did the limits of a communication like this permit. I quote but few illustrations:

The physician of the hospital for the insane at Columbia, South Carolina, offers the following cases:

C—— entered the asylum ten or twelve years ago, after being confined twenty years in one of the jails of this State. He was very violent, and continued so for some years, but is now uniformly quiet, and quite a useful man.

A—— was chained for many years to a block, and was so violent when admitted into the asylum, that she ran every body out of the yard, and had to be subdued by the male keepers. She is now the most useful patient in the house among the females.

L—— was admitted into the Lunatic Asylum on the 5th of January, 1838. She had for eleven years been confined in a small cabin eight or ten feet square. The only opening for communication with the interior of this hut, was a small hole cut near the door, about

as large as a common pane of glass, and the door closed and kept constantly so, by substantial pins which were drove tight into the facing.

Sometime during the year 1829, I entreated the mother of this unfortunate girl to send her to an asylum, where she might have greater liberty, and enjoy many comforts which could not be extended to her in her present situation. My request was promptly refused on the ground of possible ill-treatment, and the poor girl was doomed to solitary confinement nine years longer, from false views of maternal duty.

The solicitude of friends at length overcame the prejudice of the mother, and a day was fixed for the removal of the miserable tenant of this cheerless prison; and for the first time in eleven years, January 2d, 1838, the door of the maniac was opened to the light of day. How revolting the spectacle! too much so for detail. In one corner of the filthy cell, a poor emaciated female, with long and matted hair, was to be seen, endeavoring to conceal herself with a few filthy rags—her face turned to the wall, and every effort made, as if to shrink from the gaze of the spectator. In a few days, the subject of this account was placed in the asylum. For a while, it seemed improbable that she could long survive, but contrary to our expectation, her recovery was rapid, and in a few weeks she was to be seen in ecstasy, enjoying the blessings which are, in these days of light and benevolence, common in similar institutions.

It is but a few years since the alms house of Boston, Suffolk county, revealed scenes of horror and abomination rarely exhibited, and such as we trust are now,

in *the mass* at least, nowhere to be found in the United States. These mad-men and mad-women were the most hopeless cases, of long standing, and their malady was confirmed by the grossest mismanagement.

The citizens at length were roused to the enormity of these abuses; to the monstrous injustice of herding these maniacs in a building filled with cages, behind the bars of which, all loathsome and utterly offensive they howled, and gibbered, and shrieked, day and night, like wild beasts raving in their dens. They knew neither decency or quiet, nor uttered any thing but blasphemous imprecations, foul language, and heart-piercing groans. The most sanguine friends of the hospital plan hoped no more for these wretched beings than to procure for them greater decency and comfort; recovery of the mental faculties for these was not expected. The new establishment was opened and organized as a curative hospital. The insane were gradually removed, disencumbered of their chains, and freed from the foul remnants of garments that failed to secure decent covering. They were bathed, clothed, and placed in comfortable apartments, under the management of Dr. Butler, now superintendent of the Retreat at Hartford. In a few months, behold the result! recovering health, order, general quiet, and measured employment! Visit the hospital when you please, at "no set time or season," but at any hour of any day, you will find these patients decently clothed, comfortably lodged, and carefully attended. They exercise in companies or singly; in the spacious halls, they may be seen assembled, reading the papers of the day, or books loaned from the library; some labor in the yard and



about the grounds; some busy themselves in the vegetable, and some in the flower garden; some are employed within doors, in the laundry, in the kitchen, in the ironing-room, in the sewing-room. In every part of the house a portion of the patients find happiness and physical health, by well chosen, well directed employment. Care is had that this does not fatigue, that it is not mistimed; and the visitor sees, amidst this company of busy ones, some of the *incurables* who so long inhabited the cages, and wore away life for years in anguish, encompassed by indescribable horrors. And though, of this once most miserable company, less than one-sixth were restored to the right use of their reasoning faculties, with but few exceptions they are capable of receiving pleasure, of engaging in some sort of employment, and of being taken to the chapel for religious services, where they are orderly and serious. Such, to the insane paupers of Boston, Suffolk county, have been, and continue to be, the benefits of the hospital treatment. Than theirs, no condition could be worse before removal from the old building; now, none can be better for creatures of broken health and impaired faculties, incompetent to guide and govern themselves, but yielding to gentle influences and watchful care.

Of the urgent necessity for a hospital in Illinois, many are sensible who will read these pages; but there is perhaps a larger number to whose minds this claim presents itself under the view of no serious and positive obligation. A little inquiry will satisfy all who doubt, that this is either a great or an increasing evil. Illinois, according to the years since the country was settled, has a full proportion of Insane, Idiotic, and

Epileptic patients; not numerous enough merely to make it expedient to establish a hospital appropriate for their care and cure, for their own protection, and the protection of others; but an uncompromising duty, from the voice of whose warnings and admonitions there is no mode of escape or evasion. Here humanity, receiving impulse from woe, selfish motives, claiming relief from anxiety and perplexity which never cease their distractions, and political economy, now more clamorous than ever, combine to hasten your efficient action upon this most solemn question. A few, the timid and superficial readers of their fellow-men, but a few, will plead against appropriations for this work on the unsound reasoning that their constituents will disapprove the measure: but I believe that it cannot be shown that the people at large ever manifest displeasure when their representatives appropriate their money to such objects as these. The citizens of Illinois, as other States, will not be found backward to make even some sacrifices, should these be required, when it is made evident that great sufferings exist within their borders, which they have the ability to mitigate, to control, and to limit.

In the poor-houses and county jails of this State, I have not found, at the periods of my visits, many insane persons; but I have seen many in private dwellings, in "cabins," in "pens," and wandering at large; often, very often bearing the marks of rude assault, and the effects of exposure to storms and frost. In the poor-house at Galena, the master showed me through a small apartment occupied by poor patients ill of fever, of consumption, and others confined



merely through accident, broken limbs, &c. Passing into the adjacent apartment, also small, I perceived a *man-cage* constructed on one side, with strong perpendicular bars, inclosing a space about six feet by three. "There, madam," said the keeper with emotion, "there is the only place I have for keeping the furiously insane, when they are sent to the poor-house—a place not fit for a dog—a place where they become daily worse, and where their cries, vociferations, and blasphemies, with other offenses, drive all peace and quiet from the place. The sick have no respite, and the family at large no rest. We want, madam, a hospital in our State, and the people ought to know it. It costs as much again and three-fold as much to keep them here as it would in an asylum, and when we've done our best, they are in a dreadful condition. We got up a subscription in town, and sent our last madman, under charge of keepers, home to his friends in Michigan—he was furiously crazy, and I don't know how they can manage him."

The gentlemen who represent severally the counties of Menard, Mason, Fulton, McDonough, Schuyler, Marquette, Cass, Pike and Morgan, can, I believe, render you such facts respecting the sufferings of the insane in their districts, as will not only sustain my importunity, but carry the conviction to the minds of any, if there be any, who may question the necessities of this class. I cannot show you the numbers, by exact numerical computation, which claim your provident care. I am convinced that many cases have been overlooked, but I have seen more than enough to convince me that no appeals in behalf of these can at this time be too earnest. In the southern, as in

the central and northern counties, most distressing cases, of persons whose limbs have been frozen, both through exposure while wandering in the country during inclement seasons, and from being shut up in small cells or pens, without clothing or fire to temper the cold in the one, or protection from the pitiless storms, in the other.

There is at this time in Morgan county, a man who has been furiously mad, most of the time, for many years. Since he became insane, he has been supported at large expense by the county. His sister and brother-in-law have charge of him. A county officer writes to me concerning this poor creature, as follows:

"Fanning is in a most wretched condition, being kept more like a wild beast than a human being." I have, together with several citizens of Jacksonville, visited this maniac. Those who are paid by the county for taking charge of him, seemed to me to err through incapacity and entire ignorance how to control him, rather than through willful neglect and inhumanity. His sister said to me, "he is a sight of trouble, and costs a dreadful deal—but we had rather take care of him, than leave him to strangers, *because* we are kinder, and treat him better than they would." Now for the *comfort*, the *situation*, the *treatment* of this unoffending man, who, before the accident which induced insanity, was characterized, as is testified by those who knew him, for intelligence, industry, and correct habits.

It was an intensely hot day last summer, when I visited Fanning. He was confined in a roofed *pen*, which enclosed an area of about eight feet by eight—probably a few inches over. The interstices be-



tween the unhewn logs, freely admitted the scorching rays of the sun then; as they now afford admission to the frequent rains, the driving snow, and the pinching frost. He was without bed and without clothing; his food, of the coarsest kind, was passed through a space between the logs; "no better," said a neighbor, "than the hogs are fed."

Some sort of coarse bed-clothing and garments, at times were supplied, but usually not. His feet had been frozen, and had perished; upon the shapeless stumps, he could, aided by some motion of his shoulders, raise his body partially against the side of the pen. This wretched place was cleaned "once in a week or fortnight," in mild weather; not so in the wet, cold, wintry seasons. I was told that when the pen was opened for this purpose, the help of neighbors was requisite: "We have men called, and they go in and tie him strongly with ropes, and get him out on the ground, and then they clean the place, and him, by throwing over pails of water." Of course no fire is here introduced in cold winter weather; but a singular expedient has been adopted, as horrible as it is singular: beneath the pen is excavated a pit about six feet deep and six on either side. This dreary, ghastly place is entered through a trap-door; neither light, heat, nor ventilation there; but there is to be found a pining, desolate, suffering maniac, whose piteous groans, and frantic cries, would move to pity the hardest heart.

Gentlemen, as you read this terrible narrative, and if you choose may visit the miserable subject of it, place yourselves for a few dreadful moments in his situation: realise, if you can, some portion, it needs



will be a small part, of his sufferings: consider that these are spread over years gone by, and may drag through years to come, if no hospital unfolds its portals to receive and give relief for such deep distress. The Saviour, whose disciples we profess to be, left one simple, infallible rule, as a direction of the acts of man to his fellow-man, viz: "*as ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.*" I have laid before you one case, yet not revealing half its horrors; it varies but very little from *many* I could adduce; the list of which other persons can extend, both here and abroad.

But one effective remedy for these woes is presented; it can only be found in a well established, skillfully conducted hospital.

Legislators of Illinois, upon your action on this question, rest the peace and happiness, the usefulness and the lives of thousands of your fellow-citizens; nay, your own immediate interests herein, are indissolubly intertwined. Who shall say that his mountain standeth firm, and that he is securely anchored upon the rock? Who shall say that the familiar friend, the revered parent, the child of his affections, the beloved wife of his bosom, aye, even he himself, may not claim the guardian care now solemnly as urgently solicited for others? Timely provide for maladies which cannot be wholly averted, but whose dire distresses may be mitigated and oftener healed.

Rise not from the grave and often perplexing deliberations, which claim your legislation, till you have added to acts bearing merely on the political condition of your State, this work of peremptory obligation to humanity. Retire not from these halls, in which

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honor, integrity and justice should rule, till you have rendered this noble service to your fellow-citizens; a service which shall be commemorated long after you shall have passed from the active stage of this life: a service, the holy recollections of which will assist to smooth your path through the "dark valley;" and which the Recording Angel shall inscribe in the Book of Life: "For the memory of righteous acts shall never perish, neither in this world, nor in that which is to come?"

Respectfully submitted,

D. L. DIX.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, January, 1847.

## APPENDIX.

**TABLE** showing the comparative expense of supporting old and recent cases of insanity, from which we learn the economy of placing patients in institutions in the early periods of disease. From the report of the Massachusetts State Hospital, for 1843.

No. of old cases.	Present age.	Time insane, years.	Total expenses, at \$100 a year, before entering the hospital, and \$132 a year since; last year, \$120.	Number of recent cases discharged.	Present age.	Time insane, weeks.	Cost of support, at \$2 30 per week.
2	69	28	\$3,212 00	1,622	30	7	\$16 10
7	48	17	2,004 00	1,624	34	20	46 00
8	60	21	2,504 00	1,625	51	32	73 60
12	47	25	2,894 00	1,635	23	28	64 40
18	71	34	3,794 00	1,642	42	40	92 00
19	59	18	2,204 00	1,643	55	14	32 20
21	39	16	1,993 00	1,645	63	36	82 80
27	47	16	1,994 00	1,649	22	40	92 00
44	56	26	2,982 00	1,650	36	28	64 40
45	60	25	2,835 00	1,658	36	14	32 20
102	53	25	2,833 00	1,660	21	16	36 80
133	44	13	1,431 00	1,661	19	27	62 10
176	55	20	2,486 00	1,672	40	11	25 70
209	39	16	1,964 00	1,676	23	23	52 90
223	50	20	2,364 00	1,688	23	11	25 70
260	47	16	2,112 00	1,690	23	27	62 10
278	49	10	1,424 00	1,691	37	20	46 00
319	53	10	1,247 00	1,699	30	28	64 40
347	58	14	1,644 00	1,705	24	17	39 10
367	40	12	1,444 00	1,706	55	10	23 00
400	43	14	1,644 00	1,709	17	10	23 00
425	48	13	2,112 00	1,715	19	40	92 00
431	36	13	1,412 00	1,716	35	48	110 40
435	55	15	1,712 00	1,728	52	55	126 50
488	37	17	1,912 00	1,737	30	33	75 90
		454	\$54,157 00			635	\$1,461 30

*From Dr. Aul's reports of the Ohio Institution, we extract the following tables :*

In 1841, whole cost of twenty-five old cases,.....	\$49,248 00
Average, .....	1,969 00
Whole cost of twenty-five recent cases,.....	1,330 50
Average, .....	52 22
In 1842, whole expense of twenty-five old cases,.....	\$50,611 00
Average, .....	2,020 00
Whole expense of twenty-five recent cases,.....	1,130 00
Average, .....	45 00
In this institution, in 1843, twenty old cases had cost,.....	\$44,782 00
Average cost of old cases,....	2,239 10
Whole expense of twenty recent cases, till recovered,.....	1,308 30
Average cost of recent cases,.....	65 41
In the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, in 1844, twenty-five old cases had cost, ....	\$35,464 00
Average expense of old cases,.....	1,418 56
Whole expense of twenty-five recent cases, .....	1,608 00
Average expense of recent cases, .....	64 32
In the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum, in 1843, twenty-five old cases, had cost, .....	\$54,157 00
Average expense of old cases, .....	2,166 20
Whole expense of twenty-five recent cases, till recovered,.....	1,461 30
Average expense of recent cases,.....	58 45
In the Maine Lunatic Hospital, 1842, twelve old cases had cost,.....	\$25,300 00
Average expense of old cases,.....	2,108 33
Whole expense of twelve recent cases,.....	426 00
Average expense of recent cases,.....	35 50
In the Hospital at Staunton, Va., twenty old cases had cost,...	\$41,633 00
Average expense of old cases,...	2,081 65
Whole expense of twenty recent cases,.....	1,265 00
Average expense of recent cases,.....	63 25

The results of this table are striking, and show conclusively the importance of early admission to the insane hospitals. Other institutions have instituted the same inquiries with similar results.

## ACT OF INCORPORATION.

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AN ACT to establish the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That there shall be established, as soon after the passage of this act as shall be practicable, at or within four miles of the town of Jacksonville, in the county of Morgan, in this State, an institution to be styled and known as the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane.

§ 2. That Joseph Morton, James Dunlap, John J. Hardin, John Henry, Samuel D. Lockwood, William Thomas, Bezeleel Gillett, Nathaniel English and Owen M. Long, of Morgan county, shall constitute a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane," who shall manage and direct the concerns of the institution, and make all necessary by-laws and regulations for their own governance as may not be inconsistent with the laws and constitution of this State; they shall have power to hold, dispose of and convey all real and personal property conveyed to them by gift, devise or otherwise, for the use of the institution; they shall serve without compensation, and shall serve as follows, to be determined among them by lot, viz: Three of them shall serve for one year, three for two years, and three for three years from the passage of

this act, and until their successors are appointed and qualified; and at the expiration of the respective terms of office, the vacancies shall be filled by appointment for three years, to be made by the governor of the State. Should any vacancy occur by death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by the governor by an appointment for the unexpired term of the trustee whose place was thus vacated. The said trustees shall have charge of the general interest of the institution; they shall appoint the superintendent, assistant physician and steward, and fix the amount of their salaries. The superintendent shall be a skillful physician, and shall be appointed for a term of ten years, during which time his salary shall not be reduced; he shall be subject to removal only for infidelity to the trust reposed in him, or incompetency to the discharge thereof; he shall be a married man, and with his family reside in the institution. The trustees, by and with the advice and consent of the governor, shall make such by-laws for the government of the institution as shall be necessary. They shall appoint a treasurer, who shall give bond to the governor and his successors in office, for the use of the people of the State of Illinois, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; they shall determine his compensation for services, also the salaries of such other officers and assistants as may be necessary to the able and economical administration of the affairs of the institution.

§ 3. The said trustees are authorized to purchase or obtain by grant or otherwise, not exceeding three hundred acres of land, situated as aforesaid, which said tract of land shall have a never-failing supply of water



on the premises, and be conveniently situated for necessary supplies of fuel. For the purpose of securing said land, if necessary, as also for the purpose of erecting and constructing the hereinafter described buildings, and meeting such expenditures as may be incidental to the erection and completion of the said hospital and appurtenances, there is hereby appropriated the proceeds of a tax on all the taxable property in this State of one-fifth of a mill on the dollar's worth of such taxable property; which said tax shall be continued for three years, and shall, in addition to the taxes now provided by law, be levied as other taxes are now raised and paid into the treasury, to be disbursed as hereinafter provided.

§ 4. At any time after the said site shall have been secured, not exceeding three months, the said trustees shall contract for the erection of the necessary buildings and out-houses, and the improvement of the ground appertaining thereto, on the most improved plans, having reference to commendable prudence: *Provided*, that the hospital building shall be constructed in the most improved manner, of brick or unhewn stone, the partition walls to be brick, and to contain flues for heating, ventilators, and also water pipes; the roof to be fire proof.

§ 5. The said trustees, on or before the first day of the meeting of the general assembly of this State, at every session thereof, [shall] lay before each branch of the same an exact account of all the contracts, expenditures and liabilities which they shall have incurred or authorized in the execution of their duties, with vouchers for the same; and in case of their failure to do so, their authority to issue on the State

treasury to cease ; and the trustees shall so construct and complete the said buildings, out-houses and improvements as the same may accommodate two hundred and fifty patients and the necessary attendants ; and the whole cost of so doing shall not exceed sixty thousand dollars.

§ 6. The said trustees shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, give bond, with such security as may [be] required by the governor, for the faithful and proper application of the funds placed in their hands and performance of their duties.

§ 7. The treasurer of the State is hereby directed to receive from the collectors of the several counties in this State the moneys arising from the tax levied by this act, and to keep secure the same as a separate fund, to be styled and known as "the fund for the insane," and shall therefrom pay out to the said trustees, on the warrant of the governor, such sums of money as they may require for buildings and improvements contemplated by this act, not exceeding the amount of said fund, at such times as the same may be required ; and the said governor and treasurer shall make reports of their transactions, in connection with the said disbursements, at their so reporting : *Provided*, that the money constituting the said fund shall, under no circumstances, be applied to any other purpose than those now herein provided for.

§ 8. The superintendent shall appoint and exercise entire control over all subordinate officers and assistants in this institution, and shall have entire direction of the duties of the same.

§ 9. The said trustees and their successors in office shall have power to take and hold in trust, for the



use and benefit of the institution any grant or devise of lands and any donation or bequest of money or other personal property, to be applied to the maintenance of insane persons in or to the ordinary purposes of the institution.

§ 10. The admission of insane patients from the several counties of this State shall be in proportion to the population of the same: *Provided*, that each county shall be entitled to send at least one insane patient.

§ 11. Indigent persons and paupers shall be charged for medical attendance, board and nursing, while inmates of this institution, no more than the actual cost attending the same. Paying patients, not chargeable to the counties, shall pay such sum or sums, for the privileges of the institution, as shall be determined upon by the trustees.

§ 12. The county commissioners' courts of the several counties of this State shall have authority to send to this institution such insane paupers in their county as they may deem proper subjects, and on so doing shall provide, in advance, the costs and charges attending the treatment of such insane pauper to be paid to the proper officers of the institution.

§ 13. The courts of this State shall have power to commit to this institution any person who, having been arraigned upon a charge of any capital or felonious offense, have been found by the jury to have been and to be insane at the time of such arraignment; the expense of such persons so committed, if in indigent circumstances, shall be paid by the county in which he or she may have resided at the time of the commission of the alledged offense; it shall be

the duty of the court, however, in all cases, to ascertain the condition of such person, and the nature and intent of his or her property, if he or she have any, and certify the same to the trustees of the institution; and if such person have no property, then certify to the said trustees the name of the county in which such person resided at the time of the commission of the offense charged. In all cases where such person shall be possessed of property, real or personal, in his or her own right, and the same is certified to the trustees as herein provided, a lien is hereby declared to exist on all such property in favor of said trustees from the time of the arrest of such person, or if not arrested before indictment found, then from the date of finding such indictment, to the extent of the regular charges of the institution, for the care and attention bestowed on such person.

§ 14. If the county commissioners of any county, or the person to whom any patient sent to this institution is chargeable, shall neglect or refuse, upon demand made, to pay the trustees the expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, of such patient, the trustees are authorized and empowered to collect the same by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

§ 15. If any person shall apply to the circuit court of any county in this State for the commitment to this institution of any insane person within the jurisdiction of the same, it shall be the duty of such court to inquire into the fact of insanity as is now provided by law, and if such court shall be satisfied that such person is, by reason of his or her insanity, unsafe to be at large, or is suffering from unkindness, cruelty, hardship or exposure, it shall thereupon commit such

insane person to this institution, making inquiry as to his or her property, and certifying as hereinbefore provided, the expenses of such persons to be defrayed precisely as is pointed out in the thirteenth section of this act.

§ 16. In admitting patients into this institution, the indigent insane in this State shall always have precedence; and while the provisions of the institution are not sufficient to meet the applications for admission, recent cases shall have preference over those of chronic character.

§ 17. The governor, justices of the supreme court, and members of the legislature shall be *ex officio* visitors of the institution.

§ 18. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED March 1, 1847.

FIRST  
BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Trustees and Treasurer  
OF THE  
ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE  
AT JACKSONVILLE,  
FOR THE YEARS 1847-'48.

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CHICAGO:  
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1863.



## OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.



### Trustees.

WM. THOMAS, *President*.  
SAML. D. LOCKWOOD,  
JOSEPH MORTON,  
OWEN M. LONG,  
NATH'L ENGLISH,  
WM. W. HAPPY,  
JAS. DUNLAP,  
JAS. GORDON,  
AQUILA BECROFT.



### Treasurer.

JAMES JACKSON.



### Medical Superintendent.

JAMES M. HIGGINS, M. D.



FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE  
ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

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*To the General Assembly of the State of Illinois :*

The trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, in compliance with the act of incorporation, submit the following report :

On the twentieth of March, 1847, seven members of the board met in Jacksonville, and severally agreed to execute the trust reposed in them by the general assembly. Each executed a bond to the governor in the penalty of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful and proper application of the funds placed in their hands, and the performance of their duties; they then organized as a board, elected Samuel D. Lockwood, president, and William Thomas, secretary. They next proceeded to determine by lot their terms of service, and the result was, that Samuel D. Lockwood, Joseph Morton, and Owen M. Long, drew the term of three years; William Thomas, Nathaniel English, and John J. Hardin, the term of two years; and James Dunlap, B. Gillett, and John Henry, the term of one year.

The board then directed the secretary to open a:



correspondence with the superintendents of other hospitals in the United States, to obtain information upon the following points :

*First.* In regard to the location of buildings, and the quantity of land necessary to the uses of the hospital.

*Second.* In regard to the plan and construction of buildings, the manner of heating and ventilating, the material of the roof, and the cost of such a building as the board were required to erect.

*Third.* In regard to the manner of erecting the buildings and making other necessary improvements.

*Fourth.* In regard to the necessity or propriety of appointing a medical superintendent to take charge of, and personally superintend the erection of the buildings, and the making of other necessary improvements.

Subsequent to this meeting, intelligence was received of the death of John J. Hardin, and William W. Happy was appointed by the governor to supply the vacancy in the board ; and Mr. Happy and John Henry, the other member, having executed the bonds required, entered upon the duties of their appointment.

In reply to the letters of the secretary, the superintendents of hospitals in other States concurred in the following suggestions :

*First.* That buildings for the accommodation of the insane are peculiar, and that a thorough knowledge of all the arrangements, and uses of all the apartments, is necessary to their proper construction.

*Second.* That the location should be selected with a view to health, to scenery, free circulation of air,

the influence of the sun, supply of water, and if practicable, on high and rolling ground, so as to admit of drainage from the buildings and adjacent grounds.

*Third.* That from one to three hundred acres of land should be secured, to be used for pleasure grounds, orchards, meadow, and plow-land.

*Fourth.* That the board should acquaint itself with the plans of all the buildings in other States, and with all the latest improvements, and select from among them, having regard to cost, convenience, adaptation to climate, and peculiar location.

*Fifth.* That if practicable the services of a medical man, skilled in the science of architecture, and in the peculiarities of such buildings, should be procured before any plan was agreed on.

*Sixth.* That unless a medical man, having the requisite qualifications, could be procured, a scientific and experienced architect, in regard to such buildings, should be employed.

*Seventh.* That all the materials for the building should be purchased by the board, and none but the best be permitted to be used.

*Eighth.* That the work should be executed under the constant and vigilant supervision of the superintendent.

On the first of May, 1847, the board agreed upon the location of the building, provided a quarter section of land could be purchased at twenty dollars per acre, and a committee was appointed to make the purchase. On the 15th May one-half of the quarter selected was offered for sale at public auction, one-half of the purchase money payable in one, and the other in two years, to bear interest from the sale, and the committee

purchased the same at \$1,600. On the 4th June thereafter, the board purchased the other half of said quarter at sixteen hundred and seventy dollars, payable 1st January, 1848, with interest from the sale; possession of both tracts to be obtained on the first of March, 1848. The land lies south of Jacksonville, and the site for the building is one and a quarter miles from the court-house. The whole quarter, inclosed and in cultivation. It is believed that no better location could have been made. The site is so elevated as to command a view of the country for several miles to the north, south and west, and to admit of easy drainage into a running stream passing near the same.

The members of the board having received such information in relation to the building in Indiana as to induce the belief that the plan of that building might be safely adopted, Moore C. Goltra, a carpenter and joiner, was employed to proceed to Indianapolis and obtain the plans, drawings, and specifications of that building. Instructions were given to procure from the superintendent, Dr. John Evans, such a plan as he could recommend, with the necessary drawings and specifications, to enable the board to determine upon its adoption.

On the fourth of June the board agreed to contract for the common and cut stone, and lime and sand required for the foundation of the building, with a view to its being laid the ensuing fall; and for the brick, joists and door and window frames, which would be required during the year 1848; and a building committee, consisting of Messrs. Long, Gillett, and Happy, was appointed, vested with powers to contract



for said materials, and execute the orders of the board in relation to the building and other improvements.

On the tenth day of July, Mr. Goltra having returned with the ground plans and drawings of the Indiana hospital, the board adopted the plan of that building, in regard to the principal building and wings, and appointed Mr. Moore C. Goltra mechanical superintendent, at two dollars and fifty cents per day for the time occupied in the service of the State. Mr. Goltra was vested with power to contract for materials, and the execution of work under the direction of the board or building committee, and was required to proceed without delay to the making of contracts necessary to the laying of the foundation of the building during that season.

The building agreed upon is described by the mechanical superintendent as follows: "Principal building one hundred feet in front by forty-eight deep, with a basement of eight feet, and three principal stories of eleven feet each, an attic of eight feet, a center hall ten feet wide, extending from front to rear, and a traverse hall, ten feet wide, extending the whole length of the main building; on the center to rise a plain dome. The front to be ornamented by a plain portico, rising two and a half stories from the platform of five feet elevation, and supported by four doric columns; two connecting wings, falling back thirty feet from the front of the principal building, and parallel therewith; each wing one hundred feet long in front, and one hundred and eighteen in the rear; seventy-two feet of wing to be forty-two feet wide, and twenty-eight feet to be forty-eight feet wide, with a basement story, the same as in the principal building, with three



principal stories and an attic of eight feet, upon the above twenty-eight feet; each story to be traversed by a hall thirteen feet wide, extending the whole length of the wings, and opening at each end with venitian windows to the open air."

On the thirteenth of November the board adopted a code of by-laws, which, being approved by the governor, took effect on the ninth December thereafter. A copy of these with an amendment, subsequently adopted, and approved by the governor, is hereto annexed. By reference to these by-laws, it will be seen that the medical superintendent is made the general agent of the board. He is required:

1st. To make contracts for materials and labor, under the direction of the board, or advice of the building committee.

2d. To make or procure plans, drawings and specifications for the use of the board, and of mechanics employed in the erection of the building;

3d. To give his daily attention to the buildings and improvements of adjacent grounds;

4th. To direct the style and manner of executing work, to see that materials used are of good and suitable quality, and that the work is properly executed;

5th. To keep an accurate statement of all contracts made, showing the date, the subject matter, the name of contractor and payments;

6th. To make checks upon the treasurer for money due, specifying the contract on which they are payable;

7th. To keep an account of checks, showing the date of each, the name of the payee, the amount and on what account.

The treasurer is required to receive and pay out of the funds of the board; to keep the accounts under appropriate heads, so as to show the separate expenditures for the various purposes of the institution. He pays the checks of the superintendent; the contracts are filed with him to enable him to determine who is entitled to payments, and the amounts. The accounts of the superintendent and treasurer operate as checks upon each other, and no error or fraud can exist without the means of detection, or the concurrence of both of these officers and some third person. The immediate appointment of a medical superintendent was contemplated when the by-laws were adopted, but none being made, an order was made authorizing and requiring the mechanical superintendent to execute the duties required of that officer until otherwise provided.

At the same meeting of the board, John Henry was appointed steward, and James Jackson, treasurer. The latter executed a bond, with security approved by the board, in the penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties, then or thereafter required by law.

On the thirteenth December the board agreed upon the re-setting and repairing the fencing around the farm, the making of several cross fences, the planting of an orchard, the purchase of the necessary farming utensils and tools for use on and about the farm; the purchase of a wagon and horses, and the building of a barn, to be used in the first instance for a mechanic's shop; and authorized the steward to execute this order. At this time it was contemplated to cultivate the farm at the expense of the board, in order to



place it in position and for division into such lots, and for cultivation in such manner as might thereafter be found best for the interest and convenience of the institution.

The term of service of Messrs. Dunlap, Henry and Gillett expired on the first of March, 1848. Mr. Dunlap was re-appointed, and Messrs. James Gordon and Aquilla Becraft were appointed to succeed Messrs. Henry and Gillett.

On the first of April, 1848, Mr. Lockwood resigned his office of president of the board, and on the twelfth June, Mr. Thomas (being superseded in the office of secretary by the appointment of Archimedes C. Dickson, under the amendment to the by-laws) was appointed president of the board.

On the twelfth August, 1848, Doct. James M. Higgins, of Griggsville, was appointed medical superintendent, and by a resolution of the board he is not to enter upon the duties of his office before the first of March, nor until the board shall thereafter direct.

On the twenty-ninth August, Dr. Higgins notified the board of his acceptance of his appointment, and expressed his determination to spend the fall and winter in visiting hospitals in other States, to acquaint himself with the plans and arrangements of buildings, and with the treatment of patients.

The following is a statement of the contracts made by and under the sanction of the board:

July eighth, 1847, Jeremiah Sayre, contracted with for the delivery of rock and lime for foundation. For good rock for rough wall, three dollars and twenty-five cents per perch of twenty-five feet laid in the wall.

For range work, cut one foot wide, fifty cents per

foot, lineal measure, and for every tie fifty cents extra.

For rock lime twenty-three cents per bushel—payment to be made upon the receipt of funds from the State; but orders to be given on the treasurer at the end of every month for nine-tenths of the price of material delivered, one-tenth to be retained until the materials are used, and in case of failure to deliver all contracted for, the board to use one-tenth in paying another contractor, if necessary to prevent loss.

On the second July, 1848, A. W. Tainter contracted with for the delivery of five hundred thousand brick, at four dollars and fifty cents per thousand. Two hundred and fifty thousand to be made during the fall, and delivered by the first of April, the balance to be made early in the spring, and furnished as wanted to lay in the walls; one-half of the price to be paid so soon as funds are received from the State, and the other half when the last brick are ready for delivery.

On the fourteenth August, 1847, Samuel S. Beekman, contracted with for laying the foundation—to be laid in the best manner, under the direction of the superintendent, the outside walls with stone, the cross walls with stone and brick, arches to be braced, and flues made and plastered inside as the walls are carried up; walls to average four or four and a half feet high, and to be finished ready for range work by the fifteenth November. One dollar twelve and a half cents per perch of twenty-five feet, to be paid for rock work, and one dollar and seventy-five cents per thousand for brick used in the cross walls, measured in the walls.

LANE LIBRARY



On the first August, 1847, John Gorham contracted with for lumber, viz :

200	pieces	black	walnut,	2	by	13½	inches,	12	feet	long.
200	do	do	do	do	do	8½	do	do	do	do
148	joists,			2	by	12		20½	do	do
120	do			do				15	do	do
132	do			do				11	do	do
560	do			do				14	do	do
200	do			do				12	do	do
72	do			do				17	do	do

The walnut to be used for frames, and to be of the best timber, clear of knots, cracks, splits or shakes, to be delivered by the first December. The joists to be cut of sound oak, sawed so as not to spring, to be delivered first March, 1848. One dollar and seventy-five cents per hundred allowed for the black walnut, and one dollar and fifty cents per hundred for the oak, payable out of the first year's appropriation.

On the twenty-eighth January, 1848, Cornelius S. Goltra, contracted with for frames for windows and doors of the first, second and third stories, to be made of white pine, according to specifications.

71	frames for basement or first story,.....	\$425	00
71	for second story,.....	425	00
71	for third story,.....	447	00

Mr. Goltra furnishes the lumber, and pays for one coat of paint.

On the eighth January, 1848, Jacob Miller of Winchester, contracted with for the delivery of five thousand bushels of good lime, at twenty-five cents per bushel.

On the fifth February, 1848, contract made with Samuel S. Beekman for laying the brick and stone work of the hospital building, excepting the foundation previously let out, at two dollars and thirty-five cents per thousand for laying brick, eight cents per foot,

lineal measure, for setting the cut rock for foundation, and water table. In nine inch wall fifteen brick face allowed for a foot; in thirteen inch wall twenty-two and a half; in eighteen inch wall thirty; and in twenty-two inch wall, thirty-seven and a half, the measurement to be from corner to corner. Said Beekman to have the use of a dwelling house, yard, garden and stable on the premises. Upon the completion of each story the work to be measured, and the contract price paid, retaining as security against default, thirty-five per cent. of the price of the first story, twenty-five per cent. of the second, fifteen per cent. of the third, and five per cent. of the fourth; and full payment to be made upon the completion of the work. The work to be executed under the supervision of the superintendent, and the right reserved to rescind the contract in case of delay, negligence, or unskillfulness in its performance.

On the fifteenth March, 1848, contract made with Nathan Buckingham for

148 joists,	2 by 12	21	feet long.
120 do	do	16½	do
142 do	do	11	do
280 do	do	14	do
330 do	do	14½	do
200 do	do	12	do
75 do	do	18	do

at one dollar fifty cents per hundred, to be cut out of sound oak timber, and sawed so as not to spring, to be delivered by the fourth of July.

On the same day a contract was made with said Buckingham for all the timbers, boards, &c., required to build the barn, at the same price per hundred feet.

March sixteenth, 1848, P. W. Tainter, contracted with for five hundred thousand brick—250,000 to be

delivered as required for use after the fifteenth of August, and 250,000 as required for use after the first of April, 1849. The brick to be counted in the wall, allowing a nine inch wall, fifteen brick to the foot, face measure; in a thirteen inch wall, twenty-two; in an eighteen inch wall, thirty; and in a twenty-two inch wall, thirty-seven. In measuring the wall to ascertain the number of brick, all the openings, mortar joints and interspaces to be deducted, except the flues, five courses of brick to be called eleven and one-half inches, three brick in width to be called one foot, and the measurement to be from corner to corner. Four dollars and fifty cents per thousand to be paid for the brick—one-half payable, in equal amounts, in June, July, August and September, and the other half on the first of April, 1849. The board has been unable to make any payment upon this contract. None of the brick have been delivered, though they were made at the time stipulated. The board hopes to be able to obtain the brick in the spring, upon reasonable terms.

On the third of April, 1848, A. Lagran, of St. Genevieve, Missouri, was contracted with for sawed stone, for caps and sills, and water tables, at the following prices:

For stone sawed 12 by 12.....	65 cents per running foot.
“ 6 by 12.....	50 “
“ average 4 by 9.....	30 “

Delivered on the bank of the Mississippi river. This stone, delivered at the hospital, has cost, excluding the expenses of loading and unloading, as follows:

12 by 12.....	\$1 03½ per running foot.
6 by 12.....	70 “
4 by 9.....	42 “

It is solid limestone, with no seams, stratas, or scales, and weighs one hundred and fifty two pounds to the square foot. When taken from the quarry it is soft and is sawed, before being long exposed to the air, into such a shape and size as may be desired, but a short time of exposure to the air is necessary to its becoming hard like other limestone.

Several bids were made by citizens of Illinois for furnishing this rock. The lowest was more than twenty per cent. higher than the price paid, and the material greatly inferior to that obtained in Missouri. It was the desire of the board to procure this material in Illinois, but the great difference in cost, added to the superiority of the article obtained, determined the question in favor of the purchase in Missouri.

On the twenty-sixth of April, 1848, a contract was made with Messrs. McCormack & Moore for framing, raising and finishing a barn, fifty feet long, thirty wide, posts sixteen feet, one end to be finished with stalls for horses, the other left for carriage and wagon house, with a threshing floor in the center, at the following prices:

For framing per square, \$1 25; weather-boarding, of planed walnut, \$1 25 per square; sheathing and shingling with pine shingles, to show four inches, \$1 25 per square; windows, \$3 each; double doors made and hung, \$6 per pair; single doors, made and hung, \$3 each; flooring \$1 per square.

On the thirteenth of May, 1848, Charles Nicholson was contracted with for the delivery of one thousand bushels of sand by the first of August, at eight cents per bushel. Same day, A. J. Voorhees contracted to deliver the same quantity at the same time and



price. On the fifteenth of May, J. J. Meacham contracted to deliver two thousand bushels, same price and time, payable out of appropriation for 1848. On the sixteenth of July, Hugh Henry and D. R. Angelow contracted to deliver five hundred bushels each, said Henry by the sixteenth of August, and Angelow by the sixteenth of September, at eight cents per bushel.

The contracts for materials, except those for sand, were let to the lowest bidders, after reasonable publication of notice. The contracts for the execution of work, except that for the building of the barn, and for such work as did not admit of specification, were let in the same manner.

The work done upon the farm, such as repairing fences, cleaning fence rows, setting out shade and fruit trees, breaking and cultivating ground, sinking and walling wells, and repairing buildings, was performed by the steward and persons employed by him by the month or day.

In March, 1848, the steward, by the direction of the board, procured from the best nurseries in the vicinity of Alton and St. Louis one hundred and fifty-four apple trees of choice varieties, which he set out on the ground selected for the orchard, all of which, with but one exception, grew and are now in a thriving condition. He also procured in this vicinity and set out, thirty feet apart, in a line parallel with the State road passing the hospital, seventy-one trees of sugar maple. He also set out upon the outer lines of the ground designed for pleasure grounds and upon the lines of a street designed to be opened from the State road to the rear of the hospital buildings,



elm and sycamore trees, alternately; nearly all of which trees, which are designed for shade as well as ornament, grew and are doing well. To furnish the necessary fruit and shade by the time the buildings are finished, all the varieties of trees common to the climate, for both purposes should be procured and set out next spring.

A small part of the farm has been cultivated during the year at the expense of the corporation, the balance rented. The propriety of cultivating the farm at the expense of the board being questioned by some, arrangements were made during the last summer by the building committee to have it divided into four lots, and to avoid the annual expense of cultivating the whole and the risk of loss by depending upon renting or leasing, to have the north half converted into meadow or pasture. About twenty acres around, and including the buildings, into meadow, about twenty acres for an orchard, leaving forty acres only for annual cultivation. By this arrangement, the pasture and meadow land will probably produce as much as it would in any other way, and require but little attention; the orchard may be protected by securing a careful tenant to cultivate the twenty acres, and the other lot may be rented to the owners or tenants of the adjoining grounds.

The outside fence around the quarter section of land not being very substantial, the whole would have been replaced by a fence of new materials during the last year, but for the ascertained deficiency in funds to meet engagements for improvements deemed of more importance to the institution. The expenses

of three fences will have to be incurred during the year 1849.

The foundation of the building was commenced in the fall of 1847, and calculations were then made that during the summer and fall of 1848 the wall could be carried up to the second tier of joists, but the board was compelled to limit the amount of work for want of funds. The walls of the principal building and east wing are ready for the first story window frames; a part of the range work has been set upon the west wing. The foundation is made of good, though rough limestone. The walls are from three to four feet thick at the bottom, two and a half feet at the top, and six feet high, upon which the corners of range work is set two feet high.

There is now on hand, with which to operate next season, of rock, three hundred and eighty-four feet of range work; eight hundred feet lineal for water table; caps and sills for first story; lumber, do; window and door frames for first and second story; joists, lintels and bridging thirty-seven thousand feet; walnut for inside door frames, eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven feet; lime, eight hundred bushels; sand, seven thousand bushels; brick, five hundred and sixty thousand (this includes five hundred thousand brick contracted for with Mr. Tainter, and for which he has received no pay). The timbers, framed for the barn, ready to be placed upon the foundation of stone already laid.

The board expected to receive, during the year 1848, at least eighteen thousand dollars, and the contracts were predicated upon this estimate; and it was

that it was ascertained that not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars would be realized. The failure to assess the special tax in several counties caused the difference between the estimate and the amount not until after all the heavy contracts had been made received. It is impossible now to estimate with accuracy the total cost of the buildings in progress. The price of materials as well as labor, are liable to great changes. It is also uncertain what amount will be produced by the special tax under the valuation of property, according to the provisions of the new constitution. When the act of incorporation was under consideration before the legislature, the estimate was, that the tax authorized would produce at least twenty thousand dollars per annum, and sixty thousand dollars would enable the board to erect the building required. If the legislature had not defined the capacity of the building, its size and cost might possibly have been diminished, but the requisition being "that the trustees shall so construct and complete the said buildings, out-houses, and improvements, as the same may accommodate two hundred and fifty patients, and the necessary attendants," and the members of the board knowing that accommodations for a much larger number would be required, it was determined to commence the building with a view to this requisition, rather than to the amount appropriated, looking to the probable effect of the valuation of real estate, under the new constitution, upon the revenue, and believing it probable that the amount appropriated will not be realized out of the special tax for three years, and fearing that the appropriation will

prove insufficient, the board respectfully recommends that the tax be continued another year.

Early in the spring of 1847, the secretary of the board addressed a circular letter to the county commissioners of every county in the State (a copy of which is hereunto attached) for the purpose of obtaining information, then deemed important to the action of the board, but so few answers were received that no available benefit has resulted from the information obtained.

The treasurer's report hereto attached will show the amount of funds received and their application.

At the last meeting of the board, held in December, an order was made requiring the mechanical superintendent to perform the duties required of the steward, and dispensing with the services of the latter officer.

In making payments the treasurer acts upon the contracts filed with him and the check of the superintendent. These constitute his vouchers, and they will be submitted to the inspection of the appropriate committees and the general assembly whenever required.

The steward's account of expenses and rents of farm have not been stated. They will be stated and reported at an early day.

WM. THOMAS,  
*President of the Board.*

# TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

*Statement showing the receipts and expenditures by the Treasurer of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane.*

1848.		DISBURSEMENTS.		
		REAL ESTATE.		
March	14	Paid M. M. L. Reed amount on farm,.....		\$100 00
	25	do do .....		209 66
	30	do do .....		230 00
June	2	do do .....		805 35
October	9	do do .....		426 69
		Mr. Hartley for unexpired lease of farm,....		56 00
				<hr/>
		BUILDING PROPER.		\$1,827 70
March	20	Paid for draft of building,.....	\$13 00	
June	2	J. Sayre, rock, for foundation,.....	143 00	
		D. R. Angelow, for grading .....	147 00	
		D. W. Ayres, for labor,.....	5 00	
		J. Sayre, for rock,.....	61 00	
		do do .....	35 00	
	5	John Gorham, for lumber,.....	157 24	
	12	C. S. Goltra, do .....	9 72	
	19	J. Sayre, for rock,.....	80 00	
		S. S. Beekman, for labor,.....	100 00	
		J. Sayre, for rock, .....	150 00	
		do do .....	60 00	
		do do .....	145 00	
		do do .....	119 00	
		John Gorham, for lumber,.....	84 69	
		C. S. Goltra, for work,.....	425 00	
		Lagraft, for cut stone,.....	850 00	
		J. Sayre, for rock, .....	25 00	
	20	do do .....	100 60	
		S. S. Beekman, for work,.....	21 00	
		J. Sayre, for rock,.....	25 00	
		D. B. Ayres, .....	9 74	
		W. Henry, for labor,.....	5 00	
	28	J. Sayre, for rock,.....	76 25	
		do do .....	213 00	
		S. S. Beekman, for labor,.....	100 00	
		J. Sayre, for rock,.....	160 00	
		H. Wood, for labor, .....	8 00	



1848.			
June	28	Paid A Crouse, for sand,.....	90 00
		Pyatt & Castile, for labor,....	45 50
		S. S. Beekman, for brick work,.....	185 00
		J. Sayre, for rock,.....	160 00
		J. M. McCallester, for sand,.....	76 80
		S. Hoffman, do .....	80 00
		John Gorham, for lumber,.....	200 00
		J. Sayre, for rock, .....	75 00
		P. W. Tainter, for brick, .....	250 00
		S. S. Beekman, for brick work,.....	220 00
	29	J. Miller, for lime,.....	200 00
July	6	Powel & Evans, for brick,.....	59 60
		Jackson & Gillett, hands for work,...	87 90
		E. D. Wyatt, for labor, .....	3 75
	24	P. W. Tainter, for brick,.....	750 00
Sept.	7	Lagraft, for cut stone,.....	210 00
	9	S. S. Beekman, for labor,.....	328 00
		J. Sayre, for rock,.....	276 00
		P. W. Tainter, for brick,.....	600 00
		W. Michner, for painting,.....	16 50
	10	J. Sayre, for rock, .....	100 00
		A. Hammond, for castings,.....	77 43
		Thomas Williams, for labor,.....	3 25
		George Bednell, for hauling rock,....	1 50
		Jesse Smith, do .....	4 00
	12	D. R. Angelow, do .....	4 00
		John Bewers, do .....	6 75
		J. R. Morris, do .....	4 00
		J. Sayre, for rock,.....	25 00
		J. W. James, for hauling rock,.....	6 27
		Levi Fanning, do .....	4 00
	15	R. P. Phillips, do .....	2 25
		J. Large, do .....	4 08
Oct	9	P. W. Tainter, for brick,.....	128 00
		Wilson Henry, for labor,.....	4 50
		J. Sayre, for rock, .....	100 00
		C. S. Goltra, for work,.....	76 68
		Jeremiah Sayre, for rock,.....	150 00
		Dunlap & Cassell, for hands for work, 31	86
		Dunlap & Freeman, paid do .....	48 02
		S. S. Beekman, paid for labor,.....	100 00
Nov.	1	P. W. Tainter, for brick,.....	472 00
		J. Sayre, for rock,.....	100 00
		John Gorham, for lumber,.....	100 00
		P. W. Tainter for brick.....	28 00
		J. Sayre, for rock,.....	50 00
IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS ON FARM.			
March	13	Paid John Henry for fruit trees.....	35 00
June	2	J. W. Orr, for posts and rails,.....	14 06
		William B. Thachier, for labor,.....	12 50
		Creea Rains, do .....	28 17
		William K. Melville, do .....	1 25
		O. Angelow, do .....	2 25
		John Gorham, for lumber,.....	16 00
	5	G. M. Chambers, for rails,.....	37 16
	10	T. Williamson, for labor,.....	5 00
			\$8,920 52

**TREASURER'S STATEMENT.**

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1848.					
June	10	Paid R. Shipley, for labor,.....	4	00	
	19	A. Henry, do .....	4	00	
		W. Henry, do .....	5	00	
		Jackson & Gillett, paid for labor,....	4	52	
		Jordon & West, for labor,.....	67	92	
	20	Mr. McGowan, for rails,.....	3	51	
		V. Daniels, for repairing pump,.....	2	00	
July	6	Jackson & Gillett, for hands for sundries,	42	25	
	8	J. Sayre, for rock for barn,.....	78	81	
	9	Y. S. McCormack, for labor on barn,.	50	00	
		E. Fanning, do do .....	15	00	
		C. A. Moore, do do .....	50	00	
		Dunlap & Cassell, for hands,.....	8	63	
		E. Fanning, for labor,.....	21	12	
		W. A. Parker, do .....	26	25	
Nov.	5	A. T. Wilson, for lumber for barn,...	290	63	
					\$825 03
COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS AND AGENTS.					
June	19	Paid John Henry, for services as steward,...	100	00	
		M. C. Goltra, do superintendent,	400	00	
Sept.	9	do do do .....	297	00	
October	7	do do do .....	200	00	
					\$997 00
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.					
March	13	Paid for books for treasurer,.....	4	95	
	14	S. Francis & Co., for advertising,...	3	00	
		M. E. Goltra, traveling expense to			
		Ohio, Indiana, &c.,.....	105	62	
June	5	Wm. C. Sweet, for advertising,.....	4	00	
	20	do printing blanks, &c.,....	31	75	
	23	D. Robb, for oats,.....	4	08	
July	5	Wm. M. Warren, for surveying,....	2	00	
Sept.	9	Ira Davenport, paid taxes,.....	13	83	
	11	Robert Metcalf, paid for corn,.....	3	38	
October	9	Thomas Wiswall, paid for hay,....	18	95	
		Dunlap & Freeman, books and printing,	12	75	
		Goltra & Striker for rent,.....	15	00	
					\$219 31
STOCK AND TOOLS.					
June	28	Paid J. Clines, for one horse,.....	76	50	
		Dawson & Ennis, for plows, &c., ....	30	40	
		A. Dunlap, for wagon,.....	74	50	
		J. T. Sigler, for harness,.....	25	00	
		Ira Davenport, for horse,.....	75	00	
		R. & J. Hockenhall, for tools,.....	20	22	
		J. Cassell, for desk for superintendent,	15	00	
July	3	A. Hammond, for grindstone,.....	5	58	
Sept.	11	Harrison & Flatford, for desk for sup't,	3	50	
October	9	Dunlap & Freeman for tools,.....	6	28	
					\$331 98

## RECAPITULATION.

1848.		Real estate,.....	\$1,827 70
		Building proper,.....	8,920 52
		Improvements and repairs,.....	825 03
		Compensation of officers and agents,.....	997 00
		Incidental expenses,.....	219 31
		Stock and tools,.....	331 98
		Sum total expenses,.....	\$13,121 54
RECEIPTS.			
CASH RECEIVED.			
March	9	Received of Treasurer,.....	\$365 00
April	27	do do .....	400 00
June	1	do do .....	1,573 00
	17	do do .....	3,300 00
July	7	do do .....	2,570 00
Sept.	7	do do .....	539 80
	8	do do .....	2,000 00
October	8	do do .....	1,518 39
Nov.	1	Amount borrowed from Dr. Russell,.....	500 00
		do J. Strawn,.....	500 00
		Total amount of receipts, .....	\$13,266 19
		do expenditures,.....	13,121 54
		Amount in the treasury,.....	\$144 65

**SECOND**

**BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**Trustees, Superintendent, and Treasurer**

**OF THE**

**ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE**

**AT JACKSONVILLE,**

**FOR THE YEARS 1849-'50.**



**CHICAGO:**

**RE-PRINTED BY F. FULTON & CO.**

**1863.**





## OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

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### Trustees.

J. B. TURNER, *President*.  
W. W. HAPPY,  
JOSEPH MORTON,  
AQUILA BECRAFT,  
JAMES GORDON,  
JAMES LURTON,  
JOHN CROCKER,  
A. C. DICKSON,  
WILLIAM S. HURST.

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### Treasurer.

JAMES JACKSON.

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### Medical Superintendent.

J. M. HIGGINS, M. D.



## SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT.

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*To the General Assembly of the State of Illinois:*

The trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane submit their second biennial report.

An outline of the plans and views and general liabilities of the board was presented in the last report, and as no exceptions seem to have been taken, it is presumed that they met with the general concurrence of the legislature, and of the people whom they have the honor to represent.

As was to be expected, the responsibilities and difficulties of the enterprise become only the more apparent at each step of its progress.

Its nature and its means are peculiar—its end at once unique and sublime. It can make no successful appeal to any selfish, sectarian or partisan interest. These, if evoked, could but soil its purity and impede its progress. It must look only to the heart of a great and free people to consecrate their annual charities to the relief of those whose “only hope is else but flat despairs.” It invokes them to “minister to a mind diseased,” and change the madman’s wail, “without money and without price,” to a jubilee of household joy.

By promptly responding to such a call, our own beloved State has placed herself in the front rank of

those marshaled philanthropists, who are advancing to the achievement of the glory of the ages, and the final destiny of man; and whatever else may be said of us, ILLINOIS NEVER REPUDIATES NOR RETREATS. We confidently believe, therefore, whatever obstacles may interpose, that the work will be done, and well done; for the good people of this State will never rest until it is done.

But the novelty of the enterprise is also equally peculiar. Such undertakings are not only new to us but to the world—they make a new era. They are the dawns of a new age; the beginning and the outworking of a new hope to man. Experience here has not only to be sought, but to be manufactured—wrought out anew. We at once enter upon ground over which the oldest and most civilized States have been compelled to feel their way, groping doubtfully and carefully, with many fears and many footfalls. How then shall we, a people of yesterday, expect to rear an asylum for our insane fellows upon the ground from which we have but just now frightened the panther and the prairie wolf, without unexpected delays and disappointments?

It has added not a little to our embarrassment, that our oldest asylums, as their annual reports show, are every year growing wiser than before, in regard to the structure of their edifices, and the general management of their charge. They, too, as well as we, are compelled, to a certain extent, to proceed empirically, and to find the hopes of one season frustrated by the experience of the next. One history of their various modes of heating and ventilating may be cited as in point.



The least reflection must convince any one, that to devise the most healthful, safe, and economical mode of warming and ventilating a building some three hundred feet long by fifty wide, tenanted by some two or three hundred insane patients, few of whom can be trusted with any possible access to fire, is no inconsiderable task. It will be seen by reports and papers on file of this board, that they have omitted no known means of obtaining the latest and most reliable information on this most important subject. In addition to the light thrown upon it by the reviews and annual reports of various hospitals, and the recent and excellent works of Dr. Bell and others, our superintendent has corresponded with other superintendents, and has personally visited a number of the hospitals of our sister States, and several similar institutions. From information thus obtained, it became apparent that the plan of heating and ventilating at first recommended to the board, and adopted by them, had proven sadly defective; and that in order to avoid the hazard of great expense and loss in future, it was necessary materially to modify the construction of the flues as the walls progressed. The doubts and perplexities that grew out of this, and other difficulties, retarded the progress of the work for several weeks during the best part of the year 1849; so that, in connection with the general causes of delay indicated above, the work of that season did not progress so rapidly as might reasonably have been anticipated.

The plan and elevation of the building, also, was at first copied from a part of the architectural design for the Indiana State Hospital, with little or no regard

to difference of site, location, convenience, or variety of design. This course, so far as the mere foundation of the edifice is concerned, involved but little inconvenience or loss, as it fortunately admitted of nearly all the changes in the superstructure which the nature of the case seemed to demand; though perhaps an earlier attention to this point might have saved some valuable room beneath the building. It was at first proposed to erect the central parts of the original design in exact imitation of the same parts of the model, leaving off the extreme wings, with their peculiar finish, thus wholly mutilating and destroying the design of the original architect, so long as the building should remain in that condition, which may be for a long series of years.

But the board were anxious that the building, now in progress, should be not only a lasting monument of the benevolence and philanthropy, but also of the architectural taste and skill of the State; or, at least, that while it commended the one, it should not disgrace the other. After due inquiry and deliberation, therefore, they proposed, as far as possible, to carry out the design of the architect, instead of erecting truncated parts of his model. This has been effected by bringing the finish of the original extremes upon the extremes of the present structure, so far modified in its various parts as to meet the exigencies of the case. By this arrangement, the present building, so long as it stands alone, will present nearly, if not quite, as good an elevation as the original model, while future additions can be made, if needed to any extent, without impairing the unity and finish of the whole; and if no credit, it is confidently hoped that



it will, at least, be no disgrace to the architecture of the State—while it is admitted, by all who have examined the subject, that the proposed changes will amply repay for the trifling additional expense.

In the original plan, also, the front rooms of the main building were to be used for kitchen, &c. The impropriety of this must be obvious to all. But it was thought that the needful change in this respect could be made without any material change in the main walls of the building.

Whether the board have, after all their effort, hit upon the best mode of effecting the above ends, they cannot positively say, but we have done the best we could do, and it is believed that while the appearance of the building will now be at least tolerable, any mode of warming, whether by steam or by stoves, which has heretofore existed, or is likely to arise hereafter, may be successfully applied to it as now being erected, without material change or injury to the walls. But it is, perhaps, scarcely to be expected that difficulties will not be experienced in the practical execution of the work, similar to those which others have encountered before us; and with our best endeavors, we must here, as elsewhere, crave the indulgence of both the present and the future, which it is our aim by these suggestions to invoke, both for ourselves and our successors.

Since our last report was presented, Dr. J. M. Higgins, the present superintendent, has been called into service, with a salary of \$800 00 per annum, and the privilege of employing a mechanical assistant to the amount of \$400 00 more; thus making the whole

expense of supervising the work, \$1,200 00 per annum.

The entire failure of the original contractor for the brick-work, to meet his responsibilities, induced the board last spring to resort to the alternative of prosecuting the work by day labor, under competent supervisors. Had all the remaining contractors fully met their various responsibilities, the walls of the building would, ere this, have been completed. But the extreme wet of the earlier, and the extreme heat of the latter part of the season, combined with other causes of delay and disappointment on the part of contractors, have prevented our attaining this anticipated and gratifying result.

As it is, however, the roof upon the east wing is nearly finished, and it is expected that this part of the building will be ready for use in the earlier part of the next season, while contracts are being made for the completion of the whole at the earliest practicable moment; and although the board, from causes above intimated, have not been able to do all they had intended, it is gratifying to be able to state, that far greater progress has been made with the work during the past than any former season; and the general harmony which has characterized the councils and action of the board, and of all co-operating with them, the readiness ever manifested by all to urge the work forward, with the utmost speed consistent with due economy, gives full assurance that it will be completed as fast as the necessary funds can be secured.

In this connection, it should be remembered that the act of incorporation requires the board to "erect



the necessary buildings and outhouses, and improve the grounds on the most approved plans," so that "the same may accommodate two hundred and fifty patients and the necessary attendants," while it was estimated that \$60,000 would cover the needful expenditures. But it appears from the report in the *American Journal of Insanity*, of July, 1849, that the cost of the various asylums in the United States greatly exceeds that estimate, and that no institution which can accommodate that number of patients, has been erected at a less cost than \$250,000, except the Ohio Asylum, which is reported at only \$160,000.

The Indiana Institution, which was at first taken as a model for this State, in its present unfinished condition, is understood to be able to accommodate some sixty or seventy patients, while still its present reported cost is \$70,000.

From a general estimate, based on the above report it would appear that in some twelve different States, embracing some fifteen different hospitals, the average outlay, for each insane patient, is from \$800 to \$1000. This would require, for the buildings ordered to be constructed by the act of incorporation, at least \$250,000, since it can hardly be expected, in a new country, where labor and materials of all sorts are considerably above the average in other States, that the same accommodations can be constructed below the average cost abroad.

In the report of 1849, allusion is made to this discrepancy between the requirements and the appropriations of the act of incorporation, by our predecessors in office. Reasons are therein suggested for "commencing the building with a view to the requis-



itions, rather than to the amount appropriated" by the State. And the course adopted by them, so far met the approbation of the legislature, that they ordered the assessment to be continued through an additional year, which (as no definite estimates were presented) it was supposed would meet the immediate exigency of the case.

The building having been thus commenced on the liberal scale above indicated, by authority of the board, and the virtual sanction of the State, it is evident that the existing board have no alternative but to execute the plan committed to their hands, even if they were so unwise as to desire to escape a responsibility so eminently just and patriotic.

It has, moreover, become apparent that the authorized assessment will probably fall several thousand dollars short of the original estimate, while the price of all sorts of material and labor has risen in the market some twenty-five or thirty per cent. during the past few years. From these general considerations alone, it must be perfectly evident that the appropriations heretofore made, must fall far short of reaching the end proposed. But some effort has also been made to ascertain the amount of funds required, by an actual estimate of the prospective work on hand. These estimates will be found in connection with the report of the superintendent, herewith submitted.

Which of these two sources of calculation of future expenses will, in the end, prove most reliable, the board do not assume the province of deciding; but it is well known that, as a general rule, the inevitable cost of all such institutions is greatly underestimated;

and the board have thought it their duty to present as fair and full a view of anticipated results, as derived from each of the sources of knowledge, as the nature of the case will admit, that your honorable body may take such action in the premises as your patriotism and wisdom may approve.

The board would, however, beg leave to suggest, that if the present assessment is not continued, at least until the next meeting of the legislature, great and inevitable loss to the State, and delay of the work, must ensue.

The present state of the funds and expenditures of the institution will appear from the annexed report of the superintendent, and the appropriate vouchers are on file with the treasurer, and subject to the inspection of the appropriate committees, or of the general assembly, whenever required.

Notwithstanding the difficulties and delays necessarily incident to all such undertakings, we cannot, in conclusion, doubt that the blessing of Heaven will, at last, crown with abundant success, a charity so benevolent in its aim, and so needful in its results; and we invoke your honorable body, as the representatives of the good people of this State, still to aid and foster it, by such means and measures as your wisdom may suggest.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. TURNER,

*President of the Board.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane :*

GENTLEMEN : The time is at hand when you are required to lay before the State legislature an account of your stewardship over the important trust committed to your hands, and it becomes my duty to submit the following report of what has been done under your direction since your last report to the same honorable body.

The work on the main building was ordered by the board to be resumed on the 16th of April of last year, the day on which my duties as superintendent commenced, and was prosecuted with such force as the contractor, S. S. Beekman, was enabled to employ. This force was far too small for a work of such magnitude, and no effort was spared on my part to have it increased to an extent sufficient to erect, at least, two stories; but my exertions were unavailing, and the finishing up of the first basement story, ready for the reception of the bell course, was all that could be accomplished during the season.

In a communication which I made to the board at an early day after the recommencement of the work, the opinion was expressed, that the plan for warming and ventilating the building, which was then in contemplation, would probably not prove satisfactory;



and that a more efficient mode of accomplishing those very desirable objects could be introduced at small additional expense, arising from the necessity of taking down a small portion of the hall walls of one wing, for the purpose of carrying up in them a series of warm air flues. The plan then recommended receiving the hearty approval of a number of the board, and objected to, so far as I know, by none, has been fully introduced in the erection of the building; and it is confidently believed, will afford, when put into operation, an ample supply of fresh warm air, in the coldest weather, throughout every portion of the house to be occupied by patients and their attendants. It provides for the admission into the halls, of air previously warmed in the cellar space beneath the halls, through numerous apertures to be guarded by registers on either side of the halls, and extending from one extremity of them to the other; instead of permitting it to pass in through *one* large opening near the end of the hall, as was contemplated in the original plan.

The impure air, it is intended to discharge through large ventilating flues, constructed for the purpose in the external walls, and running from each room to the top of the walls, where they will terminate in a horizontal shaft or flue, communicating with the furnace chimney, by which arrangement, when the furnace is in operation, a continual demand will be kept up on the air of every portion of the house whence the foul air flues proceed, in addition to its natural tendency, when heated, to ascend. In this way, vitiated air, no longer fit for use, will be constantly departing, whilst fresh and wholesome supplies of warm air freely enter



to take its place. The mode of warming and ventilation, as thus hastily and but imperfectly described, has been of late tested at several institutions in the east, and has invariably, I believe, given the highest satisfaction. The expense incurred in the alteration has not exceeded fifty dollars.

It may be remarked, while speaking of ventilation, that should, at any time, the *downward* mode be desired, the building is abundantly supplied with flues in the partition walls, extending one from each room of every story, to the cellar floor, through which impure air can be readily conveyed along shafts running horizontally to the furnace fire, so as to supply its air of combustion.

In order that the walls might be finished during the present season, which the board determined should be done if possible, it was necessary that arrangements should be made last summer for an ample supply of brick, to be made and kept ready for use the next spring, so that the work could be commenced *early*, and advanced with requisite energy, until an additional quantity could be made. Accordingly, with the advice of the building committee, I closed a contract on the 30th of July, 1849, with Mr. P. W. Tainter, the former contractor, for 1,800,000, at \$5 per thousand, delivered at the building; extensive inquiry having been previously made, as to the price at which brick could be obtained from others, which resulted in convincing the building committee and myself, that they could not be at a less rate than that just named. Under this contract, some 600,000 were on hand this spring, and were nearly sufficient to last till others were ready.

The brick being provided for, as well as sand and lime, it remained to procure the necessary caps and sills for openings, so that no detention should be occasioned during the present season, by the lack of material. It was exceedingly desirable to obtain the same beautiful kind of rock for this purpose that had been used for the first story, and of which there was then on hand a sufficient amount for the bell course, or water-table ; so as to preserve a uniformity in the appearance of the rock throughout the structure. This rock has been procured from St. Genevieve, Mo., at a very low price, and it was hoped that an additional quantity, sufficient to complete the building, could be gotten from the same quarry, and on favorable terms ; but, unfortunately, on making application, it was ascertained that works at the quarry were suspended ; and notwithstanding repeated efforts were made to induce the proprietor to engage to furnish them, so that we could have them by spring, he finally assured me that he could not undertake to fill the bill at all. It became necessary then to direct attention to other sources, and proposals were solicited from various persons engaged in cutting stone, for furnishing all the caps and sills required. Mr. John M. Taggart, of Jacksonville, was the successful bidder, and a contract was made with him on the 24th of January last, for all the rock needed, at eighty cents per lineal foot, delivered at the building ready for setting.

A fair prospect was now presented for being able to push forward the work vigorously on the opening of spring, and with an adequate force, for completing the walls in time to receive the roof by winter. S.

S. Beekman having relinquished his contract, and the board having adopted the policy of employing hands by the day in future, on the 2d of April last, the work was commenced for the season, with fifteen bricklayers, and a sufficient number of laborers to attend them. For several weeks the work went bravely on, and there was every indication that our calculation in reference to the finishing of the walls by the middle of October, at farthest, could be fully realized; and this could have been easily accomplished but for the repeated disappointments which were experienced in not receiving the caps and sills as they were needed. On this account the work had to be suspended, temporarily, several times, and of course was much retarded; so that the season has passed away, and a portion of the walls, I am sorry to say, remains unfinished. In speaking of this failure to furnish the rock according to contract, I feel it a duty to the contractor, to say, that it seems to have been occasioned by most unexpected and vexatious *failures* on the part of those who had engaged to furnish him the rough material.

Notwithstanding the embarrassments and delays above indicated, I have the gratification of announcing, that the walls of the east wing were put up, and the balance so far advanced that about three weeks' work, by eight or ten masons, will suffice to complete them next spring.

The brick work not being completed, no strict count of the brick laid during the present season has been made, and hence an exact reckoning of the cost of laying them per thousand cannot *now* be made; but from the best estimates I have been able to make .

it is believed it will not exceed \$3 25, which, considering the superiority of the work, and that all were laid above the first story, may be regarded as a moderate rate ; and taken in connection with the amount paid Mr. Beekman for work previously done, presents an aggregate of about \$2 50 per thousand.

The contract for roofing the entire building was made on the first of October last, with Messrs. Searfoss and Schureman, at the aggregate cost of \$2,870 00—the State finding the materials. The roof of the east wing is now nearly finished, and that of the west wing and center building is, by the contract, to be completed by the first of June, 1851.

Arrangements have just been made for the completion of three stories of the east wing, so as to have them ready for the occupancy of patients as early as practicable : and the cheering prospect is now presented of having three wards, possessing a capacity for the accommodation of some sixty patients, in a state of preparation to receive them early next summer.

With what commendable feelings of pride and pleasure must every philanthropic mind throughout our enterprising and prosperous State, contemplate the fact, that in so short a time, the means will be provided of administering relief to even a *part* of our unfortunate fellow citizens who are suffering from that most fearful of maladies—the malady of the mind ; that the noble enterprise, set on foot by the enlightened and humane policy of the legislature, and kept alive and in motion by the liberality and benevolence of the great people they represent, is about to exert its power and efficacy in rescuing from



the depths of wretchedness and woe, many a pitiable subject of insanity, now deprived of the aid and comfort he so much needs, and to furnish him a safe and comfortable retreat, where, in the midst of kind and attentive friends, his wants may be supplied, and his sorrows alleviated—where he may receive from the hands of his sympathising physician, an anodyne for his pains, and the most efficient treatment, physical and moral, for the restoration of his disordered mind to its primitive condition of order and health. Surely no serious doubt can be entertained, but that this offspring of enlightened views, sound judgment and humane feeling, will continue to receive the fostering care and attention necessary to perpetuate its useful career, from the same source whence it derived its existence; that our legislature, in their wisdom and beneficence, on examining the wants and necessities of an institution called by their fiat into being, and promising so much good to suffering humanity in its most forbidding form, will freely and cheerfully administer assistance, when it shall be shown to be required.

The following contracts have been made, in addition to those already mentioned, since your last report to the legislature, viz :

With C. L. Goltra, for painting one hundred and forty-two window panes, at 34¢. Dated February 3, 1849.

With C. Rockwell, for two thousand square rails, at \$4 10 per hundred. Dated April 3, 1849.

With William A. Porter, for one thousand bushels of sand, at eight cents per bushel. Dated May 19, 1849.

With S. S. Beekman, for brick work on alterations, not in former contract. Dated June 14, 1849.

With William A. Porter, for sand, at eight cents per bushel. Dated July 28, 1849.

With J. M. Taggart, for cutting caps and sills, at \$1 25 and \$2 50 per hundred. Dated August 4, 1849.

With J. Meacham, for sand, at eight cents per bushel. Dated August 8, 1849.

With J. & B. Standley, for five thousand feet of lumber, for lintels, &c., at \$1 40 per hundred. Dated August 10, 1850.

With E. H. Verry, for five hundred bushels of sand, at eight cents per bushel. Dated September 6, 1849.

With J. Meacham, for two thousand bushels of sand, at ten cents per bushel. Dated March 10, 1850.

With George Boardwell, for seventy-four window frames, at \$324 52. Dated March 12, 1850.

With Joseph Gorham, for lumber, (linn, \$1 87½; oak, \$1 50; floor joists, \$1 62½.) Dated April 15, 1850.

With H. H. Haynie, for sand, at ten cents per bushel. Dated May 2, 1850.

With William Haynie, for sand, at ten cents per bushel. Dated May 11, 1850.

With Thomas Ballard, for sand, at ten cents per bushel. Dated May 29, 1850.

With S. H. Poindexter, for sand, at ten cents per bushel. Dated May 30, 1850.

With C. Crocker, for sand, at ten cents per bushel. Dated June 5, 1850.

With L. T. Thomas, for sand, at ten cents per bushel. Dated June 6, 1850.

With A. Dorr, for lime, at twenty-five cents per bushel. Dated June 12, 1850.

With McCormick & Vorhees, for framing floor joists, at \$1 30 per square. Dated July 10, 1850.

With A. B. Ellison, for furnishing bolts, anchors, &c., at eight and twelve cents per pound. Dated July 15, 1850.

With Joseph Gorman, for walnut lumber, at \$2 00 per hundred. Dated August 15, 1850.

With J. A. Forshee, for floor joists, at \$1 75 per hundred, delivered. Dated August 15, 1850.

With Dickson & Warren, for framing timbers for roof, at \$19 50 per thousand feet, &c. Dated December 3, 1850.

THE FARM.—As no statement has been heretofore presented, as to the proceeds of the farm, for produce raised in 1848, it will be proper for me to state, that there have been sold to various persons, corn, hay, &c., to the amount of \$128 32.

The receipts for rents last year, after abating for damages (by arbitration) \$12 00, on the rent of Mr. Springer, and \$2 87 on that of Mr. Daniels, were as follows :

From T. B. Springer, for 21 acres, .....	\$ 26 55
“ V. Daniels, “ 12½ “ .....	19 00
“ J. Dayton, “ 9 “ .....	15 75
“ S. Simmons, “ one third of crop, .....	6 50
“ S. McConnel, “ 78½ acres, .....	146 05
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	213 85

There was also sold to S. S. Beekman, two horses and harness, for, .....	\$ 173 25
To W. H. Strong, one wagon, for, .....	55 00
Received for use of wagon, .....	2 00
“ for one grindstone, .....	4 50
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234 75

Amount of proceeds of farm for 1849.....\$ 448 60

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The entire farm was let by contract for the present year, to Mr. John Cucker, at \$ 2 00 per acre for the tillable land, and \$100 00 for the grass lot north of the building. The rent to be paid January 1, 1851.



## TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

*Statement showing the expenditures and receipts by the Treasurer, since the first of January, 1849.*

DISBURSEMENTS, IN 1849.		
FOR REAL ESTATE.		
Paid Wm. Thomas, to pay balance on farm,....		\$ 1803 72
FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS ON FARM.		
Paid R. Janes, for 31 bushels rye, by J. Henry, steward .....	\$ 12 40	
" W. Black, for 32 bushels rye, by J. Henry, steward,.....	12 80	
" for 6½ days mowing,.....	10 63	
" for mending wagon and hay rake,.....	3 75	
" H. Ennis, for blacksmith bill,.....	6 16	
" — Michner, for clover seed and work,..	5 00	
" Kibbe & Lathrop, 4 bushels timothy seed,.	8 00	
" John Henry, for service as steward,.....	219 50	
" Charles Rockwell, for 1700 rails,.....	69 70	
" E. Taylor, for two gate posts and setting fence,.....	19 86	
" Stevens & Lurton, for clover seed,.....	9 72	
" J. Jackson, for lumber and freight,.....	21 85	
" for two gates,.....	5 00	
" J. J. Meacham, for hauling and work,....	18 10	
" D. King and others, for 7 days' mowing,..	7 00	
		429 50
FOR HOSPITAL BUILDING.		
Paid for hauling and receiving rock, and expenses on same,.....	\$ 56 83	
" J. Sayre, for rock,.....	1068 32	
" P. W. Tainter, for brick, on contract of July 19, 1847,.....	2314 83	
" P. W. Tainter, for brick, on contract of July 30, 1849,.....	1600 00	
" B. & W. Humphrey, for framing floor joists,.	83 00	
" D. King, for 7½ days' labor,.....	17 75	
" W. A. Porter, for loading rock,.....	2 50	
" John Gorham, for lumber,.....	260 70	
" N. Buckingham for lumber,.....	175 00	

Paid J. Meacham and others, for sand,.....	658 84	
" Bibb & Johnson, for iron,.....	12 20	
" Jackson & Gillett, for amount advanced on rock,.....	41 97	
" C. S. Goltra, for window frames, on contract,.....	916 30	
" J. Needham, for six days' piling lumber,...	6 00	
" W. H. Broadwell, for blacksmith work,...	23 19	
" for repairing lime houses,.....	5 50	
" Bibb & Johnson, for amount advanced to hands,.....	21 43	
" N. Dresser, for freight on rock,.....	53 32	
" R. Shepley, for 9 days' work,.....	9 00	
" S. S. Beekman, for brick work,.....	1011 47	
" E. Dawson, for blacksmith work,.....	2 95	
" James & Hammond, for lumber,.....	64 55	
" Joel Catlin, for freight on same,.....	29 06	
" J. Strawn & A. Russel, for money borrowed in 1848,.....	1085 00	
" C. S. Goltra, for door frames and setting frames,.....	30 50	
" G. Shepler & W. Streber, for 5½ days' work,.....	5 25	
" J. Miller, for lime,.....	731 00	
" H. Huffman, (mute,) for 14½ days' work,...	14 50	
" Freeman & Co., for sand, &c., as per bill,...	56 49	
" for repairing well bucket,.....	40	
" W. Sheely, for 5½ days' work,.....	5 25	
" J. M. Taggart, for stone cutting,.....	39 69	
" P. Dorsey and others, for 48½ days' labor,.....	47 00	
" J. & B. Standley, for lumber,.....	106 00	
" F. Davis, for hauling lumber,.....	33 13	
" McCormick & Voorhees, for work, as per bill,.....	33 45	
" C. S. Goltra, for setting window frames,...	33 70	
" A. F. Wilson, for lumber,.....	468 06	
		\$11,124 13
FOR SALARIES.		
Paid M. C. Goltra, balance of account, for services as mechanical superintendent, from June 1, 1848, to April 12, 1849,.....	\$421 34	
" M. C. Goltra, for six months' services as mechanic,.....	200 00	
" J. M. Higgins, superintendent,.....	400 00	
		1,021 34
FOR INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.		
Paid S. Sutton, for one doz. chairs,.....	\$ 12 00	
" for telegraphing to Indianapolis and Boston,...	6 43	
" W. C. Swett, for printing,.....	10 00	
" J. McFarland, for stove and pipe,.....	12 87	
" Jos. Gorham, for services,.....	7 20	
" J. M. Lucas, for recording three deeds,....	3 50	
" Goltra & Striker, for 9 months' rent of office,...	22 50	
" superintendent, for postage and expenses as per bill,.....	10 05	
		84 55

## DISBURSEMENTS, IN 1850.

## FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS ON FARM.

Paid J. B. Standley, for lumber for barn,.....	\$ 4 41
" C. S. Goltra, for lumber, cash, and work on farm house,.....	48 93
" McCormick & Vorhees, for work on barn, for 700 feet weather-boarding,.....	236 82 15 75
" R. & J. Hockenhull, for nails, scythes, &c.,	23 13
" B. Henderson, for setting fence and hauling,	16 87
" Dunlap & Cassell, for timothy seed,.....	2 00
" Joel Catlin, for lumber and freight, for farm house,.....	19 80
" S. Grimsley, for hauling rafters for barn,..	75
" W. Detharge and others, for work on farm house,.....	33 50
" J. Crocker, for lumber for farm house,....	51 69
" Jas. Jackson, for lumber and hauling, for barn,.....	39 95
" W. H. Broadwell, for hinges, &c., for barn, as per bill,.....	21 00
" J. Dayton, for 5½ days' work, in 1849,....	5 75
" J. Crocker, for 5 days' work on farm,.....	5 00
" J. M. Higgins, for fruit trees, as per bill,..	8 25
	\$ 533 60

## FOR HOSPITAL BUILDING, IN 1850.

Paid B. Henderson, for hauling,.....	\$ 15 12
" for lumber at Chicago, and expenses on same,.....	129 44
" P. W. Tainter, for brick,.....	6400 00
" J. M. Taggart, for caps and sills,.....	1400 00
" J. & B. Standley, for lumber,.....	79 50
" B. F. Gass, for weighing lime,.....	6 00
" Jas. Jackson, for hauling frames,.....	8 00
" Dunlap & Cassell, for nails, &c., as per bill,	15 02
" Sundry persons, for sand,.....	1142 92
" Wm. Craig, for two wheelbarrows,.....	15 50
" McCormick & Vorhees, for framing floor joists,.....	476 80
" Samuel Wolgamut and others, for cutting rock, .....	242 41
" A. McGinnis, for two well buckets,.....	3 00
" C. S. Goltra, for scaffold poles, lumber and work,.....	139 87
" J. Gorham, for lumber and hauling,.....	211 26
" J. Crocker, for lumber, hauling, &c., as per bill,.....	149 97
" C. S. Goltra, for lumber and work,.....	53 81
" Ayres & Co., for glass, nails, &c.,.....	26 61
" W. H. Broadwell, for iron and blacksmith work,.....	67 15
" George Boardwell, for window frames,....	324 52
" J. Gorham, for lumber, as per bills,.....	453 42
" A. B. Ellison, for iron bolts, anchors, &c...	89 47
" A. Dorr, for lime,.....	110 90
" J. Miller, " .....	726 25
" J. A. Foosher, for floor joists,.....	186 84
" C. S. Goltra, for window frames, ladders,&c.,	165 75

## TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

89

Paid B. & W. Humphrey, for framing floor joists,.....	38 53	
" Ayres & Co., for barrel linseed oil,.....	46 20	
" Josh. Sprague, for hauling timbers and lumber,.....	19 04	
" Joel Catlin, for freight and charges on lumber,.....	62 73	
" J. Grierson, for keg of nails,.....	5 00	
" for copper, lead, paint and nails, as per bills,.....	390 36	
" A. C. Dickson, for lumber for roof, floors, &c.,.....	1000 00	
" J. P. Chapin, for framing timbers,.....	414 00	
" W. H. Gardner, for hauling lumber,.....	2 00	
" C. S. Goltra, for contract for roof,.....	600 00	
" Dickson & Warren, for lumber,.....	177 71	
" Wm. Rogerson, for lumber,.....	56 82	
" J. M. Taggart, for marble slab and inscription,.....	56 00	
" A. Melick and others, for laying brick, setting water table rock, caps and sills, and window frames,.....	4013 41	
" for laborers to attend masons,.....	2514 86	\$ 22,036 21
FOR SALARIES.		
Paid J. M. Higgins, superintendent,.....	\$ 800 00	
" M. C. Goltra, for services, as mechanic,..	400 00	
" A. C. Dickson, as secretary of the board prior to April 16, 1849,.....	100 00	1300 00
FOR INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.		
Paid M. C. Goltra, for traveling expenses, as agent of the board, to employ bricklayers,.....	\$ 117 85	
" B. Gillett, for one year's rent of office,....	25 00	
" J. M. Higgins, for amount advanced for sundries,.....	7 90	
" J. M. Higgins, for traveling expenses, in visiting and examining insane institutions,.....	122 00	
" N. Koscialowski, for drawing alteration in plan,.....	5 00	
" M. C. Goltra, for postage and freight paid by him,.....	2 35	
" Lamphier & Walker, for advertising,....	1 50	
" E. R. Roe, for do do,.....	5 00	286 60
RECAPITULATION.		
DISBURSEMENTS.		
1849 For real estate,.....	\$ 1803 72	
" improvement and repairs on farm,....	429 50	
" hospital building,.....	11,124 13	
" salaries,.....	1021 34	
" incidental expenses,.....	84 55	\$ 14,463 24



1850. For improvements on farm, including		
barn,.....	\$ 533 60	
" hospital building,.....	22,036 21	
" salaries,.....	1300 00	
" incidental expenses,.....	286 50	
		24,156 41
Total amount expended in 1849 and 1850,...		\$ 38,619 65
RECEIPTS.		
Received of state treasurer, since last report,...	\$ 39,784 00	
On hand, when last report was made,.....	144 65	
Proceeds of farm, for 1848,.....	238 32	
" " 1849,.....	448 55	
Total amount of receipts,.....		\$ 40,605 52
Total amount expended,.....		38,619 65
Amount in the treasury,.....		\$ 1985 87

FUTURE OPERATIONS.—It is impossible to designate the precise amount necessary to prosecute the work on the building to its completion. From an estimate made, however, with the aid of our mechanic, Mr. Goltra, it appears that the future expenditures for that purpose cannot fall short of \$46,000 00. Assuming this amount as the cost of the materials and work required to finish the house, and deducting therefrom the estimated value of materials now on hand, which is \$950 00, together with the amount in the hands of the treasurer, viz: \$1,985 87, there remains the sum of \$43,064 00 yet to be received to complete the house. To meet this requisition, there will probably be realized from the revenue due next year, with the amount due from delinquent counties, which did not assess the hospital tax the first year, the sum of \$24,000 00; which taken from the last mentioned amount, viz: \$43,064 00, leaves the sum of \$19,064 00 yet to be provided by the legislature, for the purpose of completing the building.

In the above estimates, however, no account has

been made of the amounts necessary for heating apparatus, furniture, out-buildings, drains, &c., all of which, of course, will be indispensable, and which cannot be set down at a less sum than \$10,000 00. So that, at least, two years' additional appropriation will be required, before the entire building can be ready to be put into successful operation—an event so ardently to be desired, since hundreds of unfortunate sufferers from insanity, within the borders of this State, ought, at this moment, to be receiving the comfort and relief which can only be extended in an asylum such as the State is engaged in providing; and it is devoutly hoped that the legislature will, with the kindness and liberality which have hitherto characterized their action toward the institution, provide the requisite means to enable the board to pursue with energy to its final consummation a work, which, if appropriately conducted, must prove the pride and glory of the State of Illinois.

J. M. HIGGINS.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 31, 1850.



THIRD  
BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

*Trustees, Superintendent, and Treasurer*

OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

AT JACKSONVILLE,

FOR THE YEARS 1851-'52.



CHICAGO:

RE-PRINTED BY F. FULTON & CO.  
1863.





## THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT.

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*To the General Assembly of the State of Illinois :*

The trustees for the Hospital for the Insane submit their third biennial report.

The general views and plans of the board in regard to the structure, architecture, heating apparatus, furniture and prospective cost of the establishment were submitted to the legislature in their last report.

Within the last two years they have found no occasion to change those views, and the building has been completed and furnished in accordance with the principles therein indicated ; though at much less cost than was then anticipated, as will be seen by the accompanying report of the superintendent. So far as it has yet been tried, the whole apparatus of the establishment operates with entire success. The architecture, as well as the mechanical execution of the building, is acknowledged on all hands to be superior to any other of the kind west of the mountains, and procured at less relative cost ; and the engineers and architects who have examined it, in reference to its convenience and security in respect to heating and ventilation, and other important practical uses, have pronounced it equal, if not superior, to any similar building they have ever seen. As the proper and economical use of the funds in the erection of a

suitable and convenient edifice for the insane, without needless waste or cost to the State, was the great paramount duty of the acting members of the board, and the superintendent, for the past four years, we think we may justly congratulate ourselves and the citizens of the State on these successful results.

During the past year, also, although at great hazard and inconvenience, a commencement has been made for the treatment of patients.

With only two wards completed for either sex, with no possibility of proper classification, the noisy and the melancholy, the fastidious, the filthy, the obscene and even the idiotic, being all necessarily crowded together in the same wing, if not in the same hall, without any apparatus whatever for heating and ventilating, save a common box stove, with the constant noise, hurry and confusion of workmen on all parts of the premises, we hardly expected that much if any good could be done to the patients, beyond rendering them secure and comparatively comfortable for the time being, especially considering the large number of chronic and incurable cases necessarily received. But in this we have also been most happily disappointed; and we believe the gratifying results presented in the superintendent's report will compare favorably with even the oldest and most thoroughly equipped and experienced institutions in the land. It will be perceived from that report that including the patients on hand and hopefully restored, or in near prospect of being so, thirty per cent. of all received into the institution have experienced its most beneficent results, at a cost highly creditable to the superintendent under the circumstances.



A comparison of the results reported from older and more thoroughly equipped and experienced institutions, will tend to set this subject in its proper light.

The following table will show the per centage of cures and deaths on the whole number received into the hospitals in the ten States named, according to the latest reports that have come to our hands; and also the relative cost of cures for each insane patient so far as reported :

TABLE showing the per cent. of cures, costs and deaths in neighboring institutions, according to the most recent reports at hand.

States.	Per cent. of cures.	Cost of cures.	Per cent. of deaths.
Indiana,.....	24	—*	6
Ohio,.....	27	64.52	6½
Kentucky, .....	10	—	16
Virginia,.....	9	63.25	10
Pennsylvania, .....	29	—	4
New York,.....	14	—	6
Massachusetts,.....	25	58.45	13
Rhode Island,.....	14	—	8
New Jersey,.....	15	—	5
South Carolina,.....	17	—	9
Average of ten States,.....	18.4	62.00	8.3
Illinois,.....	27.5	38.88	4.3

\*The blanks in cost are not reported.

While it is true that no unfavorable inference should be drawn against any particular institution from any such tabular exhibition of results, without a more minute knowledge of all the particulars of the case, it is also true that having no other means of comparison, or of judgment in this our first attempt, the result is, considering all our disadvantages, most creditable to our infant institution and its officers, and must be highly gratifying and hopeful to the people of our State.

The BY-LAWS of the institution are mostly copied from the laws of existing institutions, with the design of amending them from time to time, as our own personal experience should dictate. Both the board and the officers of the hospital deemed it most safe to commence our administration on the ground of existing precedents, rather than of untried theories, however plausible, and to depart from those precedents only as admonished by experience. Some modifications of these precedents have already been found needful, and others will doubtless be demanded in future.

The ACCOUNTS of the institution have been kept in the most thorough and accurate manner, as the exhibit of the superintendent will show—so as not only to show accurately the gross amount received and expended, but the particular expense for each item and class of items, with the vouchers for the same. So far as any different impression has arisen, it is either the result of carelessness on the part of the observer, or in consequence of examining the subject at a time when from pressure of business, the analysis and posting of the accounts had not been fully completed.

That the DISCIPLINE of the institution, in one short year, has been rendered complete and perfect, is what no sensible man would either assert or expect. The trials of the first year, and especially while in a condition so unfinished and unprepared for patients as we have been, are in this respect peculiarly severe; but all impartial observers will admit that the cure of the insane, and the results reached, have been achieved with a degree of benign quiet and comfort to them,



and with far less friction and collision between them and the superintendent and officers, than is usual in such institutions, and no small part of our unexpected success in cures is attributable, doubtless, to that very fact.

The CASUALTIES that have occurred are only such as are well known to be unavoidable in all similar institutions, although possibly, and even probably, a greater vigilance on the part of all employed about the premises, would have prevented most if not all of them. But the condition of the work necessarily rendered the premises accessible to a great variety of irresponsible persons, whose entire prudence and carefulness could neither be enforced nor secured, from which evil the future will be exempt when the buildings are completed. There has been an effort to attach blame to the superintendent in respect to these casualties, but the acting members of the board are prepared to show that this is unjust and unfounded whenever called upon so to do.

The provisions for the future wants of the institution, alluded to in the report of the superintendent, are most respectfully commended to the serious attention of the legislature.

The board would also call the attention of the legislature to the principles of past and future supervision. The original charter of the institution provided expressly that six of the old members of the board should be continued from year to year and only three new appointments annually made. The evident design of this provision was to secure a majority at all times in the board of men already familiar with the actual history and wants of the institution. At the

hazard of the seeming indelicacy, we venture to affirm that the principle attempted to be secured here is not only a sound one in theory and in practice, but one without which no such institution can permanently prosper: and should we go fully into the history of either the motives or the method of those who sought to subvert the principles of the original charter, it would not be very creditable either to their patriotism or their sagacity. The following clause occurs in the State constitution: "No private or local law which may be passed by the general assembly shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title."

Now the object of this clause must be apparent to all, and its necessity and justice are equally clear. It was to prevent the originators from inserting in their local and private bills, isolated and detached clauses, in such a form and manner as to secure other personal ends than those indicated in the title, without attracting the definite and specific notice of the legislature. In other words, it was to prevent a practical fraud on the legislature; the very identical thing which any one can see, we think, was in principle attempted in this case. True, it was done in the case of an act which is technically public rather than private or local; but does that alter the principle involved? Let any honest man of common sense open to the one hundredth page of the State laws of 1851, and ask himself why the organic law of an already existing institution for the insane, entrusted with the future control of hundreds of thousands of dollars, it may be, of State funds, and the most sacred interests of afflicted citizens and families, was sought to be



changed in an incidental clause of "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to establish the Illinois Institution for the education of the Blind!'" Why attempt to reduce the number of trustees for the Insane Hospital at all, whilst twelve of the original number were still allowed to the Deaf and Dumb, though entrusted with a far less amount of State funds, and especially, why effect that reduction in a short isolated clause near the close of the same act which had declared, in section second, that the governor should appoint nine instead of seven!! Did the authors and concoctors of that inimitable bill really think it important that the governor should first appoint nine trustees and then reduce them to seven, for the sake of the ceremony; or had they certain sinister ends to accomplish which they thought would be best concealed from the eyes of the legislature in a bill of this form? If the plain object was not revolution without legislative scrutiny, it would trouble a sensible man to divine what it could be. Why all this bungling confusion of objects and ends? Was it ignorance or awkwardness? or what is more probable, an attempt to be cunning, in which, it must be confessed, they were temporarily successful.

We intend no reflections on the legislature or their committees—all know how, at a late and confused hour of the session, that bill was forced through the committee and the house, as also the evil consequences to the institution and needless troubles and expenses to the State that have resulted from it.

Let it also be remembered that at the time this revolution was thus attempted, there was not even a pretended cause for it.

The then existing body of trustees were entirely harmonious among themselves, as all their records and acts show; the building in all its parts was progressing more rapidly and more satisfactorily to the State than it had ever been before, and the representatives of the people were not only willing to grant all the board asked of them but even more.

Now it must be apparent to all that some just and proper provision should be made against all such attempts at agitation and revolution in our public institutions, or they cannot long prosper. In hospitals for the insane all experience shows that this is at once peculiarly needful and peculiarly difficult to attain. Stability here is of vital importance, and change and agitation and revolution peculiarly disastrous—and still an assurance of actual competency and fidelity on the part of those to whom their trusts are committed is equally indispensable.

The general duties of a board of trustees of an insane hospital are exceedingly complex and various, and require that they should be near at hand, while it is difficult if not impossible, in a single neighborhood, or even sometimes in a State, to find many men who are (save in their own conceit) actually good practical judges of the most important duties in such an institution.

To meet these practical difficulties the trustees would respectfully suggest the propriety of appointing, in addition to the board of trustees, a committee of visitors, whose duty it shall be to visit and examine the institution annually, confer with the board of trustees, and report to the legislature their views of the condition of the institution, and the changes, if



any, they might advise to be made. Let this committee be appointed by the governor of the State annually or biennially, and consist of the superintendent of some sister institution for the insane, who shall be chairman of the committee, and two of the most able physicians from different sections of our own State. Let the expense of this committee be defrayed by the State. In this way it is believed that the talent and experience requisite in an advisory body could from year to year be brought to bear practically on the vital interests of the institution; while if the plan should be reciprocated in other States, as it is believed it would, great mutual advantage would be derived from this reciprocal interchange of visits among superintendents.

With the proper adjustment of the incorporating laws, we cannot doubt that this or some similar system of visitation would give to all our institutions of this class, all possible security and all needful stability at the same time.

Doubtless some will think that our report should here close, without any more definite allusion to the troubles through which this institution has been called to pass, attended as they have been with such needless expenditures to the State, arising from a systematic effort at revolution, commenced in the bill above alluded to. It will in this case, as in others, no doubt, be said by some, that any allusion to such topics in a public document is out of all taste and quite beneath the dignity of a grave, corporate interest like the present.

But so long as we are conscious that we are only discharging a solemn duty we owe to our trust, and

reiterating truths and facts to which we have repeatedly invited the scrutiny of the State, and of all the committees representing its interests, we feel no great concern for our own dignity, and shall leave others to take care of theirs, and their tastes too, as best they can.

It is known throughout the whole State that a series of attacks during the past two years, ever since the passage of the above named bill, has been made upon the acting majority of this board and the principal officers of this institution, which we deem totally uncalled for in fact, and unparalleled in their modes, ends and aims. Rumors have been circulated through the State and enforced upon the attention of the legislature, in the highest degree derogatory to all the best interests of the institution, and adapted to produce the impression either that we were totally incompetent to our trusts, or actually abusing them. The superintendent has been represented as totally unfit for his duties—we have been charged with an extravagant and useless appropriation of rooms and of funds—wasteful expenditure upon furniture and supernumerary families and attendants. At one time our walls were about to fall down—at another our heating apparatus would certainly fail, through the incompetency of the superintendent, while the State was suffering great loss by the oversight and ignorance of our mechanic—and no one ought to expect that the ship could be sailed successfully by such a crazy crew for a single week, even if successfully launched. Our by-laws were all wrong, and our accounts and our discipline all in confusion.

We have called for a definite statement of the



particular facts and cases in which either we or our officers have been in fault; but have received no reply, except false assertions, sophistical deductions and unmeaning general impressions. We have challenged the severest scrutiny, and still do so. We ask our opponents to point out to us and to the legislature the specific facts on which their charges are based, that if they exist they may at once be corrected or removed. For without this, mere general impressions and insinuations directly contrary to all the known and admitted facts in the case, can be of little avail. Definite and specific evils must be made known, if they exist, before they can be removed; and to attempt a revolution or any serious change in such an interest, without any such known, open and admitted exhibition of the facts on the basis on which it should proceed, is in itself in the highest degree absurd. The various officers of such an institution, like the generals of an army, must be judged, not by any pre-conceived notions of etiquette, or fitness, or propriety, but by their actual practical success. Much less should they be adjudged on the ground of their unfitness for many or even all other stations, or the mere unfavorable impression which either their constitutional or characteristic peculiarities may make upon the fastidious or the envious and malicious observer—least of all should they be condemned by those who will not take the pains to observe at all, or if they should, are utterly incapable of any just judgment in the case.

We maintain that the competency or incompetency of the officers of all such institutions can be determined only by a candid and patient examination of

facts. Should we therefore admit (which we do not) much of the vague, adverse rumors respecting any one or all of the officers of this institution, it does not at all touch the merits of the question.

WHAT HAVE THEY DONE, AND WHAT ARE THEY DOING? That is the question, and the only question; and the only answer that can, with even any show of truth, be given to this question, is, that at a very moderate and satisfactory cost, a hospital building has been erected, and all its complex and difficult adjustments and conveniences put into practical operation, in a style of workmanship, whether as regards taste, durability or convenience, to say the least, equal to any other of like cost in the United States; and they have instituted within its walls, under all conceivable disadvantages, a system of practical curative means, which in one short year, throws our infant institution into favorable comparison with the oldest and most approved in the land. We maintain that facts like these challenge candor, if not forbearance—and that they are not the proper preludes of agitation, vituperation and revolution.

A change on the ground of mere prejudice, or even of hopeful theory, from measures which have hitherto worked so well, and from men well known to have been so devoted in the past, and apparently so successful in the present, to others we know nothing of, and in whose favor one half of the same amount of facts could not be cited, would be in all probability, a change for the worse, not for the better.

It may be that all this is the result of mere accident, or magic, or miracle. It may be the building sprung up on the prairie in spite of the incompetence of the



superintendent and the board—and that the cures chanced, in spite of the ignorance of the officers who should have effected them.

If so, such miracles will, probably, in due time, cease, and thrust the ignorance they have hitherto sheltered, from their fostering care, and then it will be fairly open to an honorable and successful attack.

We maintain that, till that time, it is better still to trust to the same accident or magic which has, as a matter of fact, carried the institution safely so far, rather than throw it into the arms of those who have done the best and worst they could to prevent and defeat these auspicious results.

The pertinency and propriety of these remarks will be more fully seen by a reference to a copy of the false record of the spurious board and the protest against it, our protest against the report of the committee of the last special session, and the bill of allegations presented by a member of this board to the commission appointed at the same session, all of which will be placed on file with the governor of the State.

With many reasons for gratitude in the past, not only to Divine Providence, but also to your honorable body, and with cheering and auspicious hopes for the future, even amid all the embarrassments alluded to above, we confidently again commend our infant institution to the blessings of that same Providence, and the benign and fostering care of the executive and representatives of our State.

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. HOLMES, *President*.  
JOSEPH MORTON,  
AQUILA BECRAFT,  
J. B. TURNER.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane :*

GENTLEMEN : In compliance with the laws of this institution, the following "report of the operations of the hospital," the *first* since its doors were opened for the admission of patients, is respectfully submitted.

According to the notice, published and sent throughout the State three months previously, as required by law, the hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the third of November, 1851.

Not that the house, or any part of it, was at that time actually ready for the accommodation of those for whose benefit it was erected ; but on account of the numerous and urgent applications for admission from every portion of the State, especially by such as had friends for years bereft of reason, and who, having no appropriate means of taking care of them, and being in many instances almost worn out with long continued anxiety and fatigue, readily embraced the earliest opportunity presented of committing them to the care of the hospital.

That this was the case is fairly inferable from the fact, that of the whole number reported up to the time of making our selections, not one in eleven was under twelve months' continuance.



Hence, nearly all of the early cases admitted were necessarily chronic, and mostly of an incurable character.

There were at first but two wards that could be used; so that for several months we were enabled to have but one class for either sex; and the noisy and the quiet, the violent and the harmless, the raving maniac and the mopish demented, were of necessity thrown promiscuously together. In addition to this exceedingly defective classification, which is so much to be deprecated in the treatment of the insane, we were subjected to extreme annoyance from the noise and confusion occasioned by the various mechanics who were obliged to be admitted into the wards occupied by patients, in order to complete certain portions of work not finished previously.

As we have heretofore had no other mode of warming the house, we have been under the necessity of using stoves. These in the patients' apartments were exceedingly objectionable, as they were attended with much danger, both to the house and its inmates. And it has required unremitted vigilance to avoid the most disastrous consequences.

Indeed, notwithstanding all our care and watchfulness, during the last winter, the pall of mourning was suddenly spread over our household in consequence of one of our aged and demented female patients having fallen a victim to the flames. At a moment when the attendants, whilst engaged in administering to the wants of others, did not have an eye upon her, the clothes of this unfortunate creature took fire from the stove, with which it is supposed she had come in contact, and before the flames could

be extinguished she was so dreadfully burnt that she died in six hours.

This has been the only serious casualty which has befallen our household since our organization; and we have abundant cause of gratitude to a kind and beneficent Providence, that we have been to so great an extent preserved from fatal accidents, as well as from the pestilence that has fearfully spread over various portions of the land, sweeping suddenly, as with the besom of destruction, thousands of mortals into the grave.

The above are some of the difficulties, together with many others, not easily described or readily understood by those who have not encountered them, by which we have been surrounded most of the time we have been in operation. We have, however, only realized what was before anticipated from commencing the peculiar and difficult work before us without being prepared for it; and the matter is alluded to here, not in the spirit of complaining, but with the two-fold object in view of reminding our friends that due allowance should be made for any apparent shortcomings; and of guarding those who may be now engaged or may hereafter embark in the good work of building hospitals for the insane, against the serious error of receiving patients before being ready.

So highly objectionable is this regarded by the talented and experienced superintendent of the Butler Hospital, of Rhode Island, Dr. I. Ray, that in an interesting and valuable paper read by him before the last convention of medical superintendents, in the city of New York, he remarks, "Were the matter rightly understood, I am sure that no man, with a



proper regard for his own reputation and peace of mind, would embark in the care of one of these unfinished establishments."

The extraordinary disadvantages under which we have labored have been measurably removed, although we are by no means so favorably circumstanced for conducting the treatment of our patients to successful issues, as every similar institution is with which I am acquainted, nor as we shall be hereafter.

As yet, we have but two classes for each sex. So soon as the west wing is ready for occupancy, which we trust will be the case in a few days, it will at once be appropriated to females; and then we shall have four wards for either sex, which will afford us a fairer classification; and the ill effects arising from placing the sexes all in the same wing, and having their windows one over another, will be avoided.

But let it not be supposed that, with the present building, which is believed to be in most respects unsurpassed, as far as it goes, by any similar one in the United States, we can ever have an institution perfectly adapted to the objects to be had in view in the erection of institutions for the benefit of the insane.

As at present arranged, noisy patients who are to be found in every such institution, must of necessity be placed in proximity to the quiet and convalescent, and are thus permitted to disturb their tranquillity by day, and their slumbers by night. The evils arising from this state of things are incalculable. The inmates of an entire wing may be kept from sleeping all night by one noisy patient. Nor does the evil stop here; for he not only keeps them awake, but is sure to throw more or less of all within hearing dis-

tance into a state of excitement, which too often by no means disappears with the shades of the night, but whose bad effects may sometimes be seen "after many days." Provision should be made for this class of patients, so as to prevent their hurtful influence upon others.

There are other classes that need to be kept entirely separate from all others; such as the filthy and obscene and the epileptic. Arrangements should be made for all such, which are to be found in considerable numbers in every large insane hospital.

This can only be done, in our case, by the erection of the reversed wings at the ends of those already put up, as contemplated in the original plan; or of separate lodges at some distance from the present building. The former plan is every way preferable. Then, and not till then, can we have a perfect system of classification, which is so prominent a feature in the appointments of every well organized hospital for the insane. All conversant with the management of institutions of this afflicted portion of our fellow-beings, agree perfectly with regard to the importance to be attached to the proper classification of patients.

At their meeting held in Philadelphia, in May, 1851, "the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," after mature consideration, unanimously adopted, amongst others, the following proposition, viz:

"Every hospital having provision for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex, making sixteen classes in the entire establishment."

The addition alluded to and here recommended,



would accommodate about one hundred and fifty patients, and could be built, it is believed, for some \$35,000. Suitable accommodations for such a number could hardly be made for twice that amount, if erected as a separate establishment. So that whether we examine it on the score of economy, or on the ground of strict propriety in arrangement, or of the real requirements of an insane institution, we shall find strong reasons for giving the plan a hearty support, and carrying it into effect at the earliest practicable period.

The present accommodations will unquestionably be insufficient for the suffering hundreds of our fellow-citizens who may need the benefits of hospital care; and no doubt can be rationally entertained but that the additional wings will be urgently needed by the time they can be got ready for use. About two hundred and forty applications have been already made—enough to fill the present house; and if there be not more than twice that number of insane in the State, we have an unusually small proportion.

In view of all these facts, it is to be hoped that the tax now levied for the “insane fund” will not be diminished by the legislature this winter, as the revenue produced by it will probably be sufficient for the maintenance of the institution, and afford besides a redundancy which, in three years, would be nearly equal to the cost of the proposed addition; within which time the entire work should be completed.

Of so much importance is it that this addition should go up, it would be well for our legislature at its ensuing session, to make a provisional appropriation of \$10,000, to be used (or any part of it,) if it

should be ascertained by the governor that the work should actually require it. This course is the more desirable, as it is at present uncertain what amount can be spared for the purpose from the "fund for the insane," and as the work, if undertaken, might otherwise suffer materially, before a future legislature could relieve it.

As yet, hardly anything has been attempted in the way of laying off and ornamenting pleasure grounds for the patients, a thing so highly important in connection with all institutions for the insane. This has not received our attention, because it was foreseen that the completion of the building and the necessary fixtures would require all the available funds that we could command the present season. The result has proven them insufficient; and we shall have to draw largely on our next year's revenue to liquidate a portion of the liabilities contracted the present year. It will be necessary to bestow much attention on this desirable work next year.

No enclosures have yet been made in connection with the building for the safety, as well as the increased comfort of patients, for the reason just given for the omission of improvement of grounds; and we have sustained no slight inconvenience from their absence.

On this account certain classes of our inmates have not enjoyed the benefits of out-door air and exercise to so great an extent as was desirable; and we have had much trouble and some expense on account of the frequent escapes which certain patients have temporarily made; there having been nothing to prevent their slipping off, when out of the wards, but the



unremitted watchfulness of the attendants or others to whose care they may have been for the time committed. Greatly will be enhanced the comfort and well being of our patients, and much reduced the anxiety and trouble of officers and attendants, when the plan for enclosing the grounds adjacent to the hospital as at present devised, shall be in effective operation. This too, will require prompt and vigorous attention the coming season, and will make considerable demand upon the hospital funds.

In addition to the expenditures already alluded to, a portico in front of the center building, which is so necessary to give the proper finished appearance to the house, ought by all means to be erected next year.

The barn, also, will have to be re-built. This building was unfortunately, on the twenty-second of July last, fired and burned down by one of the patients, who for weeks appeared so nearly rational, and so entirely harmless, that he was permitted to go out daily, without being all the time immediately under the eye of an attendant. Loss, including contents, about \$800. Besides all this, together with various minor expenditures for furniture for patients, fixtures of sundry kinds, &c., the six thousand dollars loaned by the State, in accordance with a provision made by the legislature at its regular session, will have to be refunded, unless the general assembly at its present session shall otherwise direct. And it is earnestly hoped that this honorable body, in consideration of the pressing wants of the numerous unfortunate insane in the State, will not exact of the institution the reimbursement of that fund which has been used, it is

confidently believed, to the very best advantage. If this be remitted, it will be practicable, probably, to make an advantageous beginning of the additional wings next year; if not, it will require, I presume, all the revenue of the year to meet the current expenses of the institution and other demands before alluded to.

REAR BUILDING AND HEATING APPARATUS.—During the present year a building fifty-six by thirty feet, and two and a half stories high, has been erected, eighty feet in the rear of the center building of the hospital, and to be connected with it by a latticed passage way proceeding from the second story. This building is designed for a laundry, drying and ironing room, kitchen, bakery and dormitories for the domestics and others employed on the premises. Heretofore we have only had temporary arrangements for those purposes. Attached to the rear of this building is a shed for the boiler and engine room. Here steam is generated for warming and ventilating the patients' apartments, and for propelling the engine by which all the water for supplying the two wings is thrown up into large reservoirs or tanks, holding together two hundred barrels of water, and placed in the fifth story. Here, too, is placed along side the boilers a large iron tank containing about thirty barrels of hot water for the supply of the bath rooms. This tank is connected with the reservoirs above, by means of a pipe, and receives its supply of cold water from them, which, after becoming heated, is readily forced to the various stories through another pipe, by simple hydrostatic pressure exerted by the water above.

The steam for warming the wings is conducted from the boilers in a six-inch cast iron pipe, through



a subterranean archway into the cellar beneath the halls of the wings. Here it is thrown into a series of cast iron tubes, suspended in a succession of horizontal layers which serve as radiators, and by which the cold air introduced from without and circulating amongst them is warmed. The air thus warmed rises in flues, constructed for the purpose, in the corridor walls, and enters the halls at various points and on either side of them. The water formed by the steam's parting with its caloric, is conducted back into the boilers by a descending drain pipe, to be reconverted into steam for the purpose of heating. In this way the same water is employed again and again, (there being but very little wastage at any time,) and with the decided advantage of entering the boilers nearly or quite boiling hot; so that it is ready at once to be sent back in the form of steam, to continue the work which it had just before been performing.

One peculiarity about the arrangement of our warm air chamber, as introduced by the intelligent gentleman who put up the heating apparatus, Mr. Thomas Kite, of the firm of Reynolds, Kite & Tatum, of Cincinnati, and that which gives it a vast superiority over almost all others I have seen, deserves to be mentioned. The plan generally followed heretofore has been to have one air chamber common to all the stories to be warmed. In our case the long chamber under the halls is divided into eight distinct apartments, each ten feet long, two of which are appropriated exclusively to each ward to be heated, so that no ward can obtain a supply of warm air at the expense of another, and every one is sure to receive

that which is intended for it, from its own appropriate apartments.

The apparatus has been tested in the wing which is occupied, and fully demonstrates its powers to give the highest satisfaction. The halls and rooms are filled with an abundance of fresh, warm air, agreeable to the feelings and eminently conducive to health, and whilst enjoying it one is forcibly reminded of the delightful atmosphere of summer.\*

APPLICATION FOR NON-RESIDENTS.—A number of applications have been made for the admission of non-resident patients. As a general thing, the law making no provision for the reception of such, the board has, doubtless very properly, hesitated to receive them. But, a few urgent cases, presenting strong probabilities of being speedily restored, they could hardly feel like rejecting; especially as the law did not prohibit their being received, and the room could at the same time be temporarily spared. Four, in all, of such persons, have been admitted, one male and three females, of whom one only remains. Two have been discharged cured, one improved, and the one remaining, who has been in the institution but a few days, will probably be restored in a short time.

These patients have paid the institution for board and treatment, from \$3 00 to \$3 50 per week, and their friends have been placed under obligation to remove them when required to do so.

Our State has acted nobly in providing an asylum, "free as air," for her own afflicted children, whose

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\*For a fuller description see note appended to this report.



reason has become dethroned ; and our citizens everywhere can but contemplate, with laudable pride, the high and commendable position she occupies in this respect. But shall we who possess the means of dispensing such blessings confine them exclusively to our own people, and flatly deny them to all others, because they happen not to live on our own soil ? Such a course is certainly incompatible with the free and generous feeling usually exhibited by our countrymen, and does not well accord with that great rule of rules, which requires us to "do unto others as we would have them do unto us."

Several of our sister States have as yet no means of accommodating their insane. Their attention has been directed to the subject, but they are yet in their infancy, and have hardly had time to effect the desirable object in view. Now, when their citizens shall occasionally seek assistance amongst us, and offer ample remuneration for the aid bestowed, shall we turn a deaf ear and refuse relief, especially if we have it in our power to afford it without debarring our own citizens from the benefits the hospital bestows ?

The legislature will be but amplifying the great principle of humanity which prompted the erection of this benevolent institution, in authorizing the trustees to admit patients supposed to be curable, from other States; provided our own citizens shall not be excluded by such admissions. And it is to be hoped that, with the spirit of liberality usually characterizing that body, they will do so. It is believed there will be periods for several years, as there have been heretofore, when a very few patients living out

of the State might be received, for a time, with all propriety, and without interfering with the rights of our own people.

OF IDIOTS.—As the law is at present, it is thought that idiots cannot be legally excluded from the hospital, and several idiotic persons have very reluctantly been received. These unfortunates, whether born idiotic or afterwards rendered so by force of disease, are unquestionably unfit subjects for hospitals for the insane, and should be excluded with reference to the interests of others. No legal distinction seems, at present, to exist between them and persons, strictly speaking, insane or mentally deranged; but it is hoped the legislature will at once create such distinction, so far as their relations to the hospital are concerned, prohibit their admission, and thus prevent the pernicious effects of their introduction among lunatic patients.

The law regulating the admission of patients into "the Indiana Hospital for the Insane" provides that "no idiot shall be admitted into the hospital, and every such patient therein shall be discharged." Any one who has witnessed the abhorrence with which such poor creatures are looked upon by other patients, and the ill effects produced upon their minds by their presence amongst them, can but perceive the judiciousness of the regulation just referred to, and here earnestly recommended. It is the policy, I believe, of nearly or quite all well regulated insane establishments.

RECEPTION OF PATIENTS.—From the third of November, 1851, to December first, 1852, a period of thirteen



months, (nearly,) there have been received one hundred and thirty-eight patients, of whom seventy-three were males, and sixty-five were females.

Of these, sixty-five were recent cases, or of less than one year's duration, and seventy-three were of a chronic character, *i. e.* had continued longer than a year.

The number discharged up to December first have been :

CURED.	
Males, .....	18
Females, .....	16
Total, .....	—34*
MUCH IMPROVED.	
Males, .....	2
Females, .....	2
Total, .....	—4
IMPROVED.	
Males, .....	1
Females, .....	4
Total, .....	— 5
UNIMPROVED.	
Males, .....	4
Females, .....	3
Total, .....	— 7
DIED.	
Males, .....	1
Females, .....	5
Total, .....	— 6
Grand total discharged, .....	56
Eighty-two remain in the hospital, viz :	
RECENT CASES.	
Males, .....	11
Females, .....	8
Total, .....	—19
CHRONIC CASES.	
Males, .....	32
Females, .....	31
Total, .....	—63
Grand total remaining, .....	82

\*There are four in the house cured, but not yet discharged, making thirty eight restored in all.

Of those who died, one fell by consumption, one from exhaustion within ten days after admission, one from having been burnt, as before stated, and three sunk under obscure lingering diseases, their mental and physical powers having become reduced for some time previously, to a very low limit.

A good deal of severe disease of dysenteric character prevailed amongst our patients during the last summer, but no death occurred from this cause; and our bill of mortality, all things considered, must be regarded as small.

The per cent. of deaths on the whole number admitted, (excluding the accidental case,) is 3.62.

Of those who have been discharged recovered, none have been returned to the hospital relapsed.

We have been visited by some, and heard from others by letter, either through their friends or directly from themselves, and learned that they retained soundness of body and mind, and are filling creditably and successfully their several stations in life. We sincerely trust that others, from whom we have not heard, continue in the possession of the reason regained whilst in our wards, and are rendering happy once more, hearts which were so recently torn with grief on account of their woful condition.

With regard to the per centage of cures presented in this our first report of patients, it is evident that it would not be proper to reckon it as a finality on the number admitted, since many of those now under treatment, (a number of whom have been received within a few weeks,) are manifestly improving, and will, without doubt, ultimately recover.

Our humble endeavors have so far been attended



with highly gratifying results, such as we could hardly have anticipated under the disadvantageous circumstances surrounding us. It has gladdened our hearts to witness so many of the afflicted ones who have been brought into our midst—some raving maniacs, tearing their clothes and uttering the most horrid oaths and imprecations—some pining under wretched melancholy, and others with minds so enfeebled as to be apparently almost obliterated, becoming themselves again, and ready to return to the homes they were compelled to forsake for a time, with hearts full of gratitude and joy in view of the deplorable state from which they had emerged. Upon the whole, we consider we have much reason for gratitude for the past, and encouragement for the future.

The average length of time spent in the hospital by those received, has been 5.95 months—by those discharged cured, 3 1-3 months.

The average number of patients in the house per month, has been sixty-three.

Including compensations of officers, attendants, &c., together with fuel and provisions of all kinds for the whole, sane as well as insane departments, the cost of keeping each patient has been at the rate of about \$140 00 per annum.

This is a much larger amount than ever will be required again, as the expenses per head will necessarily be diminished, as the number in the house shall be increased. \$100 00 per annum, or even less, will probably be sufficient to defray all expenses for each patient in the future operations of the establishment.

Our patients have, as is usual, been engaged in

certain light work, in a way useful to themselves and profitable to the institution.

Those of the males who were capable and willing, have been, from time to time, occupied in cultivating vegetables, sawing wood, handling lumber, pumping water into the tanks which supply the bath rooms and water closets, &c. As we have heretofore had no other mode of throwing up water, large quantities of which were needed, this latter operation has afforded them much exercise. Our female patients, under the direction of our matron, have made for the use of the institution, assisted by their attendants, (we have not yet employed a seamstress,) the following articles, viz : 244 sheets, 185 under-bed ticks, 36 table cloths, 37 shirts, 168 pillow cases, 12 restraining jackets, 45 dresses, 3 pairs pantaloons, 7 lounges, ottomans, &c., 196 towels, 78 window curtains (for patients' apartments,) 127 bed-spreads, 5 pairs drawers, 3 carpets, 112 comforters and quilts, 9 pairs hose, several beds and pillows, and a few fancy articles.

The making of the above articles, at a very moderate valuation, is computed to be worth \$240 00.

In addition, they have done a large amount of mending, assisted in ironing to some extent, and helped materially in keeping their halls and rooms in a cleanly condition.

THE CAUSE OF INSANITY.—The causes of mental derangement are involved in the most part in great obscurity; and it not unfrequently happens that the disorder makes its appearance without our being able to trace out any satisfactory cause for it, either physical or moral. It is also often the case that the friends of the patient mistake a symptom or an indi-



cation of insanity for the cause itself of the disease ; or in other words, the effect is regarded as the cause. Hence, in many instances very little reliance can be placed upon the accounts received of the supposed cause of insanity. Still, there are cases in which the exciting cause may, with considerable certainty, be ascertained. Whenever it can be, the fact may be sometime seized upon as an important guide in conducting the treatment of the case : and hence it is desirable to ascertain in every instance as correctly as practicable, the origin of the disease.

The following table exhibits the alleged causes of the cases of insanity received in this institution, as given by the friends of the patients :

Supposed causes.	Male.	Female.	Totals.
Unknown, . . . . .	35	22	57
Intemperance, . . . . .	1	—	1
Disappointed love, . . . . .	7	3	10
Injury of head, . . . . .	4	1	5
Domestic affliction, . . . . .	4	13	17
Illness, . . . . .	9	10	19
Study of scriptures, . . . . .	1	—	1
Mental anxiety, . . . . .	1	3	4
Religious excitement, . . . . .	5	3	8
Intense study, . . . . .	4	—	4
Spiritual rappings, . . . . .	2	—	2
Jealousy, . . . . .	—	1	1
Bodily injury, . . . . .	—	5	5
Puerperal, . . . . .	—	1	1
Ill treatment, . . . . .	—	1	1
Epilepsy, . . . . .	—	1	1
Lactation, . . . . .	—	1	1
Grand total, . . . . .	—	—	138

TABLE showing the occupation of patients received.

Males.		
Farmers, .....	32	
Laborers, .....	16	
Carpenters, .....	5	
Clerks, .....	3	
Brickmaker, .....	1	
Blacksmiths, .....	2	
Comb Maker, .....	1	
Ministers, .....	2	
Tanner, .....	1	
Peddler, .....	1	
Chair-maker, .....	1	
Merchant, .....	1	
Physician, .....	1	
Harness-maker, .....	1	
Stage-driver, .....	1	
Cooper, .....	1	
Saddler, .....	1	
Carder and fuller, .....	1	
Unknown, .....	1	
Total males, .....		73
Females.		
House-keepers, .....	51	
House-maids, .....	9	
Tailoresses, .....	3	
None (Idiotic), .....	2	
Total females, .....		55
Grand total, .....		138

A number of editors and publishers of newspapers and other periodicals in various parts of the State, and in several instances in other States, have kindly sent us their papers, which have been read with great interest and often with much benefit by many of our patients. These gentlemen have laid us under great obligation, and we most sincerely tender them our thanks in behalf of the numbers here their sheets have so much tended to amuse and benefit. We can hardly doubt but that many other gentlemen of the press upon learning how much good they are enabled to accomplish at so trifling an expense, will cheerfully hereafter, "go and do likewise."



The following are the papers sent us :

North Western Medical and Surgical Journal,.....	Chicago.
The Opal,.....	Utica, N. Y.
Illinois Weekly Gazette,.....	Lacon.
Prairie Democrat,.....	Freeport.
Freeport Journal,.....	"
Bloomington Intelligencer,.....	Bloomington.
Bulletin,.....	"
Western Unionist,.....	Winchester.
Missouri Republican,.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Alton Courier, (daily,).....	Alton.
Morgan Journal,.....	Jacksonville.
Connecticut Courant,.....	Hartford, Ct.
Chicago Weekly Tribune,.....	Chicago.
Chicago Weekly Commercial Advertiser,.....	"
Rock River Democrat,.....	Rockford.
Belleville Advocate,.....	Belleville.
Valley Farmer,.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Temperance Battery,.....	"
Penny Dispatch,.....	New York.
Fulton Republican,.....	Lewistown.
Public Ledger,.....	"
New York Dutchman,.....	New York.

For the latter paper we are indebted to the kindness of Amos Pillsbury, Esq., of Albany, N. Y. The Republican and Ledger were generously sent us by Mr. Hiram Wentworth, of Fulton county.

*List of persons employed at the Hospital.*

Names.	Employment,	Wages.
Joseph Martin, .....	Male attendant, .....	\$20 per month.
I. N. Higgins, .....	do do .....	20 "
N. H. Wood, .....	do do .....	20 "
Columbus Hairgrove, .....	do do .....	20 "
Mary B. Hazzard, .....	Female attendant, .....	12 "
Mary A. Kite, .....	do do .....	10 "
Mary Kenney, .....	do do .....	10 "
Ann Kenney, .....	do do .....	10 "
James Gorman, .....	Watchman, .....	20 "
W. H. Vickery, .....	Cook and baker, .....	40 "
Peter Mulady, .....	Assistant cook, .....	15 "
Mary Murphy, .....	do do .....	9 "
Ann Gorman, .....	Table attendant, .....	7 "
James Gaugherty, .....	Washerman, (boards self) ..	20 "
Joanna Conner, .....	Washerwoman, .....	8 "
Ellen Conner, .....	Ironer, .....	8 "
John Bestin, .....	House attendant and fireman,	15 "
James Hammond, .....	Teamster, .....	15 "
Patrick Flinn, .....	Laborer, (out door) .....	15 "
David O'Brien, .....	do do .....	15 "
Morris Cahill, .....	do do .....	15 "

OF THE BUILDING.—I am happy to state that the building, which is now finished, (except the portico and a very little inside work,) is the admiration of nearly all who visit it. The brick work is remarkable for the neat and substantial manner in which it is put up. Notwithstanding the immense size of the house, scarcely a crack can be discovered in any part of it, owing to the solid and permanent character of the work in general, but more particularly of the foundation. The carpenter's work is done, generally, in a style highly satisfactory; and the plastering by those excellent and skillful mechanics, Messrs. Melick & Mount, is perhaps unequalled, certainly not surpassed in the western country.

Much praise is necessarily due Mr. M. C. Goltra, our architect, who has so faithfully and successfully superintended the execution of the work from the laying of the corner stone.

As a good deal of speculation has been indulged with regard to the cost of the brick work, it may not be amiss for me to state, that, if the calculation be made on the number of brick counted in the walls according to the strict requirements of the contract, by which all the numerous openings and the mortar joints are excluded, it will be found that the laying of the brick has cost about \$3 70 per thousand. But if the count be made in the usual way, *i. e.* according to mechanic's measurement, they have cost about \$3 18 per thousand; so that the brick laid in the walls, including labor and materials of all kinds, have not cost on an average more than \$9 25 per thousand.

This, considering the superiority of the work and the extraordinary height of the walls, cannot be considered a high price.

Before concluding, I cannot omit to bear testimony in favor of the other officers of the institution who have labored with so much zeal and efficiency in helping to forward the arduous work which lay before us. Whilst the steward, Capt. Henry, has been engaged in his appropriate exercises, principally out of doors, where he has found, during the past year, much to engage his attention, our assistant physician, Dr. Jones, of whose sterling worth I can hardly speak too highly, has been active and vigilant at his post, and has done effective service in administering to "mind diseased." And our matron, Mrs. Mary N. Crocker, whose post is a remarkably difficult one, which few are qualified to fill, has contributed much to the order and propriety of the house, especially in the female



department, as well as to the comfort and restoration of our patients.

Nor must I forget to make favorable mention of our attendants. Entirely inexperienced as they all were in the commencement, it could not be otherwise than that they had much, indeed, everything to learn in their new and peculiarly difficult undertaking. They have, in general, however, applied themselves with an assiduity that could but warrant success; and we claim now to have some as efficient, at least, as those of other institutions.

This is especially the case with regard to our female attendants, most of whom have been with us from the beginning. The men are doing well for the time they have been engaged. All have our thanks for the important services to those for whose benefit they have been employed.

I should not be doing justice to all who have been concerned in doing good amongst our patients, were I to forget to mention the valuable services of Mrs. Lizzie Jones, the wife of our assistant physician. Without fee or reward, other than that which may be realized from a consciousness of having soothed the sorrows of the afflicted, this worthy lady has employed her sprightly voice, accompanied by the dulcet notes of her melodeon, is "discoursing sweet music," for the pleasure as well as profit of our inmates, several times a week. The morbid thoughts and feelings of many have thereby been directed into a channel different from, and far more agreeable than that in which they were wont to move. She has regularly officiated, also, in this way, at our reli-



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gious exercises on the Sabbath, thus greatly enhancing their interest and effect. She has certainly contributed in no small degree to render the hospital an agreeable retreat for the mentally afflicted, and deserves, as she receives, the hearty thanks of our household.

We also gratefully acknowledge our obligations to the "Blakely Family," the "Columbians," the "Newhall Family," and "Grierson's Brass Band;" all of whom have favored us during the year past with their superior musical performances, to the great delight of most of our inmates.

Finally, gentlemen, we cordially tender to those members of your board who have ever manifested so much interest and zeal in the affairs of this noble charity of the State, our heart-felt thanks for your friendly aid and co-operation.

In the midst of our difficulties and trials, your sympathy and your counsels have frequently cheered and encouraged our hearts; and we only fear in reference to ourselves, that we have hardly merited the extensive confidence we have shared at your hands. If, however, there has been adequate cause for the bestowment of that confidence, we feel fully determined that no effort on our part shall be spared to have it perpetuated.

Earnestly imploring for your future guidance, that wisdom which is from above, and the continued blessings of the Almighty on yourselves and the institution, in whose behalf you have so long and indefatigably labored, I respectfully submit this report.

J. M. HIGGINS.

ILL. STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, Dec. 13, 1852.

## NOTE.

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*A description of the Steam Apparatus for heating, ventilating, supplying hot and cold water, cooking, washing and drying clothes, &c., &c., for the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, and referred to on page 120.*

For the complete protection and preservation of the hospital building from any danger arising from the fires used in generating steam, a brick building thirty-five feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and ten feet above the ground, is constructed ninety feet in the rear of the hospital for the accommodation of the boilers, steam engine, and various fixtures for the ample supply of hot and cold water, &c.

The steam used for warming and ventilating the hospital is generated in two boilers, each twenty feet long, four feet in diameter, and containing four flues.

A cylindrical boiler, twenty feet long and thirty inches in diameter, heats the water, furnishes the steam for washing and drying the clothing, &c., and for driving the engine which circulates the water through the entire buildings. An iron tank of the capacity of thirty-five barrels, is also placed in this room, and in which the water used for bathing, and other purposes, is heated.

A steam engine of eight horse power, finished in superior style, works the pumps, one of which raises from a well, to some large tanks in the fifth story of the center building, capable of holding two hundred barrels, the water used in the house. This pump is so constructed that with hose, in case of fire, water



in large quantities can be thrown upon any part of the buildings. The other pump returns to the boilers the water used as steam in warming and ventilating the hospital.

This engine is also designed to propel machinery for sawing wood, driving a corn mill, &c., &c.

The steam for warming and ventilating the hospital, is conducted from the boilers to the hot air chambers under the wings, through a cast iron pipe six inches in diameter, covered with felting, and placed in an archway under the ground, to protect it from the atmosphere and prevent radiation.

The heating and ventilation is effected by passing large quantities of pure air among wrought iron tubing, disposed in horizontal layers, through which the steam constantly circulates, and on being condensed, parts with its latent heat. The water formed by this condensation, is returned to the force pump, and from thence to the boilers through a large wrought iron pipe.

An important feature in the construction of this apparatus, is the complete separation of the various heating apartments, instead of one long chamber extending the whole length of the ward, the heretofore most approved plan. Our entire heating surface is divided in each wing, into eight different compartments; two of which are allotted to each ward, and deliver their warm air through numerous flues in the inside walls, opening near the ceiling of the halls; thus securing to each ward its proper amount of warm air.

A system of downward ventilation—a most important recent improvement—is here effected by flues wisely placed for the purpose in the outside walls,

and opening at the floor, in each separate room, thus maintaining a constant circulation of pure, warm air from the ceiling to the floor, and from the halls through the rooms to the outside walls. These flues terminate in a large shaft five feet square, discharging their impure air into the ventilating cupolas.

That an idea of the practical workings of this apparatus may be obtained, it is necessary to bear in mind that the wards heated contain 360,700 cubic feet of space, and the amount of piping used is 4,400 square feet, or one square foot of heating surface to eighty cubic feet of space.

The openings for the admission of cold air into the heating apartments amount to forty-five square feet in each wing, and the motion of the air through these apartments is computed at four feet per second, so the actual amount of pure warm air supplied to the wards is 10,800 cubical feet per minute to each wing or 21,400 to the whole building. Thus, during every fifteen or twenty minutes, the whole amount of air in the wings is changed, and a most thorough ventilation effected, an indispensable condition of success in all efforts and means for the well being and restoration of the insane.

A pipe attached to one of the large wooden tanks in the upper part of the central building, conveys the water to be heated for bathing and other purposes, into the bottom of the before mentioned cylindrical iron tank in the boiler room. In this tank is placed a series of iron tubes filled with steam, whilst from the top a pipe conveys the hot water to the bathing rooms in each wing, a simple arrangement connecting this pipe with the small tanks in the cross wings.



The motive power which enables hot water to be freely drawn in each story is the hydrostatic pressure of the descending column from the wooden tank, whilst by the simple contrivance above stated, a complete circulation of heated water is kept up through these pipes, and thus not only preserved from freezing, but the water in the small tanks moderated in temperature. Other pipes from this tank supply boiling water to the kitchens, laundry, &c., &c.

For boiling the clothes of the patients, previous to washing, a jet of steam from the cylinder boiler is introduced into the vessel containing the soiled garments, whilst they are dried by being placed upon racks which slide over a series of steam tubing.

The advantages of the present arrangement are:

1st. Producing a pure warm atmosphere throughout the building, the air being supplied in great abundance from pure sources.

2d. A system of downward ventilation, which diffuses the warmth uniformly throughout the various apartments—thus pure air is introduced in the top of the room, whilst the impure air is withdrawn at the floor.

3d. The safety from fire, both in the building and as regards the patients; in a lunatic asylum an important consideration.

4th. The freedom from the noise, dust, dirt, and danger usually attendant upon fires in stoves.

5th. The whole heating arrangement being under the care of a single individual, it is much more easily managed, and a more uniform heat preserved than when done by the attendants, leaving them more time to attend to the wants of the patients.

## STATEMENT OF THE STEWARD.

*Account of produce raised on the Hospital farm.*

72 tons of hay, worth \$5 per ton,.....	\$360 00
7 acres of rye, 20 bushels to the acre—140 bushels, at 50c. . .	70 00
9 " oats, 20 " " 180 " 20c. . .	36 00
One third of 14 acres of corn, 177 bushels, at 20c. . . . .	35 40
230 bushels of potatoes, at 50c. . . . .	115 00
500 heads of cabbage, at 3c. . . . .	15 00
720 bushels of corn, at 20c. . . . .	144 00
50 bushels tomatoes, at 50c. . . . .	25 00
Pasturing fifty head of cattle, . . . . .	58 75
2822 lbs. pork, at \$5 25, . . . . .	148 15
Sundry vegetables, such as beans, beets, &c. . . . .	10 00
	\$1,017 30

### IMPROVEMENTS MADE ON THE FARM.

193 rods of ditching have been done for draining grounds; and several bridges have been made. Also, 295 panels of plank fence and 4 gates have been put up, besides 269 panels of post and railing reset. 117 rods of roads paved with brickbats and lime core have been made on the premises—and 500 apple trees and 54 peach trees were set out last spring.

### STOCK, ETC., ON HAND.

One two-horse wagon and harness ;  
 One cart and harness—one slop cart ;  
 Three plows and harness and fixtures for same ;  
 Three hoes, five shovels and spades, one pickaxe ;  
 One chopping axe, a small lot of bench tools ;  
 Three scythes, one buggy and harness, two horses ;  
 One mare and colt, four milch cows and twenty hogs ;  
 One of our horses was unfortunately stolen last summer.

## TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR BUILDING PROPER, IN 1851.		
Paid for plumber's work and fixtures,.....	\$1437 39	
" labor,.....	156 75	
" plastering, .....	1864 65	
" rock, .....	710 17	
" freight and sundries,.....	204 91	
" hardware, gutters, &c. ....	2317 89	
" paints, oil, painting and glazing,.....	1451 85	
" carpenter's work,.....	9060 29	
" lumber, .....	5415 23	
" brick work, .....	1946 44	
" lime, sand and cement,.....	578 75	
" brick, .....	700 00	
Total paid on building in 1851,.....		\$25,844 32
DISBURSEMENTS FOR BUILDING IN 1852.		
Paid for labor,.....	153 75	
" plastering, .....	4984 40	
" freight and sundries,.....	412 70	
" hardware, &c., including iron sash.....	1071 87	
" paints, painting and glazing, .....	884 33	
" carpenter's work,.....	7093 73	
" lumber, ...	3337 18	
" brick work, .....	89 50	
" lime, sand and cement,.....	142 50	
Total paid on building in 1852,.....		18,169 96
Whole amount expended on building in 1851 and 1852,		\$44,014 28
FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS ON PREMISES, INCLUDING OUT-BUILDINGS, SEWERS, WELLS, CISTERNS, &c.		
Paid in 1851,.....	\$239 52	
" 1852,.....	1895 67	
Whole amount for improvements, &c., in 1851 & 1852,		\$2135 19
FOR SALARIES AND WAGES.		
Paid in 1851, .....	1806 98	
" 1852, .....	6247 56	
Whole amount for 1851 and 1852,.....		8054 54
FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, INCLUDING PRINT- ING, AMOUNTS TO STEWARD FOR MARKETING, &c.		
Paid in 1851,.....	95 95	
" 1852, .....	445 36	
Whole amount for 1851 and 1852,.....		541 31



<b>FOR STOCK, TOOLS, FARMING UTENSILS, &amp;C.</b>		
Paid in 1851, .....	\$157 35	
" 1852, .....	1243 53	
Whole amount for 1851 and 1852,.....		\$1400 88
<b>FOR FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING BEDS, BEDDING, STOVES, &amp;C.</b>		
Paid in 1851, ..	520 46	
" 1852, .....	3069 33	
Whole amount for 1851 and 1852, .....		3589 79
<b>FOR FUEL.</b>		
Paid in 1851, .....	172 50	
" 1852, .....	838 00	
Whole amount for 1851 and 1852,.....		1010 50
<b>FOR PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.</b>		
Paid in 1851, .....	303 56	
" 1852, .....	3022 07	
Whole amount for 1851 and 1852,.....		3325 63
<b>FOR LABOR ON FARM, EXCLUSIVE OF WAGES FOR HANDS BY THE MONTH.</b>		
Paid in 1852, .....		192 75
<b>FOR MEDICINES, &amp;C.</b>		
Paid in 1852,.....		149 78
<b>FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY, &amp;C.</b>		
Paid in 1852, .....		32 85
<b>FOR INTEREST.</b>		
Paid, July 1st, 1852, on (\$3,000 borrowed,).....		147 68
<b>FOR REAR BUILDING, INCLUDING ENGINE ROOM, FURNACE STOCK.</b>		
Paid in 1852,.....		3146 32
<b>FOR HEATING APPARATUS.</b>		
Paid in 1852, .....		1337 35
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>		
Paid for building proper in 1851 & 1852, as follows, viz:		
" plumber's work fixtures, .....	\$1437 39	
" labor, .....	310 50	
" plastering, .....	6849 05	
" rock, .....	710 17	
" freight, hauling, &c.....	617 61	
" hardware, gutters, &c.....	3389 75	
" paints, painting and glazing,.....	2336 18	



## THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT.

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Paid for carpenter's work, .....	\$16,154 02	
" lumber,.....	8752 11	
" brick work,.....	2035 94	
" lime, sand and cement,.....	721 25	
" brick,.....	700 00	
		\$44,014 23
" improvements, &c., in 1851 and 1852,.....		2135 19
" salaries and wages,.....		8054 54
" miscellaneous,.....		541 31
" stock, tools, &c.,.....		1400 88
" furniture of all kinds,.....		3589 79
" fuel,.....		1010 50
" provisions, including grain, hay, &c.....		3325 63
" labor on farm,.....		192 75
" medicines, &c.,.....		149 78
" rear building,.....		3246 32
" heating apparatus,.....		1337 35
" books and stationery,.....		32 85
" interest,.....		147 68
Whole amount expended in 1851 and 1852,..		\$69,178 85

## RECEIPTS FOR THE YEARS 1851 AND 1852.

1851. Balance on hand January 1, 1851,.....	\$1568 43*	
Received from state treasurer, (hospital fund.)	22,069 52	
" of superintendent, for wagon sold		
and rents,.....	104 60	
" of M. C. Goltra, (refunded,).....	1 00	
" of O. M. Long, for corn sold in 1849,	3 00	
" of state treasurer, on loan.....	4,000 00	
		\$27,836 55
1852. Received of state treasurer, (hospital fund,)..	41,282 46	
" of state treasurer, on loan, .....	2000 00	
" of John Crocker, for rent of farm,..	226 00	
" of C. S. Goltra, for corn sold,.....	7 50	
" of " for brick sold him,..	40 00	
" of Melick & Mount, for brick and		
laths, .....	111 12	
" of J. M. Higgins, for brick,.....	72 50	
" " for board of non-		
resident patients.	159 50	
" " for articles destroyed,	12 50	
" of Mrs. Crocker, for making clothing,		
&c., for patients, .....	57 65	
" of John Henry, for pasturing cattle,		
and hay, ....	76 44	
		44,045 67
Total amount received in 1851 and 1852, .....		71,882 22
Total amount expended,.....	\$69,178 83	
Balance on hand,.....		\$2,703 37

\*An error was discovered to have been made in this item in the last report but not in time to correct it before it was printed.

Exclusive of bills for heating apparatus and plumber's work now going up, and which cannot be ascertained, as the work is not finished, the liabilities of the Hospital to December 1, 1852, are \$3,919 72.

**SUMMARY STATEMENT**, showing the entire amounts expended for the various objects of the institution, from the commencement to December 1, 1852.

For real estate,.....	\$3,575 42
For building proper,....	84,275 46
For improvements and repairs, including out-buildings, sewers, cisterns, &c., .....	4236 82
For salaries, wages, &c.....	11,592 38
For incidental expenses,.....	1152 85
For stock, tools, &c., including wagon, carriage, &c.. . . .	1776 23
For furniture, including beds, bedding, stoves, &c.....	3589 79
For fuel, . . . . .	1010 75
For provisions of all kinds,.....	3325 56
For labor on farm, (exclusive of labor by the month,) .....	192 50
For medicines, &c. . . . .	149 74
For rear building and engine room,.....	3246 32
For heating apparatus, &c. . . . .	1339 35
For books and stationery,.....	32 85
<b>Total amount expended,.....</b>	<b>\$119,494 24</b>

**TREASURER'S OFFICE**, December 1, 1852.

FOURTH  
BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

*Trustees, Superintendent, and Treasurer*

OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

AT JACKSONVILLE,

DECEMBER, 1854.



CHICAGO:

RE-PRINTED BY F. FULTON & CO.  
1863.





## OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

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### Trustees.

FLEMING STEVENSON, *President*.  
WILLIAM BUTLER,  
SIMEON FRANCIS,  
CHARLES H. LANPHIER,  
BENJAMIN PYATT JR.,  
WILLIAM L. CRAVEN,  
RICHARD HENRY,  
PLEASANT L. WARD,  
DARIUS DEXTER.

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### Secretary and Treasurer.

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

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### Resident Officers.

ANDREW McFARLAND, M. D., *Superintendent*.  
CHAS. C. CORNETT, M. D., *Assistant Physician*.  
JOHN HENRY, *Steward*.  
ELIZA M. RAGUE, *Matron*.  
ISABELLA HENRY, *Housekeeper*.

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### Officiating Chaplain.

REV. J. M. STURTEVANT, D.D



## REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

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*To the General Assembly of the State of Illinois:*

PURSUANT to the statute organizing this institution, the Trustees herewith submit their Fourth Biennial Report.

It will be remembered, that, at the last regular session of the General Assembly, a reorganization of the Board of Trustees of this Institution was effected.

The present Board of Trustees entered upon the performance of the trust assigned them with no especial experience as to the duties appertaining to their office. They have felt the great responsibilities involved in the control of an institution so important as that committed to them, and have endeavored to discharge the duties of their office in strict accordance with the benevolent purpose which was had in view in its foundation. They have felt that the obligations owed to the State and the unfortunate objects of its bounty, were higher than any others which were merely personal or partial.

The performance of their duty has been involved in some embarrassments, which have been increased by a knowledge of the fact that there were those, whose disinterested regard for the well-being of the institution they would not question, who conceived views of policy essentially different from their own. Fully assured of the rectitude of their intentions,

and believing that if their early and steadfast convictions of the course necessary for the permanent prosperity of the institution were properly carried out, the event would be satisfactory to the public, they have made some changes in its organization, the result of which is herewith embodied, with, as they believe, all other necessary facts relative to the institution.

The organization of their number, as Board, took place on the 6th day of April, 1853. It became necessary, for obvious reasons, that a careful statement should be laid before them of the actual financial condition of the institution at that period. It appeared, that, when the last Report was issued, owing to the unfinished state of the buildings, and the number of contracts in process of execution, no clear statement could be given. In an extract from the Treasurer's statement, in the last Report, it is observed, that "Exclusive of bills for heating apparatus and plumber's work, now going up, and which cannot be ascertained, as the work is not finished, the liabilities of the Hospital, to December 1st, 1852, are \$3,919 72."

A careful examination was made of the vouchers by persons uninterested in the result, who reported to the Board that the indebtedness of the institution on the 1st of December, 1852, on bills actually outstanding, was.....	\$ 7,448 73
That there had also been expended, from December 1st, 1852, to April 6th, 1853, (the period of the organization of the present Board,) including the cost of the heating apparatus and the plumber's work, the sum of.....	\$ 23,676 60
That the institution was indebted to the State, for money borrowed to supply the deficit in the "Insane Revenue Fund," the sum of.....	6,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 37,125 33



Without a statement of these pre-existing liabilities of the institution, its operations during the past two years would be imperfectly apprehended, as the expense of canceling them has been drawn from the revenue of the period which this Report covers.

It appears, in making up the present Treasurer's Report, that there has been expended, since December 1st, 1852,.....		\$ 100,680 93
That there has been expended, for the payment of bills outstanding December 1, 1852, the sum of.....		\$ 7,448 73
On work in progress, at the date of last Report, mostly unfinished contracts, and paid prior to April 6, 1853,....		15,452 58
On work executed since April 6, 1853, .....		20,895 33
Repayment of money borrowed of the State,.....		6,000 00
For especial and extraordinary expenses of the Trustees, as hereinafter more particularly alluded to,.....		100 00
For Furniture, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Repainting, Stock and items of permanent improvement, the sum of..		10,138 67
		<u>\$ 60,335 31</u>
Leaving, as the current expenses of the Institution, from December 1, 1852, to December, 1854, the sum of.....		40,345 62
		<u>\$ 100,680 93</u>

The work in progress, at the date of the last Report, has been carried to completion, with the exception of the structure designed to connect the main edifice with the building in the rear, used for the domestic purposes of the institution. The objection to this part of the building is adverted to in the annexed Report of the Superintendent.

To the force of this objection the Board is fully alive, and has directed the suspension of the work till other measures are matured. The amount expended upon this work before its suspension, and that

necessary to carry the building to completion, have been somewhat large. It was found that, although the buildings had been in part occupied for about two years, much remained to be done before they could be said to be completed.

The heating apparatus has required some considerable extension of pipes, and the brick arch under which they are conducted to the wards has been relaid. Much has been done in the way of paving and grading. Subterranean cisterns, of great capacity, have been completed, and additional wells dug. Several hundred rods of hedging and ditching have been accomplished, and the roads and walks have been extensively graded and top-dressed. Fruit and shade trees, to a large extent, have been distributed about the grounds, and a commencement has been made in the work of ornamenting the site of the Hospital in a manner to conform to its great natural beauty. All of the principal edifice, with the exception of the parts recently completed, has been thoroughly repainted. Much new and substantial furniture, demanded from the great increase of patients, has also been supplied. New buildings have also been erected, for further notice of which reference is made to the Superintendent's Report.

The portico in front of the main building has been completed, with the exception of putting together the wood-work of the superstructure, which is framed for the purpose. This will essentially contribute to the good appearance of the building. The plan of this addition was designed by Mr. G. Sutton, of Springfield. Proposals for the work and materials were advertised for in the papers in the vicinity.



The stone work has been executed by Mr. Daniel Sweeney, of Alton. The wood work is in the hands of Mr. C. S. Goltra, of Jacksonville. With this slight exception, and the flight of steps leading to the cupola, the building of the Hospital may be said to be complete.

The construction account, even for the principal building of the institution, could not properly be closed until the making up of this Report. The finished condition of the main edifice will enable the Hospital, in its future operations, to put in practice that close economy, which alone can make such an institution a favorite with the public. For the past two years, labor, fuel, provisions, and most other articles of consumption, have been steadily rising in price. Notwithstanding this, it will be apparent to any one, who fully understands the inevitable expenses of such an establishment, and bears in mind how much of the disbursements of the Hospital, for this period, have been to put it into a condition creditable to the State, that the expenses of the support of the institution compare favorably, in point of economy, with others of a like nature.

On the 6th of June, 1853, for various reasons unnecessary now to state, the Trustees deemed it their imperative duty to make a change in the superintendency of the institution. Accordingly, with a single dissenting voice, they adopted resolutions removing the Superintendent from office,—imposing his duties, while the appointment of a successor was pending, upon the Assistant Physician. The late Superintendent, however, declined leaving the institution, and did not until the action of the Board was

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For Fruits and vegetables,.....	1,029 98
Live stock,.....	1,150 95
Poultry,.....	315 80
Lard,.....	440 94
Eggs,.....	204 65
Candles and oil,.....	465 13
Small groceries,.....	322 60
Fish,.....	97 88
Straw and ice,.....	30 97
Crockery,.....	1,222 87
Clothing,.....	*1,550 20
Medicines,.....	449 89
Blacksmithing,.....	581 74
Fruit and ornamental trees,.....	497 53
Farm expenses, exclusive of live stock,.....	1,068 56
Insurance,.....	302 00
Postage and telegraphing,.....	80 25
Stationery, record books, copying press, etc.,.....	128 20
Traveling expenses of Trustees, in visiting institu- tion,.....	219 20
Expenses of Committee visiting institutions East, to procure services of Superintendent,.....	†500 00
Repainting building,.....	1,011 56
Miscellany,.....	559 90
	<hr/>
Total,.....	\$100,680 93
Balance on hand, November 30, 1854,.....	4,015 66
	<hr/>
	\$104,696 59

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Respectfully submitted,

A. McDONALD, *Treasurer.*

Jacksonville, Ill., November 30, 1854.

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\* It is estimated that half of this amount will be refunded to the Hospital, as soon as collected from the counties, for clothing pauper patients.

† Of this amount there has been repaid to the Treasurer the sum of \$100.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane*

GENTLEMEN: In presenting this portion of the Fourth Biennial Report of the Institution, the undersigned must be considered as passing in review the history of a period with but a fourth part of the duration of which he has himself been conversant. Although the value of this Report may suffer from the writer's personal knowledge being limited to six months only, of the two years embraced therein, this is believed to be a lesser evil than to break the statistical and historical unity which is always desirable to be maintained in the affairs of an important public institution.

At the date of the last Report, there remained in the institution eighty-two patients. Since that time there have been admitted two hundred and sixty-five cases; making the whole number who have enjoyed the benefits of the Hospital, from December 1, 1852, to December 1, 1854, three hundred and forty-seven. During the same period, one hundred and eighty-one have been discharged, leaving one hundred and sixty-six now under treatment. As the Hospital affords accommodation for the two sexes equally, and the whole had been occupied the most of the time recently, the number of males and females has been nearly the same.

The subjoined table presents a synopsis of the operations of the institution since its establishment :

TABLE I.

NUMBER OF CASES.	1851-3.	1853-7.	Total.
Admitted, .....	138	266	404
Discharged, .....	56	182	238
Recovered, .....	34	114	148
Discharged, at request of friends, unrecovered, .....	15	31	46
Discharged by order of Trustees or by advice of Superintendent, unrecovered, .....	1	16	17
Died, .....	6	21	27

The general results afforded by the records of this institution, differ little, in any particular, from the other State institutions in the country. They compare favorably in every particular. Accidental circumstances may, for a single year, vary the result, while the summary of several successive years will be the same.

For the past few months, the chief difficulty attending the management of the institution has arisen from the unpleasant necessity of selecting more carefully than would be desired those of the many applicants most suitable to be received. The lodging-rooms and large dormitories have been constantly occupied, and we are gradually converting the rooms originally designed as sitting-rooms into dormitories for the lodgment of additional numbers. By these measures, we believe that none have been excluded whose claims for admission have been truly urgent. In some rare instances, those who have been brought,

even from considerable distances, have been obliged to return ; but never where the case afforded promise of benefit, or the necessary forms prescribed by the statutes of the State had been complied with. Some counties have seemed to be over-represented among those received, but the urgency of the cases which they have sent has been deemed a justification. The policy of the officers of the institution has been, strictly to limit its field of operations to the State, but to have the whole State share its benefits in the most equable manner possible. That statute which provides that each county shall be entitled to the support of *one* patient, has been, at times, a little embarrassing, as the one committed or kept here has sometimes been found quite unsuitable.

TABLE III.

*Showing the Admissions from each County the last and previous years.*

COUNTIES.	1851-2.	1852-3.	COUNTIES.	1851-2.	1852-3.
Adams .....	2	11	Mason.....	1	2
Bond .....	1	1	Madison.....	2	8
Brown .....	..	2	Montgomery.....	1	1
Boone .....	2	1	Monroe.....	1	1
Bureau.....	2	4	Macon.....	1	3
Cass.....	3	5	Menard.....	1	6
Cook.....	4	13	Mercer.....	1	1
Clinton.....	2	1	Marion.....	..	1
Clarke.....	2	3	McHenry.....	..	3
Christian.....	1	..	McDonough.....	2	..
Coles.....	1	4	McLean.....	2	6
Carroll.....	..	1	Ogle.....	3	1
Crawford.....	..	1	Peoria.....	6	8
Calhoun.....	..	1	Perry.....	2	2
De Witt.....	3	3	Pike.....	7	14
Du Page.....	1	2	Putnam.....	1	3
Edgar.....	1	2	Pope.....	..	1
Edwards.....	1	2	Rock Island.....	..	7
Fulton.....	5	6	St. Clair.....	3	11
Fayette.....	..	2	Stevenson.....	1	2
Greene.....	2	3	Sangamon.....	6	5
Gallatin.....	2	2	Scott.....	1	1
Hancock.....	1	5	Schuyler.....	4	1
Hamilton.....	1	2	Shelby.....	..	1
Henderson.....	1	1	Stark.....	..	2
Henry.....	1	4	Tazewell.....	1	5
Jersey.....	3	2	Union.....	1	2
Jefferson.....	1	..	Vermillion.....	3	1
Jo Daviess.....	1	2	Wayne.....	1	2
Jackson.....	..	1	Winnebago.....	1	3
Kane.....	3	8	Will.....	2	3
Knox.....	1	4	White.....	2	1
Kendall.....	..	1	Warren.....	1	6
La Salle.....	3	4	Williamson.....	..	2
Lake.....	1	3	Wabash.....	..	1
Lawrence.....	1	..	Washington.....	..	1
Lec.....	1	1			
Logan.....	2	2			
Morgan.....	9	17	Iowa.....	2	1
Macoupin.....	3	6	Missouri.....	1	..
Moultrie.....	4	3	Wisconsin.....	..	2
Marshall.....	1	3	Unknown.....	3	5



## PHYSICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION.

The physical character of the patients admitted has been generally good. In a community where the foreign admixture is so great, a considerable proportion of those of foreign birth would be expected to be found here. Yet we think the proportion of foreigners among our patients small, under the circumstances. The Germans are the best, as they are the most numerous, of our foreign patients. They possess a healthy and elastic mental constitution; they are docile and affectionate under treatment, and grateful when they recover. The Irish who numerically preponderate in the hospitals and receptacles of the East, are not likely here to make up so great a proportion, perhaps because the healthy and energetic, only, can get so far from the sea-board.

TABLE IV.

PLACE OF NATIVITY.	NO.	PLACE OF NATIVITY.	NO.
New York.....	47	Delaware.....	3
Illinois.....	46	Missouri.....	2
Kentucky.....	36	Rhode Island.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	35	Wisconsin.....	1
Ohio.....	25	Georgia.....	1
Indiana.....	16		
Tennessee.....	15	Germany.....	30
North Carolina.....	13	Ireland.....	25
Virginia.....	11	England.....	12
Vermont.....	7	Scotland.....	4
New Jersey.....	7	France.....	3
New Hampshire.....	7	Sweden.....	1
Massachusetts.....	5	Russia.....	1
Connecticut.....	4	Poland.....	1
Maryland.....	5	Unknown.....	36
Maine.....	3		
		Total.....	403

## HEALTH OF PATIENTS, AND CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.

The bodily health of the inmates of the Hospital has been generally good. No epidemic has at any time prevailed, although, during the past summer, the danger seemed somewhat imminent from the frequency of cases of cholera in the vicinity. The instances of mortality have mainly occurred among those exhausted by long-continued mental disease. The fact cannot be questioned, that most forms of mental disease shorten the period of human life. In the exceptions to the rule, in all cases of high excitement, it will be found that lucid intervals occur, which allow nature to recover itself before the point of exhaustion is reached. Epilepsy, palsy, and consumption, will annually claim a class of victims in whose temperament certain predispositions exist. But the natural termination of mania, as it usually occurs, is in a form of disease which has eluded the nomenclature of medical writers. It consists in the failure, *seriatim*, of those physical functions whose healthy performance depends most directly on a normal innervation. The hesitating step, and a difficulty of utterance, are among the earliest indications that the brain is losing its supremacy. Calorification fails; the extremities become cold, and the individual is found hovering about the registers, or other sources of artificial heat. Soon the circulation becomes enfeebled; the face assumes a stolid and swollen appearance; the extremities swell and become purple, especially if in a dependent position. Digestion becomes involved, and emaciation quickly follows. The legs break out with ulcers, which soon become



the nucleus of extensive spacelation, and death is welcomed to close the scene. The individual usually sinks before all the stages in this succession of physical decay have been taken. Science has given no name to this disease, whose aspect is familiar to all who treat the associated insane. It is neither palsy, dropsy, or marasmus, and yet it combines something of the features of each.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE POLICY OF COMPLETING THE BUILDINGS OF THE HOSPITAL, ACCORDING TO THE ORIGINAL DESIGN.

The embarrassments which have attended the operations of the institution for the past few months owing to its limited capacity compared with the want it is intended to supply, deserves, perhaps, further comment. The apartments designed for the patients consist of eight wards, each containing thirteen sleeping rooms for single patients, a dormitory sufficiently large to lodge eight, and a common parlor or sitting room. Each ward, it will be perceived, is full with twenty-one patients, while one hundred and sixty-eight fill the building as designed. We are now converting these parlors into dormitories, which will allow us to add fifty to this number. We regret the necessity for this abridgement of the comfort and enjoyment of our patients, but the outward pressure upon us compels it. The small amount of room thus gained will soon be all occupied. It therefore becomes necessary for the Board to adopt a line of policy which shall govern our action in this rapidly approaching emergency. The State, having once

assumed the responsibility of providing for the wants of the insane, it becomes impossible for those who are carrying its design into execution to discriminate who shall or who shall not be participants of its bounty. Allowing the same ratio of the number of the insane to the whole population to exist in Illinois as is found in other States, there still remain several hundreds yet unprovided for, not to speak of the prospective wants of a rapidly increasing population. Whether the original plan of the edifice shall be carried out—thus affording the means of receiving an additional number more than equal to that now under treatment—or a new institution be erected in another part of the State, will of course be at the decision of those having the bounty of the State at their disposal. The original plan of this institution contemplated a main building, with four wings, capable of accommodating not far from four hundred patients. But two of the wings have been completed. In favor of carrying out the original design, the following suggestions will perhaps be found worthy of consideration.

The cost of supporting each patient in an institution of this nature is very materially lessened by additions to the gross number under treatment. In this Hospital, a Superintendent, Assistant Physician, Steward, Matron, Housekeeper, Engineer, and Carpenter, are salaried officers, whose compensation is regulated in no respect by the number of patients under treatment. They could as well serve the requirements of four hundred inmates, as of half that number. So, also, of the night-watchman, the fireman, and the corps of assistants employed in



various ways about the farm. The responsible persons who manage the cooking, baking, and laundry work, are the same, be the establishment large or small; and to perform the labor required for additional numbers, as every housekeeper has experienced, requires but a small additional force. An attendant in the wards to every ten or twelve patients, with two or three subordinate cooks and washers for the whole number, would be an insignificant item of expense, added to the whole amount now paid for labor, with salaries included. These considerations, always important in the economy of every public institution, become doubly so here, where labor is high, and articles of consumption comparatively low. With but two hundred patients, this institution, from its plan, manner of heating, etc., must be an expensive one to sustain. With the completion of its design, its expense is at once reduced to that of others of the same kind.

Again, the size of the center-building ill comports, in any particular, with that of the wings, as at present existing. None of its architectural conveniences fit it for the occupancy of patients, save as an extreme and temporary expedient. Yet it is much too large for the present corps of officers and assistants. The cost of keeping it in good order would, of course, be no more if it served the domestic uses of an establishment of five hundred souls than at present. Its disproportionate size, as appreciable to the eye from without, is not as great as its disproportion in the more essential points of convenience and economy. The completion of the plan restores the symmetry of the edifice, and it then becomes, as a whole, not sur-

passed by any institution in the West for beauty of proportion, and ease and economy of supervision.

To those having the management of the institution most directly in charge, the question, whether or not the execution of its plan shall be completed, is not one of personal interest, save that an addition to numbers adds only to the labors of those thus engaged, without adding to their pecuniary emolument. Yet, the pride is perhaps an excusable one, which would have the institution such, in all particulars, that every citizen on visiting it would share in the sentiment.

We should have presented but one of the aspects of this question if we omitted to state, that there are many who seriously doubt the expediency of assembling under one head a number larger than about that now here gathered. I cannot better present the chief objection to this expansion of numbers than by adopting the language used in the late Report by a gentleman, who, alone, would have ennobled this particular department of the medical profession, Dr. Luther V. Bell, Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, near Boston.

"I am perfectly aware that your Board, in common with all experienced authorities, have uniformly entertained the conviction, that the absolute number of insane persons under one charge ought not to exceed about the present number here (200). No one director, no matter how vigorous physically, energetic intellectually, or blessed with sensibilities ever cheerful and unflagging, can stand the pressure of a greater duty than this, for many years, and live. That mortality which has swept away so many of our beloved

band of brethren in this speciality within a few years, —leaving me at no advanced age the oldest in service, —is too melancholy a proof that they who have attempted duties beyond a certain limit have uniformly fallen overpowered at the wayside.”

I would not differ from an authority so eminent, only, that the circumstances here are different from most other instances. The policy adopted by this State peculiarly favors the aggregation of incurable patients—giving the institution a double aspect, that of a Hospital for the treatment of cases supposed curable, and a receptacle for the immensely greater class who look to it only as a life-long shelter. These latter, associated in wards by themselves, require comparatively little supervision. Whether we will, or not, give this class consequence in arranging for the treatment of the insane as a body, their claims press too strongly to be utterly ignored. If, in the adoption of the phrase, “*Hospital for the Insane*,” as the style of this institution, it was the design to limit its functions entirely to its curative ability, the intent must fail. There are, and must ever be, a very great proportion remaining, concerning the propriety of whose seclusion not a doubt can exist, but of whose recovery hardly a hope can be entertained. There are some, whose unrestrained liberty would be at the price of public safety, and others, whose helplessness would expose themselves to suffering. There are many who, in an asylum, are orderly, healthy, and happy, but who, when left to the guidance of their perverted propensities, lose every attribute of humanity save its outward semblance. It is true, that the constant presence of the incurably insane is a



serious drawback upon what is usually regarded as the success of an institution, as it becomes apparent in its published reports. They diminish its percentage of recoveries, and inevitably add to its percentage of deaths. Yet the higher feelings of humanity are never called more strongly into exercise, and the best ability more worthily put forth, than in throwing some few rays of sunlight upon such a sombre picture as that of God's own image groping its shadowed way through the desolate vale of irrecoverable madness. In an experience gathered from the charge of about a thousand insane persons, the writer of this Report may indulge the remark that, beyond the satisfaction of seeing restored to reason and the society of their friends those who have been mourned as lost, there is a higher one, in that unseen, unreported success which consists in giving comfort to those whose sources of outward happiness are so nearly dried up, and prolonging for a time the twilight of sorrow which precedes the termination of incurable insanity.

TABLE V.

*Length of time that the patients remaining December 1st, 1854, have been in the Hospital.*

TIME.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Not exceeding three months.....	12	9	21
From three to six months.....	10	6	16
From six to nine months.....	8	11	19
From nine to twelve months.....	5	4	9
From one year to two years.....	28	27	55
From two to three years.....	25	21	46
	88	73	166



TABLE VI.

OCCUPATION.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Housekeepers .....	....	146	146
Farmers .....	95	....	95
Laborers .....	50	....	50
Mechanics .....	36	....	36
Housemaids .....	....	27	27
Clerks ..	6	....	6
Teachers .....	....	3	3
Merchants .....	3	....	3
Peddlers .....	3	....	3
Tailoresses .....	....	3	3
Ministers .....	2	....	2
Students .....	2	....	2
Physician .....	1	....	1
Lawyer .....	1	....	1
Factory operative .....	....	1	1
Unknown .....	11	13	24
	210	193	403

The fear lest this especially important class of the afflicted may be overlooked in our future provisions, may have too much prolonged these remarks; but it may be suggested, in addition, that attempts which have at various times been made in older communities to furnish for the incurable, but harmless insane, a class of accommodations less expensive than a well-regulated hospital, have signally failed. All receptacles planned with this view have ultimately fallen under the severest censure, from the condition in which they have been found. No alternative should be allowed to the confinement of the insane in the custody of their relatives and friends, other than their seclusion in an asylum, held in all its management to strict accountability.

## SUPERVISION OF THE INSTITUTION.

It is hoped that the Superintendent will not be considered as transcending his proper subject, in the suggestion, that nothing can serve to insure the future prosperity of the institution more than the strict maintenance of a vigilant supervision of its affairs on the part of its Trustees. It would seriously imperil the brightness of its prospects, if the Board, trusting too confidently in its organization, should abandon any thing of its present watchfulness. At this period, the public confidence in hospitals for the insane has reached what appears to be almost an extreme point. The rapidity with which they have sprung into existence, for the past ten years, has not diminished the crowd that perpetually presses at their doors for admission. While this proves that the earlier prejudices which existed towards such institutions have yielded to the better information of later times, it also shows how readily those bound to the unfortunate by the ties of kindred and affection, unloose those obligations, and commit the stricken sufferer to the keeping of the stranger. This is a fortunate state of things for those chiefly concerned; for, without question, when mental derangement has continued for any considerable period, the obligations of kindred are less reliable than those imposed on individuals under public surveillance, and provided with the proper appliances. In this fact lies the great responsibility attending the management of the associated insane. The skill, sagacity, prudence, and other moral qualities of a single individual, must supply that for which the ties of blood and affection



on the part of hundreds have been found insufficient. The difficulty of the case is increased by the fact, that an interested public, instead of maintaining institutions for the custody and relief of the insane under a steady and well-regulated inspection, too often neglect them altogether, till some accidental circumstance throws their affairs open to the public eye, and leaves them exposed to a severity of opinion which is the more extreme in proportion to its past leniency. Institutions like ours, yet in their infancy, and situated amid a population not thoroughly familiar with insanity and its medico-legal relations to society, are less imperiled by such liabilities than those which have their existence in older communities. The period arrives, sooner or later, when public sentiment becomes fully alive to the importance of the functions which they assume. From being regarded merely as "hospitals" for the cure of disease by medical agencies, their equally important uses as places of detention for those improper to be at large becomes developed; and it is a danger, that, with this discovery, an undue sensitiveness becomes manifest lest such a delicate trust as the inhibition of personal liberty be not abused. These responsibilities, which are unavoidable by those who become the custodians of the insane, and the severe requirements of an enlightened public sentiment, render it necessary that, while an institution is at the flood-tide of prosperity and public confidence, it should maintain in its affairs all those safeguards which would protect it from the hasty and adverse impulses which are apt to succeed excessive popular favor. There are some similar institutions to this in this country, which have, ever

since their foundation seemed to float on a tide of unbroken prosperity. No breath of public censure has assailed them; the organization of their several corps of officers has remained for a long succession of years unbroken, and the pursuance for so long a time of a fixed policy, has given them a high rank among the benevolent institutions of the world. The chief secret of this success has been, the close supervision maintained over their affairs by their boards of management. If an institution is well conducted, it is worth an effort to keep assured of the fact; and if it is not, no long time should be permitted to elapse before the obstacles to its success are removed.

#### FINANCES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The financial affairs of the institution will be understood by reference to the Treasurer's Report. An explanatory statement is, however, not out of place here.

At the date of the last Report, but one of the wings of the building was ready for occupancy. Since that time the other wing has been finished and the requisite furniture supplied for more than as many patients as were then under treatment, and also for the nurses and attendants required, in addition to the former corps. The grounds have been extensively graded, and the preparatory steps taken for their being laid out in such a style as their natural capacity, and the wants of such an institution demand. Several hundred loads of lime refuse, cinders, clay, and mason's rubbish, have been collected and spread upon the roads and walks.

From the necessarily hurried manner in which the



earlier drains were laid down, and the material of which they were constructed, much of that kind of work has required renewing, at considerable labor and expense. The experience of the last year has demonstrated that the original provision made for the supply of water was quite inadequate. Four wells, and two cisterns for the reception of the water from the roof, were thought ample. During the severe cold and dry weather of last winter, it was found necessary to dig an additional well,—the supply on deposit in the cisterns having been exhausted, and the wells being nearly or quite dry. This proved expensive, from the depth necessary to dig, and the necessity for protecting the workmen, during its progress, from the inclemency of the weather. During the excessively dry weather of the summer past, this well, also, failed with the rest. Another well, making the sixth, was dug in a different part of the farm, which has served to supply our stock, and two underground cisterns, capable of holding not far from six hundred barrels, have recently been completed. These are lined up with brick, and cemented in the most careful and substantial manner. An exigency is hardly supposable for which we are not now insured in this most essential particular.

A brick pavement, twelve feet in width, bounded by a curbing of dressed stone, has been laid around the main building; and another, of similar construction, eight feet wide, around the rear building. In this work there are, by measurement, 1100 square yards of brick work, 1068 linear feet of curbing, and 144 square feet of flagging. The wooden bulk-heads, eight in number, through which cold air entered the

heating chambers, for the purpose of warming and ventilating the wards, have been taken up, and strong iron gratings, laid in heavy borders of hammered stone, have been substituted. The security and good appearance of the building at its foundation urgently demanded this measure. Two additional buildings, one 20 feet by 30, and the other 22 by 34, built of brick, are now being completed. The former of these is an ice-house and smoke-house, and the latter is to be used as a chandlery and leachery. Both of these buildings were much needed; they have been built in the the most substantial manner, and are conveniently located for their designed purpose. The two buildings required something more than 145 thousand of brick. Their cost has been not far from \$1,800.

The "Arcade," or passage way, between the two buildings, has been completed, so far as seemed expedient, without further advice from the Board. This structure, besides being costly if carried to full completion, appears ill adapted to its intended purpose. It is of lattice-work—highly ornamental in its style, and two stories in height, the lower story being entirely open. It only serves as a covered passage-way between the two buildings. Should fire break out in the rear building, where the danger from such a calamity chiefly lies, this structure would serve as a ready communication of the destructive element with the main edifice. I would most urgently suggest that, in view of such a calamity, the two buildings should be either left totally disconnected, or else joined by a substantial one of brick, made as nearly



as possible fire-proof, and made to serve also for the kitchen, bakery, family dining-room and chapel.

It was hoped that, before this Report was submitted, the portico, the building of which was put under contract last August, would have been completed. The failure of the contractor for the stone work to finish his portion of the undertaking, in due season, will delay the superstructure until next spring. This only remaining exception to the completion of the edifice, will very materially heighten its external architectural effect. Its cost has been about \$4,400.

The cooking fixtures have been materially improved by the late introduction into two kitchens of three of Pond's cooking ranges. By means of these improvements this department of labor will be made more convenient, and, as we think, more economical. The apparatus which they have supplanted was peculiarly rude and inefficient. This improvement has cost \$328 13. One of Miller's drying presses has also been placed in the wash-room. This has cost, including transportation, about \$135. These fixtures which are now universally approved, and are in general use, will, it is believed, annually repay their cost in the saving of time, labor and expense, which they afford.

The condition of the building has made it advisable to repaint those parts which have been longest in use. Accordingly, during the latter part of the present season, all of the east wing, most of the center building, and much of the west wing, together with the cupolas, cornices, and the brick freizes, have been thoroughly dressed with two coats of zinc paint. This has cost \$1,011. These several additions and

improvements have been done after mature deliberation and in the most substantial manner. We have attempted to avoid all make-shifts and temporary expedients, believing them the worst policy. In enumerating these items of expenditure, it is not to be inferred that they are the chief improvements that have been effected since the last Report. The great change which has taken place in the condition of the institution could only be appreciated by those cognizant with its state at both periods. There is a wide and deep space to be filled, at much expense, lying between the time when a great public undertaking may be said to be ready for use, and the time when it can properly be said to be complete. The two years embraced in this Report cover much of that space in the history of this institution. It has been a period during which incomplete accommodations have been brought to a finish, temporary expedients made to give place to permanent conveniences, and from being a place where the insane could be treated indeed, but at much disadvantage, it has been placed in possession of all the means and appliances necessary to the full and perfect operation of such an institution.

It has been fortunate for the institution that the plan adopted in the principal edifice is a good one, and that, in its details, so few departures were suffered. The same commendation, however, cannot be bestowed upon other parts of the establishment. In the rear buildings, 30 feet by 56, and two stories and a half high, all the laundry work is done, including washing, ironing, drying, and the cooking for all the patients, attendants, and assistants of every kind. It



also affords a dining room for nearly all those in the employ of the institution, and also sleeping-rooms for about twenty. It also contains the bakery, and in a shed attached, are the steam engine and the boilers for generating steam for heating the buildings. So many departments of labor crowded into so small a space must necessarily be performed at a disadvantage. The enlargement of this building seems demanded by every consideration, and its liability to fire should be guarded against by essential changes in construction. An additional barn should be erected at the earliest practicable period. We have, at present, hardly anything that deserves the name, in view of our actual wants. In the present state of things in this particular, a waste of the farming products is almost unavoidable, which should never be tolerated. The farm of such an institution as this, in view of the great advantages for its thorough cultivation at hand, should be a model one for the State. Good buildings are one of the first essentials for good husbandry. Then should follow, implements of the most approved kind, stock of choicest varieties, and the best methods of tillage which the science and experience of the times suggest. Our position and facilities admit all this. The buildings of the Hospital (with the exceptions above named) being complete, and the interior discipline, as we believe, equal to the standard of the times, the improvement of the farm and grounds becomes one of the most important subjects of attention.

For the operations of the farm, reference is made to the appended statement of the Steward.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES, EMPLOYMENTS, AND RECREATIONS.

We have endeavored to keep strictly in view the necessities of the patients in the important particulars of exercise, employment and recreation. A few prefer those kinds of employment and amusement that are best pursued within doors. The greater number, however, are most benefited and best pleased with employment out of doors, to gratify the desire of doing something showing actual results. The sewing-room, under the direction of the matron, affords opportunity for constant labor for the female patients. The omnibus is in daily use for such as require passive exercise in the open air. Reading parties are regularly holden on two evenings of the week, and an occasional dancing party is given, in which such patients join as would not be injured by a temperate use of this kind of amusement.

Chapel services have been sustained on the Sabbath with little interruption. For the past four months, Rev. President Sturtevant, of Illinois College, has officiated as Chaplain. His ministrations have been eminently judicious, and are much enjoyed and appreciated by the patients. His audience usually numbers seventy or eighty—as large a number as can well be convened in the room set apart for the purpose. With nothing to distinguish the Sabbath from other days of the week, save the suspension of labor, it is, among the insane, a day of especial restlessness and irritability. Those who work off excitement on the other days of the week out of doors, are a source of disquiet to the whole number on Sunday. The neat and well-arranged chapel,—the



choir under the direction of the Assistant Physician, and the peculiarly well-adapted discourse of the Chaplain, are features which make the occasion always one of pleasing anticipation. There are few enjoyments or privileges of the institution which could not be more willingly sacrificed than this.

Another feature in the experience of the Hospital for the past year, too interesting and too important to be passed without notice, is the formation on the part of the ladies of Jacksonville of a benevolent association, having, for its express object, a regular and stated visit to the institution, on the Saturday of each week, by a committee assigned in rotation. This society—appropriately styled the “Dix Association,” we regard as a conception of the most happy kind, and its operations have been peculiarly promotive of the welfare and happiness of the unfortunate persons for whose benefit it was instituted. We earnestly hope that the zeal and faith of the society may be sustained, fully believing that its formation is an important era in the history of the institution.

#### FAVORS OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

To the gentlemen connected with the newspaper press throughout the State, our obligations are due for a varied and valuable supply of newspaper reading. A list of the papers which reach us from every part of the State is large, and even could the receivers be choosers, it could hardly be improved. We do not regard the gift of a newspaper subscription as a mere compliment and nothing more; it is felt as a substantial gratuity, as material as if purchased at its monied value.

TABLE VII.

*List of Newspapers received regularly at the Hospital.*

NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	PUBLISHERS' NAMES.
Alton Daily Courier. . . . .	Alton . . . . .	George T. Brown.
Illinois Weekly Journal. . . . .	Springfield. . . . .	S. & J. Francis.
Illinois State Register. . . . .	" . . . . .	Lanphear & Walker.
Morgan Journal. . . . .	Jacksonville . . . . .	Selby & Clayton.
Constitutionist. . . . .	" . . . . .	J. M. Taggart.
Quincy Weekly Herald. . . . .	Quincy . . . . .	W. M. Avise & Co.
Prairie Telegraph. . . . .	Rushville. . . . .	Scripps & Son.
Aurora Guardian. . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	S. Whitely.
Congregational Herald. . . . .	Chicago. . . . .	Holbrook & Eggleston.
Weekly Chicago Journal. . . . .	" . . . . .	R. L. & C. L. Wilson.
Weekly Chicago Tribune. . . . .	" . . . . .	T. A. Stewart & Co.
Sloan's Garden City. . . . .	" . . . . .	Sloan & Co.
Democratic Press. . . . .	" . . . . .	Scripps, Bross & Spears.
North Western Med. & Sur. Journal.	" . . . . .	Drs. Davis & Johnson.
Rock River Democrat. . . . .	Rockford . . . . .	Hoit & Dickson,
Illinois Weekly Gazette. . . . .	Lacon. . . . .	Allen N. Ford.
Western Christian Advocate. . . . .	Cincinnati . . . . .	Swormsted & Poe.
Millennial Harbinger. . . . .	Bethany, Va. . . . .	A. Campbell & Son.
Weekly Pantagraph. . . . .	Bloomington. . . . .	Merriman & Morris.
Western Patriot. . . . .	Quincy . . . . .	T. Gibson.
Mount Sterling Chronotype. . . . .	Mt. Sterling. . . . .	Jas. R. Bailey.
Charleston Courier. . . . .	Charleston. . . . .	Wm. Harr.
Eastern Illinoisan. . . . .	Marshall. . . . .	Robbinson & Zimmerman.
Peru Weekly Chronicle. . . . .	Peru. . . . .	J. F. Linton.
True Democrat. . . . .	Joliet . . . . .	Alex. McIntosh.
Waterloo Patriot. . . . .	Waterloo . . . . .	Geo. Abbott.
Ottawa Free Trader. . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	W. Osman.
Quincy Whig. . . . .	Quincy . . . . .	Morton & Young.
Shelby Banner. . . . .	Shelbyville . . . . .	Short & Spears.
Weekly North Western Gazette. . . . .	Galena . . . . .	H. H. Houghton.
Belleville Advocate. . . . .	Belleville . . . . .	Fleming & Coulter.
The Monitor. . . . .	Nashville . . . . .	Henry Johnson.
Kane County Democrat. . . . .	St. Charles . . . . .	S. S. Jones.
Alton Telegraph. . . . .	Alton . . . . .	E. L. Baker & Co.
Beardstown Gazette. . . . .	Beardstown. . . . .	J. L. Sherman.
Knoxville Journal. . . . .	Knoxville. . . . .	John S. Winter.
Joliet Signal. . . . .	Joliet. . . . .	C. & C. Farley.
Waukegan Gazette. . . . .	Waukegan. . . . .	Nathan C. Geer.
Illinois Citizen. . . . .	Danville. . . . .	A. S. Harrison.
Pike County Free Press. . . . .	Pittsfield . . . . .	John G. Nicholas.
Aurora Beacon. . . . .	Aurora . . . . .	Myron V. Hall.
Montgomery Herald. . . . .	Hillsboro' . . . . .	W. K. Jackson.
Christian Evangelist. . . . .	Fort Madison. . . . .	Bates & Henderson.
Chester Herald. . . . .	Chester . . . . .	Hanna & Phillips.
Missionary Herald. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	American Board.
Southern Illinoisan. . . . .	Shawneetown. . . . .	W. Edwards & Son.



## CONCLUSION.

Dr. Chas. C. Cornett is associated with me, as Assistant Physician, in the management of this institution; Capt. John Henry still holds the office of Steward. By recent appointment, Mrs. Eliza M. Rague fills the important office of Matron. Mrs. Isabella Henry discharges the laborious and varied duties of House-keeper. Capt. Henry and Mrs. Henry are so well known in this community, that comment in regard to them is superfluous. Dr. Cornett and Mrs. Rague have been but a short time with us. They seem well adapted by nature and inclination for the duties which devolve upon them.

The views and statements above presented are all that occur to us of sufficient value to find place in this Report. Should there be other information desirable, either in regard to the curative results, the routine of daily management, or its finances, not herein presented, our records and other books will show it at a very brief inspection. We are restrained only by the obvious limits necessary to be placed on this Report.

We can only add, in conclusion, that the future of this institution appears auspicious. What events may lie undisclosed in the two years which, according to usage, will elapse before its affairs will again in this manner be made public, is known only to Him who controls the destiny of all men and all things. Humbly relying on that Power which thus guides and controls, in an earnest desire to maintain the present prosperity of the institution, I respectfully submit to you this Report.

ANDREW McFARLAND.

Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, }  
Jacksonville, December 1, 1854. }

## STATEMENT OF THE STEWARD.

### *Account of produce raised on the Hospital farm.*

158 tons of hay, at \$6 00,.....	\$948 00
309 bushels of rye, 50c.,.....	150 00
1,158 " potatoes, for 1853, at 50c.,.....	579 00
500 " " for 1854, at \$1 00.....	500 00
3,000 heads of cabbage for 1853, at 3c.,.....	90 00
2,300 " " for 1854, at 4c.,.....	92 00
1,400 bushels corn, for 1853, at 25c.,.....	350 00
1,000 " " for 1854, at 40c.,.....	400 00
40 " peas and tomatoes, at 50c.,.....	20 00
15 " beets, parsnips and carrots, at 50c.,.....	7 50
15 " white beans, at \$1 25,.....	18 75
10 " onions, at \$1 00,.....	10 00
100 " sweet potatoes, at \$1 50,.....	150 00
100 " turnips, at 25c.,.....	25 00
1,417 dozen oats, at 25c.,.....	364 25
4,200 lbs. pork, at 4c.,.....	168 50
910 lbs. butter, at 15c.,.....	136 00
Milk from 26 cows, \$16 00,.....	416 00
For rent of ground,.....	16 00
Sundry other vegetables,.....	100 00
Boarding hands employed on portico,.....	118 00
Stock sold, and profits on stock exchanged, with sundry sales of farming products, accounted for to Treasurer,..	393 59
	<hr/>
	\$5,052 59

### *Farm Products on Hand.*

Oats, about 100 dozen.	Corn, about 400 bushels.
Rye, " 75 bushels.	Hay, " 3 tons.

### *Stock, etc., on Hand.*

- 2 colts, 80 hogs, and 3 heifers, raised on the farm.
- 6 horses and 18 cows.
- 3 wagons, 3 carts, buggy, and necessary harness.
- 1 omnibus and harness.
- 2 harness, 4 plows, and the usual proportion of minor agricultural implements.

JOHN HENRY, *Steward.*

FIFTH  
BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

*Trustees, Superintendent, and Treasurer*

OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

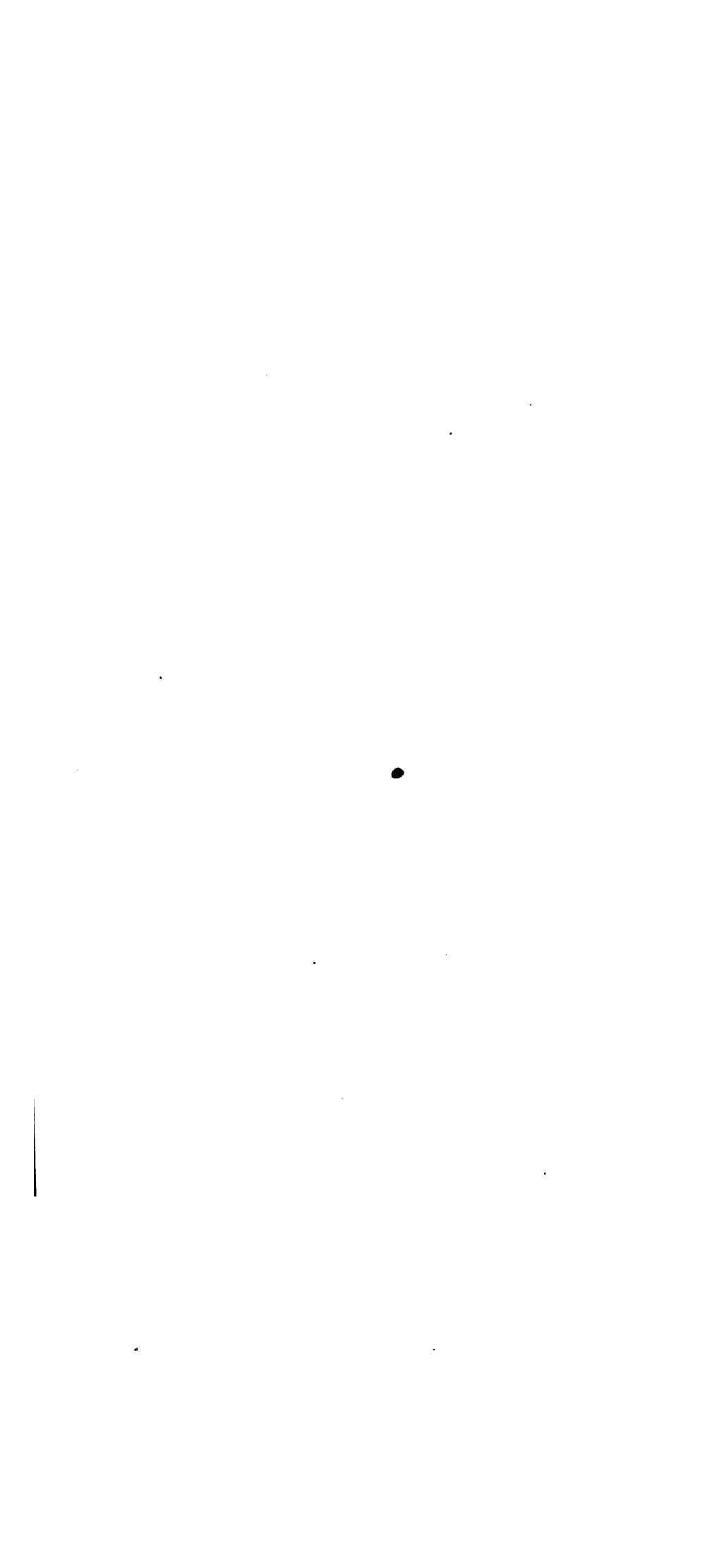
AT JACKSONVILLE,

DECEMBER, 1856.



CHICAGO:

RE-PRINTED BY F. FULTON & CO.  
1863.





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CHARLES H. LANPHIER,  
BENJAMIN PYATT JR.,  
WILLIAM L. CRAVEN,  
RICHARD HENRY,  
PLEASANT L. WARD,  
JAMES WARD.

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### Secretary and Treasurer.

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

---

### Resident Officers.

ANDREW McFARLAND, M. D., *Superintendent*.  
CHAS. C. CORNETT, M. D., *Assistant Physician*.  
ELIZA M. RAGUE, *Matron*.

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### Officiating Chaplain.

REV. J. M. STURTEVANT, D.D.



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## OF TRUSTEES.

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### *to the Senate and House of Representatives :*

in accordance with the statute under which this  
institution was organized, the Trustees respectfully  
submit their FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT.

The re-organization of its staff of resident  
physicians which was effected a few months before our  
meeting, the institution has continued to perform  
the duties contemplated in its establishment, to  
the satisfaction of its Trustees, and, it is to be believed,  
to the satisfaction of its friends throughout the State.

A large number of patients who have enjoyed  
the treatment instituted, the results of the treatment instituted,  
the observations as grow out of the special  
studies of the two years past, will be found fully  
set forth in the Report of the Superintendent, hereto

It will also be perceived, that the painful experiences  
of the institution, in a class of accidents  
peculiarly incident to the insane, have been circum-  
stantially and truthfully reported.

Concerned in the management of this Hospital  
and deeply impressed with the necessity, either of  
better accommodations for the insane of the





## REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

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*To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives :*

IN compliance with the statute under which this Institution was organized, the Trustees respectfully submit this their FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT.

Under the re-organization of its staff of resident officers, which was effected a few months before our last Report, the institution has continued to perform the functions contemplated in its establishment, to the satisfaction of its Trustees, and, it is to be believed, to that of its friends throughout the State.

The large number of patients who have enjoyed its benefits, the results of the treatment instituted, and such observations as grow out of the special experiences of the two years past, will be found fully embraced in the Report of the Superintendent, hereto appended.

You will also perceive, that the painful experiences of the officers of the institution, in a class of accidents everywhere incident to the insane, have been circumstantially and truthfully reported.

All concerned in the management of this Hospital are deeply impressed with the necessity, either of some further accommodations for the insane of the

State, or of some modification of the existing law by which patients are received and kept in the institution. At the quarterly meeting of the Board, holden on the 6th of March, 1855, after fully examining the capacity of the buildings for the accommodation of patients with safety and comfort, it was resolved, that the number under treatment should be kept within a maximum of two hundred; and, in accordance with that resolution, a list of all patients considered incurable, but harmless, was prepared in the form of a scale graduated to the supposed expediency of their discharge. This measure will be found to be in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 14 of the Act of 1853, in relation to this institution,

Provisionary orders were therefore issued for the discharge of those enrolled, as the necessity might arise in the future. Fifty were thus ordered to be discharged during the year 1855. Of the orders so issued to those responsible by law for their execution, nearly half met with no response. Thirty-six, however, were removed, either by their friends or the counties holden, or by the institution itself; while some fourteen included within the orders still remain. This dilatoriness on the part of those responsible, and a dislike to the extreme exercise of the right of the Board, led to all possible modification of the purpose contemplated in their resolution above named.

Rooms in the upper story of the center building, designed for the use of the domestics, were given over to the occupancy of the patients, as dormitories. This materially expanded the space at the command of the institution.



Greater stringency was also enjoined in the admission of cases of long standing than had hitherto been used. By these means, less embarrassment has been felt than was anticipated. The utmost extent will have been reached to all the space at the command of the institution, both ordinary and extra, when the number of patients shall reach two hundred and fifty. For the last year, two hundred and sixteen has been our largest number; and about two hundred, the least.

Within a few months past the institution has been apparently compelled to the admission of a few patients from out of the State. In most instances, their arrival at the door of the Hospital was the first intimation of their coming. To reject them, hardly seemed possible, in the exhausted condition they were usually in. When they have appeared quickly curable, they have been admitted, and discharged at the earliest practicable moment. The aggregate so admitted has amounted to fifteen. Three now remain—all from Iowa—all curable, and will probably all be removed before this Report is laid before you. All persons so admitted have been charged with the full cost of their support, and the funds so received added to the Treasurer's assets.

It may be proper to add, that one gentleman, so admitted, in the fullness of his gratitude for the benefit gained in his complete restoration in less than two weeks, besides paying a liberal sum for the cost of his board and attendance, presented the institution with a fine clock for the ward in which he was placed, with a donation for the purchase of maps and books, to the aggregate value of forty dollars.

In the annexed Report of the Superintendent, and in the Report of December, 1854 (copies of which will be re-supplied with this,) various considerations are presented respecting the expediency of carrying to completion the unfinished portions of the original Hospital design. By reference to the small cut placed in this Report, the unfinished portions will be seen in their relation to those already built and occupied.

As means for the further construction of such buildings must be wholly derived from legislative appropriations, the Trustees forbear any suggestions on the subject further than those contained in the Superintendent's Report, as they believe themselves free from any personal or partial views as to what may be the best method of providing for the great number of our afflicted fellow-citizens who can have no other fit resort than such an institution as this. Hospitals for the insane have become incorporated among the social necessities of the age. This institution was conceived at a period when the future of the State appeared, to an uncommon degree, beclouded. It was carried to its present state of advancement when the burden of its erection was felt by an impoverished Treasury. Times have now changed. To double its present capacity, and at the same time make it greatly more perfect, will demand an expenditure trivial, relatively to the ability of the State, in comparison with what it has already cost. The plans have been prepared in detail, and the complete state of order which now reigns in the institution, and the harmony which pervades every department of its organization, are eminently propi-



tious to the prosecution of the work with rapidity and economy.

By reference to the Treasurer's Report it will be seen, that the disbursements of the two years have amounted to the gross sum of \$72,321 41. This includes the sum of \$4,258 45, the amount of claims against the Hospital at the time the last Report was issued; and it also includes the sum of \$221 75, paid the Committee of Investigation, in June, 1855, for their expenses, in default of any appropriation by the Legislature for that purpose.

The institution has now no acknowledged indebtedness. There is a claim of something more than \$400, preferred by a former officer of the Hospital, for the payment of which no affirmative vote has yet passed. Some wood and coal contracts, now being filled, will fall payable during the winter. These amount to about \$1,000. The system of accounting is minute and rigid, and the expenditures kept as low, in our opinion, as is consistent with the efficiency and character of the institution.

The Trustees respectfully suggest, that, should the institution be supported during the next two years by appropriation, as in the past two, the appropriation be fixed at \$36,000 per annum. Although the average number of patients will probably be fifty more than the past two years, yet it is believed that, with the increasing productiveness of the farm, and the present freedom from debt, its current expenses may be maintained within that amount.

Important improvements are, however, very much needed, which would require special appropriations

For these, we respectfully refer to the Superintendent's Report, and beg leave to urge that the special subjects referred to in this and the appended reports receive the attention of your honorable body which the importance of the charge committed to us undoubtedly demands.

In behalf of the Trustees,

F. STEVENSON, *President.*

Jacksonville, December 5, 1856.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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The Treasurer of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, as required by law, presents the following Report of the finances of the institution :

Balance in the hands of Treasurer, November 30, 1854, as stated in last report, was*.....	\$4,015 66
Received from State Treasury, January 10, 1855,.....	5,000 00
Received from State Treasury, amount of appropriation for two years ending November 30, 1856,.....	60,000 00
Received for clothing and incidental expenses of patients, for the years 1854, '55 and '56,†.....	3,552 27
Received for board of patients from other States,.....	1,001 44
Received from sale of sundry articles from Hospital farm,.....	161 00
	\$73,730 37

The expenditures for the two years ending November 30, 1856, have been as follows :

Improvements and repairs,.....	\$2,429 03
Butter and cheese,.....	2,184 82
Breadstuffs,.....	4,609 37
Clothing and furnishing,.....	4,879 35
Furniture, crockery and cutlery,.....	2,806 28
Candles, lard and oil,.....	665 83
Rice, eggs and vinegar,.....	638 83
Fruits and vegetables,.....	843 00
Expenses of farm,.....	3,584 53
Fuel,.....	4,552 85
Salaries,.....	6,125 00

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\* Balance of \$5,000 received from State Treasury, December 10, 1854.

† There is now due from patients for clothing and incidental expenses, \$2,978 14.

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Wages and transient labor,.....	18,107 52
Meats, ..	8,821 37
Medicines,.....	442 09
Freight, postage and telegraphing,.....	241 28
Small groceries,.....	287 85
Soap,.....	529 01
Sugar and molasses,.....	2,350 77
Tea and Coffee,.....	1,548 12
Stationery, blanks and record books, .....	171 90
Miscellaneous expenses are as follows: Clerk's and At-	
torney's fees in case of Trustees <i>vs.</i> Higgins, \$447 41;	
Printing Report, \$411 33; Paid Secretary and	
Treasurer for three years' services, \$450; Insurance	
for three years, \$351; Expenses of Investigating	
Committee, \$221 75; Expenses of Trustees in at-	
tending meetings of the Board, \$170 80; Seed pota-	
atoes for Spring of 1855, \$210 50; Sundries, \$229 77,	
	2,502 56
Balance on hand November 30, 1856,.....	1,408 96
	<hr/>
	\$73,730 37
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

A. McDONALD, *Treasurer.*

Jacksonville, November 30, 1856.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane:*

GENTLEMEN: In laying before you a report of the domestic concerns of this Institution for the two years now elapsed, the Superintendent would join you in sincere acknowledgement of the goodness of the Being whose guardianship during that period has been signally manifest.

If the heathen voyager, guided by the teachings of an uninspired faith, piously laid his votive offering upon the nearest altar that met his eye on approaching the shore, it surely becomes us, in the conduct of an enterprise born of the highest Christian philanthropy, to recognize an obligation to a common Protector while we render an account of our stewardship to that public whose servants we are.

There were in the Hospital at the date of the last Report (December 1, 1854), one hundred and sixty-six patients. Three hundred and two have since been received; making the whole number in the institution during the two years, four hundred and sixty-eight. Two hundred and fifty-four have, in the mean time, either been discharged or have died; leaving now in the Hospital two hundred and fourteen. Ninety-four of these are males, and one hundred and twenty are

females. Of those discharged, one hundred and eighteen were, in our opinion, **RECOVERED**. Fifty-six were in a decidedly **IMPROVED** condition; but discharged short of full recovery, for reasons considered sufficient. Thirty-six were discharged by the Trustees, in obedience to the provisions of Section 14, of the Statute of 1853—they being considered incurable, but perfectly harmless. Twenty-one were discharged at the request of their friends, in a stationary, or wholly unimproved state. Twenty-three have died from causes hereafter to be stated.

Reduced to a tabular form, the above statement stands thus:

Number of patients in Hospital, December 1, 1854, .....	166
Number since admitted, .....	302
	<hr/> 468
Discharged, recovered, .....	118
"    improved, .....	56
"    by order of Trustees, .....	36
"    unimproved, .....	21
Died, ....	23
	<hr/> 254
Remain, December 1, 1856, .....	214

The patients received have been brought from the following geographic sources:

TABLE I.

*Showing the number of Admissions from each County.*

COUNTIES.	Prior to Dec. 1, 1854.	Since Dec. 1, 1854.	COUNTIES.	Prior to Dec. 1, 1854.	Since Dec. 1, 1854.
Alexander .....	..	1	Macoupin .....	9	5
Adams .....	13	12	Moultrie .....	7	..
Bond .....	2	2	Marshall .....	4	2
Brown .....	2	2	Mason .....	3	1
Boone .....	3	1	Madison .....	10	8
Bureau .....	6	2	Montgomery .....	2	1
Cass .....	8	2	Monroe .....	2	..
Cook .....	17	25	Macon .....	4	2
Clinton .....	3	..	Menard .....	7	2
Clarke .....	5	2	Mercer .....	2	2
Christian .....	1	2	Marion .....	1	3
Coles .....	5	4	McHenry .....	3	1
Carroll .....	1	1	McDonough .....	2	5
Crawford .....	1	1	McLean .....	8	5
Calhoun .....	1	..	Ogle .....	4	2
De Witt .....	6	8	Pyatt .....	..	1
Du Page .....	3	2	Peoria .....	14	3
De Kalb .....	..	3	Perry .....	4	1
Edgar .....	3	2	Pike .....	21	13
Edwards .....	3	..	Putnam .....	4	1
Fulton .....	11	8	Pope .....	1	..
Fayette .....	2	1	Rock Island .....	7	10
Greene .....	5	6	Randolph .....	..	4
Gallatin .....	4	1	St. Clair .....	14	6
Grundy .....	..	2	Stevenson .....	3	2
Hancock .....	6	3	Sangamon .....	11	9
Hamilton .....	3	1	Scott .....	2	..
Henderson .....	2	3	Schuyler .....	5	3
Henry .....	5	3	Shelby .....	1	2
Iroquois .....	..	1	Stark .....	2	2
Jasper .....	..	1	Tazewell .....	6	8
Johnson .....	..	1	Union .....	3	2
Jersey .....	5	4	Vermillion .....	4	4
Jefferson .....	1	2	Wayne .....	3	1
Jo Daviess .....	3	2	Winnebago .....	4	4
Jackson .....	1	..	Will .....	5	1
Kane .....	11	16	White .....	3	3
Knox .....	5	4	Warren .....	7	2
Kankakee .....	..	1	Williamson .....	2	1
Kendall .....	1	1	Wabash .....	1	..
La Salle .....	7	4	Washington .....	1	..
Livingston .....	..	2			
Lake .....	4	2			
Lawrence .....	1	2	Iowa .....	3	9
Lee .....	2	2	Missouri .....	1	..
Logan .....	4	3	Wisconsin .....	2	6
Morgan .....	26	18	Unknown .....	8	..

TABLE II.

*Nativity of Patients admitted since opening of the Hospital.*

PLACE OF NATIVITY.			PLACE OF NATIVITY.		
	Admitted in '55, '56.	Whole Number.		Admitted in '55, '56.	Whole Number.
Illinois .....	49	95	Wisconsin .....	..	1
New York .....	29	79	Georgia .....	..	1
Kentucky .....	20	56	Louisiana .....	1	1
Ohio .....	23	48			
Pennsylvania .....	15	50	Germany .....	32	62
Virginia .....	16	27	Ireland .....	22	47
Indiana .....	6	22	England .....	10	22
Tennessee .....	6	21	Scotland .....	4	8
North Carolina .....	4	17	Sweden .....	3	4
Massachusetts .....	7	12	France .....	..	3
New Hampshire .....	4	11	Norway .....	2	2
New Jersey .....	3	10	Switzerland .....	2	2
Vermont .....	2	9	Russia .....	..	1
Connecticut .....	3	7	Poland .....	..	1
Maryland .....	1	6	Portugal .....	1	1
Maine .....	2	5	West Indies .....	1	1
Delaware .....	1	4	Unknown .....	29	65
Missouri .....	2	4			
Rhode Island .....	2	3	Total .....	....	705

It will be perceived, on examining Table I, that some few cases have been received from out of the State. The inquiry very properly arises, why this should be, when the institution is already inadequate to the necessities of this State. To this we can only reply, that those admissions were suffered because it was almost morally impossible to avoid it. They were mostly recent and acute cases, brought to the Hospital without premonition, generally quickly curable, and often in such a state of exhaustion as to make their rejection fatal. Common humanity forbade their being sent away. No curable case from this State was kept back by their admission, and for



the board and medical attendance on each a full compensation was paid the Treasurer and applied to the general assets of the institution, as appears by his Report. Every State contiguous to this, either has in existence or in process of construction, an institution for its own insane. The cases thus received were, with hardly an exception, of an extremely violent character, and the result of treatment usually successful. Three only remain.

#### AN EVIL TO BE AVOIDED.

In passing this portion of the Report, it is proper to call the attention of county authorities to an evil, which, we fear, acts prejudicially upon those having a claim upon the Hospital, no less than on the institution itself. In some instances, those having insane friends have applied for information in regard to their admission to the Hospital, to the authorities of the county in which they reside; and have been met by the reply, that the institution could only admit a given number from each county, that the quota from their own was already made up, and that no more could be admitted. We have cause to suspect, that, in some instances, where this reply has been given, those in the institution from the county have been the paupers from its alms-house or jail, while those seeking in vain for admission were the ones whose means were taxed to support the institution. There is no remedy for this but in the fidelity of those who are supposed to be best informed in relation to the Hospital. The truth is, that, full as the institution always is, no case affording any just hope of cure or material relief, has ever been denied admission.

## A CAUSE FOR REGRET.

It is a matter of regret and surprise, that cases of insanity, of from one to five years' duration, are still brought to the hospital, in a hopeless state, which have gone on to their incurable stage, while within the State are provided the appliances for their successful treatment—all to be had merely for the seeking! Some of these cases are pitiable, indeed. Confined, as they have been, in improper places, and subjected to harsh treatment or gross negligence they bear on their deformed or scarred persons, and in their perverted propensities, indellible proof of how unreliable, under the visitation of insanity, are all the obligations of kindred and affection. We can hardly say whether the pleasure or the pain is greater, on sending a recovered patient to a distant county, to receive immediately from the same, several cases which would have remained in their neglect but for the advertisement thus accidentally afforded. Happily, however, this evil grows less with each succeeding year. Society owes it to its individual members that the unfortunate insane should be sought out, and directed to the proper sources of relief, before the light of reason is totally shut out.

## III. TABLE OF ALLEGED CAUSES.

Ill health.....	30	Defective training.....	3
Hereditary predisposition.....	28	Domestic solicitude.....	3
Puerperal.....	24	Loss of property.....	2
Domestic trouble.....	20	Disappointment from emigration.....	2
Vicious indulgencies.....	20	Metastasis of Rheumatism.....	2
Religious excitement.....	14	Violation.....	1
Intemperance.....	14	Anxiety for sick friends.....	1
Injury of head.....	10	Excessive use of tobacco.....	1
Menstrual irregularities.....	8	Old age.....	1
Disappointed affection.....	7	Home sickness.....	1
Domestic affliction.....	7	Dyspepsia.....	1
Business perplexities.....	7	Mechanical studies.....	1
Epilepsy.....	5	Sudden accession of fortune.....	1
Paralysis.....	4	Fright.....	1
Excessive grief.....	4	Chorea.....	1
Uterine disease.....	4	Unknown.....	65
Structural disease of Brain.....	3		
Hard study.....	3	Total.....	302
Abuse of opium.....	3		

## CONSIDERATIONS ON THE CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The causes of insanity, as they may appear in such a document as this, are usually looked for with especial attention by those who are interested in the subject as physicians, philanthropists, or political economists. Those who are called upon to prepare, from the facts before them, anything in the form of statistical information on this point, find hardly any task so embarrassing. The usual routine of causes, which, time out of mind, have served to fill out a tabular statement, have long been considered, in the eye of experience, extremely unsatisfactory. Yet it is difficult for popular sentiment, or even for science itself, to become divested of the old and easy belief, that insanity, in its cause, character, treatment and result, will observe the mathematical sequence of a problem in proportion.

Nothing can be more elusive than an attempt to



predict what form of mental disease will follow the operation of any plain, given cause; and when it is considered, that hardly a tithe of the cases submitted to our attention are thus traceable, but that the character of the individual mind in its sane state, the effect of education, social position—all that gives or takes away the tone of the physical system, all that reaches the understanding or acts through the senses—in short, all the accidents of life, combine to make up each case as we find it, we are prepared to regard every case as a unit, impossible to be considered, analyzed, or treated with any great reference to its history. To attempt more, is to claim an acquaintance with the depths of mental being which the eye of the Infinite only has reached.

It would be a plausible supposition, that the treatment of a given case of insanity should be adopted with reference to the cause that had called it into existence. This would be so if the relations of cause and effect were always calculable. If the overwhelming enunciations of the theologian always sank the frenzied hearer into the insanity of hopeless despair,—if the successful speculator, who had clasped fortune at a single bound, was always thrown into a state of maniacal rapture, or diseased ecstasy, we could predicate on the one case a cheerful and stimulating treatment, and on the other, a spare regimen, and a gravity of scenery and society. Yet the actual fact is frequently the reverse of what might be expected.

Another result of continued observation among the insane is, that special or exciting causes have less weight in the production of mental disease in th



mass of cases, than such as are predisposing or constitutional. What is frequently given by the unskilled observer as the cause of the disease, is merely one of its accidental manifestations.

An individual, for instance, among whose near or remote ancestry insanity has been recognized, changes, without apparent cause, the ordinary course of his life, or becomes marked by peculiarities not before known to exist. These peculiarities may have a religious cast. Why that aspect is more commonly presented than others, will be hereafter considered. From being careless in spiritual matters, he applies himself to the perusal of the Bible, to conversation on religious subjects, and attendance on religious worship. This, at first, attracts no especial attention. Gradually, a fervor is infused into his exercises not wholly natural or temperate; his vigils grow protracted; his food and sleep are neglected; and the most fearful apprehensions of the torments of a coming judgment fill his soul with terror. His exhortations grow vehement, the consistency and connection of his ideas finally break down, and his reason totally disappears in the mental chaos which follows. This is acute mania, in its completest form.

The case is committed to us as one unquestionably caused by "religious excitement." Yet nothing can be less conclusive. The religious cast infused into all the outward manifestations of the insanity is simply accidental.

There appear to be two reasons why the mental manifestations of the insane have so frequently a religious tinge. One is, that preceding every attack of insanity from constitutional causes, there seems to

be a period when most individuals have an indistinct consciousness that something unusual is about to happen. The mind dimly and fearfully apprehends the storm that is approaching. Reason, trembling with these fearful premonitions, seizes for support on that latent religious sentiment which lies in every human breast, and when the storm really bursts in its fury, this sentiment remains prominent in all the ruin that follows. Another reason seems to be, that the insane mind has a natural affinity for the unseen and the mysterious. The talk of the insane man is often of "spirits," "heavenly telegraphs," "mesmerism," "magnetism,"—of subjects lying on that debatable ground where natural science loses itself in the mythical. Nothing is so natural, then, as that the great "Mystery of mysteries" should, more than all else, fill the clouded and contracted circle of the maniacal vision. That the truths of the Christian religion, brought before the attention by any ordinary induction, ever produced insanity in a mind of healthy constitution, is supported by no valid experience. If the conception of religious truth produced insanity, by itself, we should infer that those great, comprehensive and impassioned minds which, in Edwards and Whitfield, glowed with such religious fire, would supply cases in proof. On the contrary, those brought to us as of that character, are quite as frequently like him,

"Who never had a dozen thoughts in all his life,  
And never changed their course."

On the whole, while willing to allow that a well-balanced mind is frequently thrown from its equi-



poise by specific causes, in the great number of cases, long antecedent preparatory influences have been at work.

That these influences are depressing in most if not all cases, is proved by the success which attends the modern treatment as distinguished from that in vogue three-fourths of a century since. The general and local depletions, the counter-irritant, the spare diet, and the routine once prescribed under the general phrase of "the antiphlogistic regimen," have long since yielded to a method diametrically opposite. Even cases which bear on their surface the tokens of sthenic action are now met, with constant success, by a liberal diet and properly gradulated stimulants. We allude to this more particularly because we yet occasionally receive patients, who have, to quote a descriptive letter recently received with one of them, "been well bled and blistered, but without apparent effect."

The peculiar pathological condition of the system, known among medical men as "the puerperal state," has been an extremely prolific cause of insanity during the period which this report covers. This may be partly an accident of the time, though we are satisfied that insanity from causes incident to the child-bearing state is more frequent in the circle from which the patients in this institution are derived than those contiguous to most other hospitals whose report reaches us. Marriages entered into before the physical system has reached its full maturity; the great dearth of nurses of sufficient intelligence to render proper assistance at such a critical period; the discomforts attending a sparse population; and

the other deprivations of frontier life, are sufficient to account for the prominence of this among the causes enumerated in our table. The number of chronic cases of this character has somewhat surprised us.

The following case (not a supposed one) will serve as the type of several that have come under our notice.

Mrs. —, three days after accouchment, imprudently left her bed and sat by the fire, in the only room in which she at that time lived, while the floor was being washed. The next day she appeared uncommonly cheerful and talkative, and left her bed, stating that she was well, and that no further attendance was necessary. From that time it was observed, by those intimate with her, that her former character and disposition appeared changed. She became capricious, in her attachments, jealous of the motives of those about her, treated some of her children with ungrounded aversion, and manifested other indications of an impaired moral sensibility. There was a distinct periodicity in the exhibition of these symptoms. At length, after several years' continuance of this latent mental disease, it developed itself into an attack of violent mania, during which she was brought to the Hospital, where inquiry revealed the facts above noted. Many such cases doubtless escape the attention of medical men, but are the occasion of untold distress in the family in which they may occur. The forms of insanity known in the books as *Oikeiomania*, (morbid state of the domestic relations,) and *Kleptomania*, (unnatural propensity to steal,) are, doubtless, frequently traceable to this particular



cause. Those conversant with the doings of the New York police courts will remember the very recent case of a lady, from a high position in society, who was arraigned for theft. Among the reasons urged in mitigation of sentence, it was stated, that this was her first offense, and that she had a babe at home but *nine weeks old*. The last fact furnishes abundant explanation. Cases of such a kind are often of life-long duration—riving asunder the family tie in many instances, unless, as in the case first quoted, it changes into the form of open and unequivocal insanity.

#### CASUALTIES, ETC.

The two years that have elapsed since the last Report was submitted, have been somewhat more than ordinarily checkered with accident. We lay them fully before the Board and the public, conscious that, while each might have been averted could it have been anticipated, the class of accidents to which they belong will always exist under what vigilance soever where the insane are associated in numbers.

On the 9th of December, 1854, while an employee of the Hospital, assisted by some male patients, was engaged in cleaning an obstructed drain, one of the latter discovered and concealed about his person a root of the "wild parsnip," a poisonous weed not before known to exist near the institution. He ate it undiscovered, and some time afterwards violent convulsions ensued, attended by vomiting. The latter revealed the nature of the case, which proved fatal. The patient had been six years insane; one year and two months in the institution.

\*

A German girl was admitted to the hospital December 29, 1854. She had been six months in the country. Just after landing in New York, she had been the victim of an infamous abuse from an emigrant-runner, and had lost her reason in consequence. The whole of her residence with us was one continuous effort at self-destruction, put forth with consummate ingenuity, as one method after another was frustrated by the vigilance of her attendants. At length, when reduced by these determined efforts to a stage of extreme exhaustion—having taken no food for many months save by compulsion—she became helpless and apparently almost motionless. While in an almost unconscious state, a door was left open for an instant, by the person in attendance upon her, leading through a short space-way into a dining-room, the windows of which had not, at that time, been secured by the customary iron sash. With the quickness of a thought, she sprung from her bed, and, gliding noiselessly through the intervening space, precipitated herself through an open window. The fall, conjointly with her previously exhausted condition, terminated her unhappy life in about eight hours. This took place on the 11th of June, 1855.

On the 9th of January, 1856, an employee of the hospital was being assisted by one of the patients in the care of the cows. The former proceeded to the watering-place with the cattle—one-third of a mile distant—while the latter engaged, as had been his custom for many months, in getting the stalls ready for their return. On the return of the former from the spring, the patient was found suspended from the



neck, in a retired part of the building. Life was just extinct. He had been nine years insane.

Four days only after this event, a patient, regarded as nearly imbecile, snatched a razor with which he was about being shaved, and, before the instrument could be wrested from his hand, he had inflicted a fatal wound in his throat. He had been insane for an undetermined period—little being known of him by the authorities of the county which, three years previously, had sent him to the Hospital.

On the 10th of April, 1856, a female patient put an end to her existence, in her room, during the night, by hanging with the ties of a dress which she had secreted in her bed during the day previous. Her insanity was of a recent date, but unpromising nature.

The constant dread of such accidents as those above narrated, and others of a kindred nature to which the insane only are liable, makes the care of this class of our fellow-beings the most harrassing employment conceivable. The very contributions to his comfort, the indulgence of his commonest desires, the bestowal of confidence in seeming trifles, all may be converted into means or opportunities for self-injury. The art with which such ends are compassed by those determined on them is sometimes consummate. The much quoted "instinct of self-preservation" is reversed, and an instinct of self-destruction usurps its place in the insane mind, too fertile in resources to be always kept within the compass of the most sagacious. The epidemic propensity to suicidal acts is an old, long-observed phenomenon, both in the world at large and in institutions for the

insane. Sometimes the epidemic propensity visits one small locality with great intensity, and at others it is observable over a wide extent of territory, but clearly traceable as an epidemic. The contagion of example in the public at large doubtless extends it. In the instances we have narrated do such influence could have operated—each having been completely ignorant of the acts of the others.

Thirty-two cases of determined suicidal insanity have been admitted since June, 1855. Of the remaining nineteen cases which have proved fatal, eight were from the exhaustion consequent on long-continued maniacal excitement; five from the direct exhaustion of acute mania; two from pulmonary consumption; two from paralysis; one from typhoid fever, and one from typhoid dysentery.

#### NECESSITY OF DISCRIMINATION IN COMMITTING PATIENTS TO THE HOSPITAL.

It is now morally certain that, before another report is issued from this institution, many applicants must be rejected from utter inability to receive them. County authorities into whose hands this Report will be placed are urged to make as careful a discrimination as possible among those for whom they are called upon to make out commitments. We apprehend that there is no part of the accustomed verdict, rendered in such cases, less attended to by the physician, required by the statute to be on the jury of inquest, than the phrase which declares that the subject is "a fit person to be sent to the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane."

It by no means follows that the existence of



insanity, in certain forms, implies the necessity or propriety of the removal of the individual so afflicted from the place of his ordinary residence. An insane hospital bears the same relation to the deranged mind that the splint and bandage do to the fractured limb. It protects it from the dangerous extraneous influences, and holds it in a position to admit of the requisite medication. As there are some fractures where neither of these demands exist, so there are many cases of insanity where nature and art may effect the cure without unusual interposition. To an insane person, whose domestic attachments remain firm, and whose delusions in no way impair the moral affinity which should exist to those about him, removal to the care and society of strangers is a measure of, at best, questionable expediency.

Of course it is unnecessary to guard medical men, or even others, against the fatal error of committing to the hospital those whose mental aberrations are only the prodromic symptom of acute physical diseases, and especially, fevers. This error, sad and unnecessary as it apparently may be, is too frequently committed, as our records annually show. Cases of insanity occurring without known cause, in a neighborhood and at a time when fever is epidemic, should be examined with great caution before a tedious journey to the hospital is resolved on, as that strain on the vital resources is almost invariably made when the system demands strict quiet in order to pass the coming crisis of the disease. Especially should such a transference be avoided when the pulse has become disturbed, the mouth and teeth encrusted with sordes, and other symptoms of the typhoid state

have begun to show themselves. A journey under such circumstances is little short of manslaughter.

It should not be forgotten, in the haste with which a recent case is often dispatched to the hospital, that the existence of insanity, even for a short period, is apt to be viewed by the mass with reproach. It frequently stands in after life in the way of advantageous settlements, or blocks the avenue to success or trust in business. In young persons, particularly, some weeks at least should elapse before the extreme step is taken. This we urge, still keeping prominent the fact that insanity is of difficult cure much in proportion to the length of its continuance.

OBSERVATIONS ON A CLASS OF CASES GROWING OUT OF A  
DEFECTIVE SOCIAL SYSTEM.

There is a class of cases, worth especially considering, which is at once the dread and the opprobrium of those who treat the insane in public institutions. A true impression of the class cannot better be presented than by taking a supposed case from the multitudes who throng this as well as other institutions in this country.

The subject, whom we suppose, is a young man twenty years of age, whose parentage is from a middle class in society, and whose early education is after the strictest model. Phrenologically speaking, his intellectual faculties decidedly preponderate the sensual. His muscular system is sparingly developed, his skin fair and thin,—in short, he bears on his person the marks of what the older physiologists were fond of styling, the “nervo-lymphatic” temperament. His mental and moral traits correspond with these



exterior indications. He is amiable in his disposition, refined in his tastes, rather imaginative than practical in his aims and pursuits; and is altogether such an one as parental partiality would destine from the family group for one of the learned professions. Those who could be in a position to watch the first inroad of the evil we contemplate in such a subject, would discover that the accomplishment of his designs bore small comparison to the vividness of their first conception—that his undertakings, whether literary, mechanical, or commercial, broke down in the middle, simply because some newer scheme eclipsed the one in hand when half brought to completion. At this period there would also be observed an unusual impressibility in the mind to all subjects of an emotional nature. The individual is easily moved to tears, or is found pursuing, while the project is new, some impracticable or pseudo-philanthropic design which accident may float across his attention. Almost imperceptibly this state of mind gives way to one of alternating excitement and depression. Periods of seclusion, taciturnity and peevishness are succeeded by unusual hilarity; visions of approaching poverty, of apprehended disgrace, or fearful views of eternal perdition, are followed by the most buoyant hopes, or by the extremity of recklessness. In this stage the first absolute delusions take form and shape. The individual has, in his opinion, secret or open enemies who wish to thwart his designs, to ruin his reputation, or to take his life. This opinion he grounds on the most frivolous or absurd reasons. He sometimes arms himself to resist an anticipated attack, or deems his own

safety to warrant an attack on others. Some of the most fearful homicides found in the annals of the jurisprudence of insanity were committed by such subjects, and under the spur of such delusions. These progressive changes in the case are sometimes the slow operation of months or years. At this stage of the evil an attack of acute mania is not unusual, which at once introduces the patient to the physician of the lunatic hospital.

The case as it thus presents itself is among the most hopeless we are ever called upon to treat. Even if the commitment to the hospital is before the manifestation of the violent form of insanity, hardly a hope of cure can be entertained; and many altogether question whether an institution of such a character is ever the proper resort save where public safety is compromised.

The physical evils which attend the underlying cause of all this difficulty have in the mean time kept pace with the progress of mental dilapidation. The hair becomes dry and falls off; the eye becomes vacant and watery, and the lids are red and tumid; the countenance is pale and expressionless; the flesh wastes; the limbs hang loosely to the trunk, the muscles are flaccid, the skin loose and skurfy; the hands are purple and cold, and the palms exude a constant, viscid sweat. Long periods of utter inaction are sometimes suddenly broken by spells of uncontrollable fury, spending themselves on the nearest object within reach. Finally, the wretched object becomes motionless and inert. He rises and sits down, eats and sleeps, only as he is prompted to such acts by others. We throw a veil over the close of



the scene, which is often protracted long after the form of the man has less than even the instincts of the brute.

This case has been sketched by its symptoms at length, rather than by their briefer analysis, in order that the description may guide those who are in the way of detecting, and, if possible, of preventing the occurrence of the reality. It is unnecessary even to hint that the consequences above exhibited had their cause in a secret evil lying far back of anything manifested to the closest observer. The corrupt family servant, the vicious school-fellow, the libidinous book or picture, or simply the unchecked workings of a wanton imagination, has sown the small but fatal seed of ruin—has broken down the golden wall of youthful purity and let in vice in one of its most loathsome and destructive forms. It is a fact of deep and painful significance, that this vice recruits its victims, not from the ranks of the naturally low and sensual, but, as we have shown above, from a class comparatively high in the social scale. Whence comes this? is such an evil without remedy? if not, where shall the cure be found?

The answer to these inquiries would expand the brief page of a hospital report to the dimensions of a volume. It would carry us back to an examination of the influences which make our society what it is; it would bring us into the domain of the instructor of youth, and dangerously near that which the religious teacher claims as his own. If the briefest synopsis of a reply was attempted, it would go to show that there are certain elemental parts in the constitution of every healthy mind which demand

some sort of outward expression; and that the error of the age consists in considering the kind of expression demanded as something to be suppressed, discouraged, or, at any rate, to be clipped, trained, or dwarfed to a shape at which exuberant nature revolts. The crater of natural expression is so thoroughly capped by the force of public opinion that secret vices gnaw and gender in the hidden recesses of the soul. When the writer of this report attempted, several years since, to find this class of cases in the insane hospitals of Continental Europe, to his surprise they were almost wholly wanting; and although abounding to a greater extent in those of Great Britain, they were derived from what are there termed "the lower classes." The careless *abandon* with which the population of the former yield themselves to the full enjoyment of the almost innumerable festivals which follow each other in such quick succession as to make a great portion of life a mere gala-day, gives us the key to their general exemption from those detestable vices which develop themselves where such enjoyments are proscribed. An observer can find tolerance for the Sabbath crowd of a German beer garden, in the counter observation that it keeps down the population of the lunatic asylum. The race-course, the regatta, the cricket-ground, and the boxing-club, banish such vices in a great measure from the wealthier and more educated classes of British society, and confine them to the sedentary artisan, forced to celibacy by his poverty, and denied the costlier amusements of his richer and more aristocratic neighbor. The careful persistency with which manly sport and exercise



is made to blend with English University life, did not escape the quick observation of our countryman, Irving, whose baronet, having heard that his son at college had dismissed his tutor and taken a horse, uttered no reprimand, but doubled his allowance, that he might afford both.

So long as we have no national amusements whatever, so long as mirth and sport are considered exclusively as puerilities, so long as the college is without its gymnasium, and its traditional sports, and the school-house has no well-trodden play-ground, so long as man is an iron-bound and close riveted dollar-grinding automaton, which bends every moment at some false shrine of morality or respectability, just so long will the wards of American institutions for the insane be thronged with such subjects as we have described. If society will constantly wear its Sunday dress of enforced constraint it must pay for the privilege in such coin as violated nature chooses to exact.

#### ON THE SUBJECT OF COMPLETING THE HOSPITAL EDIFICE.

In presenting the last biennial report, (Dec. 1854,) the Superintendent at some length referred to the increasing demand for hospital accommodations, and the necessity either of completing the unfinished portions of this institution, or of making provision elsewhere for the great number of insane persons in the State not yet provided for. As copies of that report will again be laid before the members of the Legislature, at its coming session, it will be sufficient to refer to the considerations therein contained; simply adding the remark, that everything then apprehended has been more than experienced. Not-

withstanding your Board has repeatedly issued orders for the discharge of the numbers in excess, amounting in the aggregate to thirty-six cases, and that of the applicants for admission, about eighty are yet in waiting, and that recovered cases have been sent away as rapidly as is consistent with prudence, the number in our charge has increased to a point where the curative efficiency of the institution is in danger of being impaired by the crowded condition of its apartments. Mental suffering can find true solace in the appliances of an institution just properly filled, while only new sorrows are reflected from the faces of a crowd.

If any considerations, either of humanity or economy, had weight in the creation of this institution, and its maintenance to the present period, they are equally forcible in urging its full completion. The full execution of its architectural design is essential to its perfectness as a curative institution; because, having been planned as a symmetrical whole, each part being contingent to the rest, it suffers by the omission of any of its details. For instance, in its present state, what were intended as apartments for recreation, retiracy and social resort, are converted into dormitories, which, with the addition of what was originally contemplated, would be restored to their intended purpose, to the great advantage of the institution in every respect.

It must also be kept in mind that a proper classification of the inmates of an institution like this, lies at the bottom of all success, and, indeed, of all specific treatment. As at present arranged, we can only divide each sex of our patients into four classes. The completion of the edifice according to its plan will



double this number of classes, to the infinite comfort of the patients, and, most unquestionably, to the success of treatment. Insanity, as seen in its associated form, presents an infinite variety of shades, each individual having his peculiar tastes, habits and propensities, either agreeable or repulsive. With the progress of cure, these manifestations change in a manner greatly to affect the relation of the individual to those around him. With the progressive steps of his improvement, he must pass into the society of those whose degree of mental integrity shall influence him favorably. Although kept within the same walls, he must pass, step by step, from the scene of his violent insanity, into one as different as possible. This is the radical principle of treatment as it regards the insane. An institution without a good system of classification is a "bedlam" indeed. Instances are of the most common occurrence where a case has seemed stationary or retrograde, which has changed as if by magic and gone on to rapid recovery, merely by removal into the society of new faces and a slight change of scene. It is related of the insanity of King George III, that, when other measures for the relief of his mental malady had been tried in vain, he was placed in a closed coach and driven for a long distance through the streets of London, but conveyed back again to his palace, where strange attendants, a scantily furnished and very plain apartment, and the sight of no familiar face, produced the illusion necessary to his recovery.

Humanity in its onward march, under the leadership of the great Founder of the Christian religion, shows no conquest more brilliant than that achieved

in this field of philanthropy. It is hardly yet a century since the treatment of the lunatic consisted in the short prescription of a "cell and straw," yet in our country, where society is but in its infancy, hospitals for the insane abound, filled with means of rational gratification which only the refined and rich could then choose for themselves. Libraries, picture-galleries, lecture rooms, museums, conservatories, gymnasiums; every form almost of innocent recreation is now provided for those whose regular employment being suspended, soon lose mental vigor unless mental exercise is supplied in a form to attract. With the completion of this Hospital, after its original plan, with some improvements, the most valuable of these fertile sources of enjoyment will be afforded. They cost comparatively little in money, while their advantages are hardly within calculation.

This subject has been dwelt upon in the last and the present Reports at a length which may have the appearance of special pleading. It would, however, in our estimation, have been a clear dereliction of duty not to have set forth considerations so constantly forced on our attention. Even before it can be hurried to completion, it is not easy to calculate how much of suffering must be endured among those whose claims to shelter and care are as strong as those of its present inmates. For an idea of the extent of the contemplated additions, and their relation to what is already in existence, reference is made to the small cut facing the title page of this Report.



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OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL IN THEIR RELATION TO THE  
CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE OF THE STATE.

It may not be improper in this place to venture some observations upon the invidious and sometimes very embarrassing relation which the physician of an institution for the relief of the insane bears to the criminal jurisprudence of the State. This is especially proper on this occasion, as there are some instances pending where this relationship is likely to be especially trying and responsible.

The enlightened usage of courts very properly makes a discrimination between the penalty for crimes committed under the undimmed light of reason, and with a full realization of their enormity and their just consequences, and the same offenses growing out of a diseased state of the reasoning powers. It was long after this distinction in the degrees of accountability was recognized, before it asserted its claim to shape the action of the courts. It has now successfully done so, and the sight of an insane person paying the penalty properly exacted from an ordinary criminal, would be an outrage upon the enlightened sentiment of the age. Yet, as would be expected, popular sentiment has not fully kept pace with the progress of jurisprudence on this subject, and the plea of insanity as a defense in criminal cases is apt to be considered little else than an attempt to rob justice of its due.

In order to throw light upon the decision of the question of insanity, in its bearing on any case in hand, it is usual to bring into court those whose studies and observations are supposed to enable them

better than others to judge of the probable existence of mental disease in the arraigned person at the time of the commission of the offense. Very properly, the statutes of the State of Illinois exempt the Superintendent of the Hospital from attendance at court in all civil cases—confining his obligations to such as are penal or capital offenses. The crime of homicide is the one most likely ever to demand his presence in court. This crime, when committed by an insane person, generally bears the appearance of unusual atrocity. The fact that the motive for it existed only in the imagination of the offender, instead of being a palliation, as showing a diseased state of the reasoning powers, aggravates, in the minds of the unreflecting, the enormity of the crime; and when the plea of insanity comes in, it is not surprising that public indignation is hardly to be appeased. The scientific witness—or expert, as he is styled in the language of law courts—summoned it may be from a distance, hears the testimony of fact from the proper witnesses, and that of other physicians who saw the accused at the time of, or immediately after, the commission of the crime. The circumstances attending the transaction, its apparent motive, the past history of the accused and his hereditary predispositions, his mental and physical state at the time of the transaction, are gathered to assist the expert in founding an opinion.

Where the insanity of the accused is clear and unquestionable, the expert should not hesitate to throw the weight of his reputation boldly into the scale, and abide the justification which the future of the case almost always brings. Yet this is not always



possible. Often circumstances are discoverable which merely throw doubts on the sanity of the accused at the time of the transaction; or which make it appear that some mental disturbance unquestionably existed, but whether of a kind or degree to arrest sentence, would admit of question. The latter cases are full of painful responsibility to those whose professional opinions will influence the verdict. The witness finds himself, from the nature of his testimony, vested with semi-judicial powers. A jury leaning at all to the side of mercy is willing to accept his qualified and modestly expressed doubts in the case, and give them a stress which he did not himself contemplate. With the integrity of justice on the one side and the life of a fellow-being on the other, and surrounded at all points with an atmosphere of misconception and possibly of prejudice, nothing short of a stern and unbending adherence to the truth as he conceives it, will serve him. To those who contend that the plea of insanity has been abused, it may be beneficial to suggest the fact, which we think has never been contradicted, that the plea has never been sustained by any considerable number of individuals engaged in the treatment of the insane, as a profession, in this country, where the subsequent history of the person so acquitted did not vindicate the full propriety of the defense.

#### YOUNG SUBJECTS, IDIOTS, ETC.

In repeated instances within the last two years application has been made at this Hospital for the admission of young subjects of ten or twelve years of age, and even younger, who having been feeble-

minded or idiotic, sometimes from birth, and having had no well-regulated education or training of any kind, have become a source of great anxiety, trouble, and sometimes danger, to their parents, or to those having them in charge. The great majority have been rejected; as we deem a hospital for the insane ill-fitted to receive those who demand such a peculiar and careful treatment. One, a lad of uncommon aptitude in some respects, with faculties quite capable of profitable training, was kept in the institution two years or more, but finally discharged, from the belief that what he could gain would be more than counterbalanced by a demoralizing association with the adult insane. From reliable information we think that there are many such in various parts of the State, whose cases and condition demand investigation; and that an inquiry, carefully instituted, would furnish facts of an interesting nature. The officers of this Hospital have sometimes discussed the propriety of setting inquiry on foot with the view of incorporating the information gained in their regular Report, but have been deterred from it, believing that inquiries would be facilitated better by being made under legislative sanction. Such an inquiry would be attended with inconsiderable expense, as it would be conducted by correspondences extending into all parts of the State. The movements which have been made in many of the States of the Union toward collecting and training these peculiarly unfortunate fellow-beings, and the astonishing results that have attended those efforts, would seem to suggest that those of this State should at least be made subjects of inquiry.



## HOSPITAL FARM.

The resolution has been constantly kept in view to push the productive and ornamental capabilities of the fine farm, attached to the institution, to the highest point consistent with true economy.

For two years past, and, more especially, the season of 1855, the crops were most abundant and profitable, as will be seen by reference to the overseer's table at the close of this Report. During the present season, (the dryest in this section of the State ever known,) some crops were cut short, but by reason of early planting, did not fail us altogether. The common vegetables of this latitude were raised in great profusion, and have formed their due proportion of the dietary of the establishment. The crops of corn and oats have been equally abundant. Notwithstanding the quantity of the former used in fattening our large herd of swine, a year and a half's stock is yet on hand. One-third of this, however, should be placed against the amount purchased in the year 1855, to supply the failure of the crop the year previous. Permanent improvements have been carried on as fast as our means and the laboring force at our command would admit. All the wet lands upon the farm have been substantially drained, and brought under cultivation. One mile and twenty-one rods of plank under-drain have been put down in the most efficient manner the material would admit of. Forty rods of plank fence have been constructed, and the material procured for as much more in the spring. Dykes have been raised, to secure any descending portions of our grounds from waste by

washing. Last spring five hundred ornamental trees were set on the lawn surrounding the buildings, and, on the failure of a part from the extreme drought of the summer past, three hundred and fifty-six additional have been set within the last month. Especial attention has been paid to thorough manuring such parts of the farm as have been brought into cultivation. Besides that made by the stock, which has been increased by proper admixtures, at least two hundred loads have been drawn on to the farm from abroad. The farm buildings have been made more ample, though still infinitely short of what the immediate necessities of the institution demand. Machinery has also been purchased, and geared, by which the corn used for feeding stock is ground in the cob, by steam-power. Various other labor-saving machines have also been procured, as well as a full equipment of the best farming implements. At the time the last Report was submitted, this kind of material was nearly exhausted. On the whole, we think the condition of the farm will afford satisfaction to your Board, and the agricultural public.



## IV. TABLE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

PRODUCTS FOR THE YEAR 1855.				PRODUCTS FOR THE YEAR 1856.			
Corn,	1558 bush.,	a .25	\$389 50	Corn,	3215 bush.,	a .25	\$803 75
Potatoes,	1719 "	a .80	1375 20	Irish Potatoes,	868 bu.	a \$1.25	1085 00
Oats,	1006 "	a .25	251 50	Sweet "	65 "	a 1.50	97 50
Rutabagas,	184 "	a .25	45 00	Oats,	200 bush.,	a .30	60 00
Beets,	93 "	a .50	46 50	Carrots,	279 "	a .50	139 50
Onions,	68 "	a \$1.25	85 00	Onions,	363 "	a 1.50	55 12
Carrots,	280 "	a .50	143 50	Rutabagas,	62 "	a .25	15 50
Beans,	55 "	a 2.00	110 00	Beets,	72 "	a .60	43 20
Peas shelled,	9 "	a 1.75	15 75	Beans,	42 "	a 2.00	84 00
Peas in pod,	50 1/2 "	n .80	40 40	Peas in pod,	10 "	a .80	8 00
Cabbage,	1957 "	a .03	58 71	Tomatoes,	50 "	a .50	25 00
Hay,	38 tons	a 8.00	304 00	Cucumbers,	25 "	a .80	20 00
Corn tops, two stacks,	a 8.00		16 00	Green corn,	13 "	a .50	6 50
				Hay,	32 tons,	a 14.00	448 00
				Corn tops,	1 stack,	a 8.00	8 00
				Squashes,	3 loads.	.f. ....	11 25
							\$2,910 32
			\$2,881 06				2,881 06
				Total for the two years.....\$5,791 38			
Pork fattened on farm, 1855,	9183 lbs.	a 5 cts.	\$459 15				
Lard,	" 713 lbs.	a 10 cts.	71 30				
				\$530 45			
Pork fattened on farm, 1856,	10,213 lbs.	a 5 cts.	510 65				
Lard,	" 825 lbs.	a 10 cts.	82 50				
				593 15			
Estimated value of Milk and Butter for two years.....				1,115 40			
				\$2,239 00			

## PRESENT STATE OF HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, FIXTURES, ETC.

Since the date of the last Report, all of the Hospital buildings have been put in a state of complete repair. A carpenter has been attached to the working corps of the institution ever since its first occupancy; and, two years since, a skillful painter, on being discharged from the institution in a recovered state, after some months' residence, wished to enter our service as painter, glazier and cabinet maker, at a compensation merely nominal in view of his skill as a workman. The labor of these persons has been

a measure of true economy, as will unquestionably appear on any inspection of our premises. The wear and tear of buildings and fixtures occupied and used by the insane is, as might be expected, incessant. When decay gets largely in advance of repair, the loss is not easily recovered. A single item in such repairs may be mentioned: the sum of about \$500 in repairing and replacing the tanks and other fixtures belonging to the water-closets of the east wing.

The first few years in the history of any enterprise where buildings or other structures are among the means, are usually costly, from the incomplete state in which those means are when first applied to the accomplishment of the ends of such enterprise. This is especially true of hospital buildings. A thousand conveniences are required, which develop themselves only after some length of occupancy.

The general item of "improvements and repairs," in the Report of the Treasurer, besides embracing everything under that head for the past two years, includes, also, no small part of the indebtedness found existing against the institution after making up the last Report,—it being for construction purposes during the years 1853-4.

#### IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.

The Superintendent cannot, consistently with duty, forbear again bringing upon your notice the great necessity that exists for certain improvements adverted to in his last Report. It seems demanded by every consideration of convenience and economy that the buildings standing behind the main edifice, in which



almost all the domestic labor of the Hospital is performed, should at least be doubled in capacity. Great inconvenience and great needless expense are incurred which would be avoided by giving greater amplitude to the space for washing, cooking, baking, and the many other offices which the present small building is now compelled to serve.

At the same time, an additional boiler should be added to those now in use, and the steam-heating pipes extended into the center building, which, up to the present time, is heated exclusively by stoves. The employees of the institution, as well as the patients, are continually passing from the steam-heated wards through the long halls and passages of the center, whose frigid temperature is productive of deleterious effects too obvious to escape our notice. Courses of radiating steam pipes carried through these unwarmed spaces would be a prompt and comparatively cheap cure for this very serious evil. Even should the dimensions of the institution be no further extended than they are now, these additional facilities for its efficiency should be added whenever means are at command.

#### RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES IN THE HOSPITAL.

Religious services have been continued every Sabbath in the Hospital since the last Report, with scarcely an interruption. The audience usually numbers from eighty to one hundred—as many as can be convened in any single room in the building. Half as many again would be present if space permitted. Should the suggestions made respecting the extension

of the rear building receive encouragement, a spacious and well lighted chapel will be among the conveniences that will be secured to us.

The observance of the Sabbath by appropriate religious exercises is a usage which cannot fail to receive the sanction of all. Adequate provision for it seems to have been overlooked in the design of this institution. As it must henceforth become one of the settled customs of the Hospital, the provision of suitable accommodations for it has been suitably considered in our plans for the future.

#### DOMESTIC LABOR.

The domestic labor of the Hospital appears now under performance on a good and economical basis. The corps of officers and assistants of all kinds under daily employ may be enumerated as follows:

Superintendent, assistant physician, matron, seamstress, nine female attendants, nine male do., engineer, fireman, night watchman, baker, carpenter, painter and glazier, laundry-man, three laundresses, two male and two female cooks, dairywoman, overseer of farm, three farm laborers, carriage driver, porter, chambermaid.

The domestic labor of females is under the charge of the matron.

The sewing-room, under the charge of the seamstress, has proved a most valuable appendage to the institution. The seamstress furnishes the following as an abstract of such labor done in her department, as can easily be made matter of record.



TABLE V.

*Articles Manufactured in Sewing Room.*

ARTICLES.	NO.	ARTICLES.	NO.
Pillow Cases.....	551	Mittens ..... pairs..	58
Sheets .....	449	Basques .....	25
Towels .....	366	Table Cloths .....	21
Dresses .....	298	Night Dresses.....	17
Shirts.....	289	Socks..... pairs..	150
Handkerchiefs.....	216	Hose..... pairs..	57
Comfortables.....	205	Caps.....	10
Chemises .....	197	Table Covers.....	9
Bed Ticks.....	193	Under Shirts.....	8
Sacks for Hams.....	170	Drawers..... pairs..	8
Window Curtains.....	161	Bolster Cases.....	7
Pants.....	130	Valances.....	6
Bed Spreads.....	110	Ironing Sheets.....	6
Suspenders ..... pairs..	91	Bonnets .....	3
Pillows .....	62	Carpet .....	1
Aprons .....	52	Chair Cushion.....	1
Skirts .....	49	Rag Carpet..... yards..	206

*Articles Mended.*

ARTICLES.	NO.	ARTICLES.	NO.
Socks..... pairs..	1085	Curtains.....	52
Pants..... pairs..	1078	Sheets.....	38
Shirts.....	857	Table Cloths.....	30
Coats.....	372	Bags.....	28
Vests.....	187	Towels .....	10
Beds .....	119	Pillow Cases.....	8
Drawers.....	75	Skirts.....	2
Comfortables .....	71	Mittens..... pairs..	2
Bed Spreads .....	68	Carpet.....	1

## EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION.

Realizing that economy is one of the corner stones in the ultimate success of a public institution, the finances of the Hospital have been a subject of especial attention on the part of the Superintendent. The system of purchasing supplies, of making pay-

ments, and of registering expenses, is the most efficient, minute, and perspicuous that can be devised. No just idea of its minuteness can be obtained from the brief abstract drawn up for the Treasurer's Report. At half an hour's notice, the exact financial condition of the institution can always be given. This is merely as it should be—we state it that the supposition shall not be entertained that any expenditure is blindly incurred. It may surprise those who observe the amount just reported as disbursed by the Treasurer, to be assured, that in economic considerations, no institution of a similar character in the Union stands in a more favorable light.

Anticipating an aggregate of about two hundred and fifty patients under our care for the two years on which we enter, I would suggest the sum of \$36,000 per annum as the amount to be set apart for the support of the Hospital during that period. Should the suggestions in this and the last Report in regard to the extension or improvement of the Hospital buildings become the ground of any action, distinct estimates will of course be called for. We have them prepared, subject to such a contingency.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To that ever constant friend of the insane, Miss D. L. DIX, whose efforts in behalf of the afflicted are becoming almost conterminous with civilization, we are indebted for a package of books, which are now forming the nucleus of a library for the patients. These were received in 1854. To Mr. MARTIN CURTIS, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, we are indebted for the gift of a clock for one of our male wards, and a collec-

tion of maps and engravings, valued in all at forty dollars. To Miss ABBY STEVENS, of St. Charles, Kane county, we are indebted for similar favors, to the value of eight dollars. To Mrs. N. P. IGLEHART, of Chicago, we are also indebted for a donation of one hundred dollars, which has nearly defrayed the cost of a reed organ for the chapel. To SAMUEL MATTHEWS, Esq., of Jacksonville, we are deeply obliged for unlimited permission given to enter his grounds and select shade trees for the decoration of our own. Of his liberality we have largely availed ourselves. Hon. RICHARD YATES, late Representative in Congress from this district, has favored us with valuable congressional documents. To Dr. EDWARD JARVIS, of Dorchester, Mass., we are under favor for copies of his voluminous and most valuable report on "Insanity and Idiocy in the State of Massachusetts." Mrs. DEWEY, Mrs. Prof. NUTTING, Mrs. McDONALD, Mrs. TALCOTT, Mrs. J. W. KING, Mrs. LATHROP, Mrs. BURDETT, and perhaps other ladies of Jacksonville, not now in mind, have our thanks for additions to our stock of conservatory plants.

The publishers of the following papers have our heartfelt thanks for their unfailing remembrance of us. The titles to their several sheets have a prominence among our household words. The papers reach us on their well remembered days—they pass into the [wards, where, fixed to neat baize-covered desks, they are conspicuous among the means of whiling away the many hours of seclusion. To those publishers whose papers do not reach us, we would most respectfully say, that such drops of charity cannot fall into a more appreciative soil.



TABLE VI.

*List of Newspapers received regularly at the Hospital.*

NAMES.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	NAMES.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Democratic Press.....	Chicago.	Illinois Sentinel.....	Jacksonville.
Chicago Tribune.....	"	Ottawa Free Trader ..	Ottawa.
Chicago Journal.....	"	Henry County Dial ..	Kewanee.
Alton Daily Courier...	Alton.	Weekly Pantagraph...	Bloomington.
State Journal.....	Springfield.	Illinois Gazette.....	Lacon.
State Register.....	"	Congregational Herald.	Chicago.
Quincy Whig.....	Quincy.	Millenial Harbinger...	Bethany, Va.
Quincy Herald.....	"	Christian Evangelist ..	Ft. Madison, Iowa.
Southern Illinoisan....	Shawneetown	Missionary Herald.....	Boston.
True Democrat .....	Joliet.	North-Western Medical and Surgical Journal	Chicago.
Joliet Signal.....	"	Eastern Illinoisan.....	Marshall.
Prairie Beacon.....	Paris.	Geneseo Republic.....	Geneseo.
Rushville Times.....	Rushville.	Pike County Free Press	Pittsfield.
Illinois State Chronicle	Decatur.	Weekly Argus.....	Rock Island.
Rock River Democrat.	Rockford.	St. Clair Co. Tribune..	Belleville.
The Independent.....	Danville.	Randolph Co. Journal.	Sparta.
Chester Herald.....	Chester.	Freeport Bulletin.....	Freeport.
Waukegan Gazette....	Waukegan.	The Dutch Onzeiger ..	"
Weekly North-Western Gazette.....	Galena.	Aurora Beacon.....	Aurora.
Central Illinoisan.....	Beardstown.	Green County Democrat	Carrollton.
Aurora Guardian.....	Aurora.		
Morgan Journal.....	Jacksonville.		

Those associated with me in the management of the Hospital are entitled to commendation for the generally faithful manner in which their duties have been performed. Especially is this due to those standing in the relation of officers of the institution. A harmony never for an instant interrupted, has characterized the entire period of our connection.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW McFARLAND,

*Superintendent.*

Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, }  
Jacksonville, December 1, 1856. }

SIXTH  
BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, and Treasurer

OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

AT JACKSONVILLE,

DECEMBER, 1858.



CHICAGO:

RE-PRINTED BY F. FULTON & CO.  
1863.





## OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

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### Trustees.

WILLIAM ROSS, *President.*  
SAMUEL CLUBB,  
SIMEON FRANCIS,  
E. G. MINER,  
JOHN T. CASSELL,  
H. E. DUMMER.

---

### Secretary and Treasurer.

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

---

### Resident Officers.

ANDREW McFARLAND, M. D., *Superintendent.*  
CHAS. C. CORNETT, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*  
MRS. MARY F. CORNETT, *Matron.*

---

### Officiating Chaplain.

REV. J. M. STURTEVANT, D.D.



## REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

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*To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives  
of the State of Illinois :*

THE Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane respectfully report :

It is a matter of gratification to us that we can report the continued and increasing usefulness of this institution.

The management of the Hospital during the last two years, under the energetic and skillful superintendency of Dr. McFARLAND, has secured our unqualified approbation. For the details of that management we refer you to the Report of the Superintendent, which is herewith submitted, and for which we ask a careful examination.

It shows that during the last two years the whole number of patients under treatment has been five hundred and twenty-five ; that during the same period forty-two have died ; fifteen have been discharged as incurable, by the Trustees, to make room for recent cases ; that thirty-one have been discharged improved ; and one hundred and sixty-four have been discharged recovered.

An examination of the records of the institution



shows that since the opening of the Hospital for the reception of patients on the 3d November, A. D. 1851, there have been under treatment one thousand and seventeen patients. Of this number, ninety have died; one hundred and thirty-four have been discharged as incurable, to make room for recent cases; one hundred and thirty-two have been discharged improved; four hundred and thirty have been discharged recovered; and there are now remaining under treatment at the Hospital, two hundred and twenty-nine.

The general management of the institution, during the period of our supervision, has been uniformly characterized by a systematic economy. We have indeed doubted whether the idea of cheapness may not in some departments have been too strictly adhered to. We allude more particularly to the furnishing of the institution,—not so much of the rooms more immediately open to the public,—but to the straw beds, the uncomfortable wooden seats, and the other cheap surroundings of the patients' wards. Again, nothing has been done, (if we except the farm,) in providing for the occupation, education, and amusement of the patients, beyond a chance donation from some grateful recovered patient, and the contribution of newspapers by their generous publishers. In whatever may contribute in the way of moral influences to the recovery of patients, by giving occupation and amusement, and especially in securing humane, capable and intelligent attendants, cheapness is very far from being economy.

In a careful inquiry into this question of economy, we made a comparison of expenditures per patient in

the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, for the last two years, with the expenditures of eight similar institutions in the United States of the most reputation. The largest expenditure in this list of eight was two hundred and ninety dollars for each patient for one year; the least expenditure was one hundred and eighty-two dollars; the average expenditure in the eight institutions was two hundred and thirty-five dollars. In this institution, the expenditure for one patient, for each of the two last years, has been one hundred and forty-four dollars.

In connection with the subject of the general management of the Hospital, we would respectfully suggest to the consideration of the General Assembly, whether there should not be some modification of the law regulating the attendance of the Medical Superintendent, as a witness in criminal cases.

Under the present provisions of the law, upon an *ex parte* showing of the materiality of the testimony of the Medical Superintendent as an expert, the Judge of any Circuit Court may, by an order, require his attendance as a witness in *any criminal case*. It has already happened that the Superintendent, during the past year, was under such an order in attendance as a witness in a criminal prosecution, for three successive weeks.

We would suggest, whether, in view of the detriment to the institution that may arise from frequent and prolonged absences of the Superintendent, his compulsory attendance as a witness should not be limited to capital cases; and whether even in those cases, the time of his attendance should not to some extent be made dependent upon the question whether

the absence of the Superintendent, at the time at which he might be required to attend, would or would not seriously hazard the interests of the institution.

#### INSURANCE.

We desire also to refer to the General Assembly the question, whether the Trustees should insure the Hospital buildings, and if so, to what extent. We find upon examination, that there has always been a partial insurance. At this time there is a policy of insurance for \$10,000, at a premium of one per cent. per annum.

#### FARM.

For the details of the farming operations, its expense and productiveness, we refer you to the Report of the Superintendent. As will clearly appear from that Report, the farm is a necessity, furnishing the only occupation for convalescing patients. There is also abundant evidence that the farm is remunerative, and for its judicious management, we need only refer to the fact that the appropriate committee of the State Agricultural Society assigned it the highest place in the order of merit among farms of equal size in the State of Illinois.

#### BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The chief business, and the chief anxieties of the Trustees, during the last two years, have had relation to the expenditures of the building fund.

By the 1st section of the act approved February 16, 1857, "the Trustees of the Insane Hospital were required to proceed without delay to complete the building of said institution, according to the original



“plan and design thereof; also to enlarge the building  
“in the rear of the main edifice, and to make such  
“change in the connection of the said buildings as the  
“wants and safety of the institution require; also to  
“provide for heating the halls of the center building,  
“and the additional wings authorized to be construct-  
“ed, and to make such other necessary additions and  
“improvements as may be required to increase the  
“capacity and curative ability of the institution.”

Under these legislative instructions, the Trustees, having first decided, for obvious reasons, to let the contract as a whole, in March, 1857, advertised in the manner and in the newspapers designated by the law, for proposals for building the new additions. On opening the bids, it was found that among various item bids, there was but one proposal made, in accordance with the terms of the notice, for the whole work. That bid, which was for \$142,000, was immediately withdrawn.

The chief difficulty in the way of bidders was the insufficiency of the sum appropriated for expenditure for building purposes, for the first two years, and the consequent necessity that there would be, if any considerable progress were made in the work, on the part of contractors, to make large advances before the Legislature could again make appropriations.

The direction of the law to proceed “without delay” was deemed by us imperative, and our relations to the institution had strongly impressed us with the necessity for these additions, by bringing to our knowledge the crowded condition of the Hospital and the frequent unsuccessful applications for admission.

With these convictions, we again advertised, in

June, 1857, in conformity with the law, for proposals. In response to this second advertisement, there were several bids, varying from \$140,500 to \$180,000. In both of our advertisements, we had reserved the right to reject all bids, if deemed extravagant.

The Trustees, after a careful examination and various computations, based upon the item bids received under the first advertisement, accepted the proposal of Messrs. Hannon & Ragsdale, deeming it then and now a fair bid, and entered into a contract with them to build the additions to the Hospital. This contract was subsequently modified by substituting Mr. Ragsdale for Hannon & Ragsdale. A copy of the contract is herewith submitted. The work advertised and contracted for did not include the heating and ventilating apparatus, sewers, nor some other items hereinafter particularly mentioned.

In the arrangement of the details of the contract, as will be obvious on inspection, we compensated for the deferred payments, by making advances at the commencement of the work, as an equivalent. To secure us in making these advances, as well as to secure the full performance of the contract, we required the execution of a bond, with good securities, in the penal sum of \$200,000.

Under this contract the work has progressed thus far satisfactorily, and so far as completed, has been executed in a good and workmanlike manner, and in accordance with the terms of the contract.

The west extension, comprising a lateral wing 43 by 100 feet, and a transverse wing 43 by 100 feet, the first four stories, and the other five stories, has been completed. The engine house and chapel building,



under one roof, have been completed except the plastering and seating of the chapel. The cellar walls of the east extension, of the same dimensions with the west wing, are completed, ready for the superstructure, the first floor of joists being on, and the cut stone basement courses set.

In addition to the work thus completed, the contractor has delivered on the ground sufficient flooring for the entire east wing and kitchen building, yet to be erected. The doors, door frames, window frames and sash, are all in a state of forwardness, and will be completed by the 1st March, 1859. Eight hundred thousand bricks are made and contracted to be delivered at the building by the 1st March, 1859, and all the cut stone work required for the completion of the additions is finished and in part delivered.

By a comparison of the work completed on the 1st December, 1858, with the work stipulated to be done, by the terms of the contract, at that date, it will be observed that the cellar walls and foundation for the east wing have been substituted for the completion of the corridor connecting the main with the rear buildings. This has been acquiesced in by the Trustees under the advice of the architect that the superstructure of the east wing could not, during the next season, be safely erected upon the foundation built in the next spring.

#### ARCHITECT.

Very early after entering upon the work of construction, the Trustees were satisfied that the interests of the State rendered it expedient to employ an architect of skill and experience to superintend and direct the



building operations. In fact, we deemed it indispensable. The Trustees had neither the skill nor the time to manage this department. We therefore employed Mr. JOHN M. VAN OSDEL, of Chicago, an architect of experience and high character, at a compensation of two thousand dollars for the whole work, and he has thus far, by his careful supervision, and especially by his timely advice, met our high expectations.

#### HEATING AND VENTILATING.

In executing the direction of the law in providing for heating, we found that on the completion of the additions, the supply of steam under the old arrangements would be insufficient, and that the chimney would be entirely too contracted in size. After careful examination, and aided by the best advice we could procure, we were satisfied that the most economical plan was to place the steam arrangements at once on such a basis as would be required on the completion of the additions. We accordingly purchased of Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati, five new boilers and a steam engine, at a cost of \$4,063 25. These have all been well arranged, and ample provision thus made for a supply of steam, as well for heating the whole institution, when completed, as for ventilation, and all the other purposes to which steam may be advantageously applied. Provision has also been made, by the use of steam power, for a system of forced ventilation.

In the erection of a new chimney, it was constructed partly of iron, in such a manner as to ventilate the privies and water closets by a system of downward ventilation. For a minute description of

the heating and ventilating apparatus, and its adaptation to effect the purposes designed, we refer you to the Report of the Superintendent, who demonstrates in a very clear and forcible manner the demand for the provisions for ventilation, as essential to the health of the inmates of the Hospital. The heating apparatus has been erected for the center buildings, and re-arranged for the old wards, and is now, at a much less cost for fuel than under the old arrangement, in successful operation.

The heating apparatus for the west extension is all delivered at the building, and most of it erected. By the meeting of the Legislature it is expected to be completed.

#### SEWERS.

In making provision for the sewerage of the new additions, the old sewers were found, upon examination, to be in a ruinous condition. They had been originally imperfectly constructed—were too small, and ran in directions conflicting with the ground plans of the new wings. Durable sewers, twelve hundred and sixty feet in length, and eighteen inches in diameter, have been constructed to meet the present wants, and they have been so arranged as to conveniently receive the sewerage of the new additions.

#### GAS.

On the erection of gas works in Jacksonville, the Trustees made an arrangement with the Gas Company for a supply of gas, and the institution is now entirely lighted with gas. In this arrangement, which, including fixtures and fittings, was made at a cost of

\$4,501, the Gas Company have bound themselves to furnish gas during the continuance of their charter, at the price charged to other customers in Jacksonville, not exceeding at any time the rates paid at Chicago. Gas pipes have also been laid in the west wing.

As the Hospital was at a considerable distance from the Gas Works, and in a direction where there were but few customers, the arrangement was deemed a favorable one for the institution.

ESTIMATES OF MONEY NEEDED TO COMPLETE AND FURNISH  
THE ADDITIONS.

The west wing, of capacity to accommodate one hundred and fifty patients, will be ready to be occupied as soon as it can be furnished. The east wing, capable also of containing one hundred and fifty patients, will be ready to be occupied by the 1st December, 1859. In view of the present condition of the work, and the time of its completion, the Trustees, aided by the architect, have made and now report estimates of the amount of money necessary for the completion of the additions, including heating and ventilation, cisterns, pavements and the other minor improvements essential to the finishing up of the work, and for furnishing both wings.

For balance on contract,.....	\$85,500
“ extra work on both wings,.....	6,000
“ “ “ rear building,.....	2,500
“ plumber’s work,.....	3,000
“ pay of Architect, .....	2,000
“ extra work on chimney,.....	1,200
“ balance on engine boilers, heating and ventilating apparatus and iron flue,.....	25,000
“ cisterns and pavements,.....	2,500
“ gas fixtures and fittings for both wings,.....	1,000



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For two privies, four stories, in rear of old buildings,.....	\$1,600
“ lightning rods,.....	150
“ laundry, plumbing and pipes for drying room,.....	600
“ underground ducts and branch sewers,.....	1,000
“ incidental expenses,.....	2,000
“ furniture for both wings,.....	10,000

As to the time of paying the appropriations, we would suggest that one-half of the sum be made payable as soon as practicable, one-fourth on the 1st July, A. D. 1859, and the remaining fourth on the 1st December, A. D. 1859.

For the ordinary expenses for the year ending Dec. 1, 1859, the sum of forty-eight thousand dollars will be required, and for the year ending Dec. 1, 1860, the sum of fifty-eight thousand dollars. This estimate is based on the assumption that the new wings will be occupied as completed.

We herewith submit the Treasurer's Report, which shows as well the whole amount of money received and disbursed, as the amount paid out for building purposes alone.

Upon reference to the original law under which the Hospital buildings were erected, it appears that the roof was required to be fire proof, and we have therefore, in the additions, made the roofs fire proof. For some reason not known to us, the old buildings are covered with a shingle roof. We have deemed it our duty to bring this fact to the notice and consideration of the Legislature, that you may determine whether you will make the whole fire proof. In aid of that consideration, we have procured our architect to estimate the cost, who reports the same at twenty-three hundred dollars.

Before submitting our Report, we desire to express our earnest wish that all the members of the General Assembly will visit the Hospital during the ensuing session, that being the only true method by which the improvements being made can be fully understood, and the beneficial operations of the institution fairly appreciated.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM ROSS,  
SAMUEL CLUBB,  
SIMEON FRANCIS,  
E. G. MINER,  
JOHN T. CASSELL,  
HENRY E. DUMMER.

Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 8, 1858.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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The Treasurer of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, as required by law, presents the following Report of the Finances of the institution :

### CURRENT EXPENSES.

Balance in the hands of Treasurer, November 30, 1856, as stated in last report.....	\$1,408 96
Received from the State Treasury, amount of appropriation for two years ending November 30, 1858,....	72,000 00
Received for clothing and incidental expenses of patients, for the years 1857 and 1858,.....	7,107 97
Received from sale of hay, corn, hogs and cattle from Hospital farm,.....	1,754 78
	<hr/>
	\$82,271 71

The expenditures for the two years ending November 30, 1858, on current expense account, have been as follows :

Improvements and repairs,.....	\$4,328 59
Changes in steam apparatus, old wing,.....	608 72
Gas pipes, fittings and fixtures,.....	4,102 57
Salaries, .....	6,100 00
Wages and transient labor,.....	16,471 67
Fuel,.....	5,642 33
Clothing and furnishing,.....	6,231 59
	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$43,485 47

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<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$43,485 47
Furniture, crockery and cutlery,.....	4,784 82
Meats, ..	6,153 29
Breadstuffs,.....	3,554 60
Butter and cheese,.....	3,016 45
Sugar and Molasses,.....	2,837 65
Tea and Coffee,.....	1,522 54
Small Groceries,.....	319 63
Expenses of Farm,.....	3,370 01
Gas, Candles and Oil,.....	952 90
Eggs, Rice and Vinegar,.....	628 46
Fruits and Vegetables,.....	507 39
Medicines,.....	536 51
Freight, Postage and Telegraph,.....	546 29
Soap and Ashes,.....	309 60
Stationery,.....	183 23

*Miscellaneous Expenses have been as follows :*

Mary N. Crocker, back salary, \$346 40 ; Samuel Cobb, for carriage, \$220 ; Charles Scott, for printing Reports, \$663 18 ; Insurance, \$200 ; Printing By-Laws, \$80 : manufacturing paper from rags furnished by the Hospital, \$187 06 ; Trustees' traveling expenses, two years, \$457 10 ; sundry small bills, \$514 88. ....	2,668 62
Amount loaned building fund*.....	4,388 67
Balance on hand,.....	2,555 58
	<hr/>
	<b>\$82,271 71</b>
	<hr/>

\* NOTE.—There is an amount of indebtedness in the current expense of the Institution of about \$4,000, for supplies purchased within the past ninety days. This would not have existed, but for the transfer of current expense funds to building purposes, as appears by the above reports.

There is also due the Institution about \$1,000, for old steam engine and boiler sold, which will be collected in season to apply to that indebtedness.



## BUILDING FUND.

The following table shows the amount received and expended for building purposes for the two years ending November 30, 1858:

Amount appropriated by the Legislature for building additions to the Hospital, 1857 and 1858.....	\$66,666 66
Amount borrowed from the current expense fund.. .	4,388 67
	<u>\$71,055 33</u>

The amount of building fund account has been paid as follows to

Hannon & Ragsdale on contract for building.....	\$55,000 00
Taintor & Edgmon, brick for archway, sewers and setting boilers.....	3,000 85
Kain & Lawrence, building smokestack, archway and sewers.....	3,014 14
Miles Greenwood, Cincinnati, on contract for heating Hospital.....	4,635 00
Hannon & Ragsdale, stone for smokestack, and extra work on engine house.....	486 23
Thos. A. Ragsdale, materials for smokestack.....	357 81
G. W. Rail Road Co., freight.....	1,779 30
Pat. Ryan, excavating for sewers and archway.....	386 52
Cluff & Allbright, " " ".....	63 00
Advertising for proposals.....	186 50
Architects, for plans and superintending work.....	631 21
Traveling expenses of Trustees.....	120 00
Express and Telegraph.....	39 26
Jacksonville Gas Light and Coke Co.....	251 27
Hammond & Co., for castings.....	246 32
George Rearick, for cement.....	37 50
G. J. Prescott, expenses to Cincinnati.....	46 25
W. J. Chidester, and others, for labor.....	121 80
J. H. Cray, for ropes and pullies.....	23 25
F. Stevenson, expenses to Cincinnati.....	100 00
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	<u>\$70,526 30</u>

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<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$70,526 30
Justice & Mount, plastering.....	126 42
A. J. Abbott ".....	115 00
E. Vasconselles, and others, for hauling.....	58 36
Johnson & Richards, sheet iron.....	73 50
Galbraith & Cassell, ".....	102 75
Winters & Bro., lightning rods.....	19 25
J. R. Bailey, printing bills.....	10 00
G. & C. Todd, rubber packing.....	23 75
	<hr/>
	<b>\$71,055 83</b>
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

A. McDONALD, *Treasurer.*

Jacksonville, November 30, 1858.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane :*

GENTLEMEN : The following table shows, in a closely condensed form, the operations of this institution for the two years now brought to a close :

Number of patients in the Institution Dec. 1, 1856, .....	214	
Number since admitted,.....	312	
		526
Discharged, recovered,.....	164	
“ improved,.....	31	
“ by Trustees, under Sec. 4 of Act of 1853....	45	
“ by request of friends.....	15	
Died,....	42	
Remain, December 1, 1858,.....	229	
		526

The admissions have not been as numerous by about one hundred as they would have been with room at command to accommodate all applicants. The number recovered somewhat exceeds that of the two years previous. The number of deaths exceeds that recorded in the last report, though there has been no epidemic. Most of the deaths have been from the exhaustion of mental disease, of either long or short duration.

### CAUSE OF DEATH.

Exhaustion from long continued mania.....	18
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	10

Consumption.....	6
Epilepsy.....	3
Dysentery.....	1
Typhoid Pneumonia.....	1
Inflammation of the Bowels.....	1
Dropsy.....	1
Effects of Burns.....	1
Total.....	42

TABLE I.

*Cause of Insanity in the admissions, as given by friends.*

Ill health.....	37	Disappointment from emigration.....	3
Puerperal.....	34	General Paralysis.....	2
Vicious indulgencies.....	25	Political Excitement.....	2
Religious excitement.....	14	Hysteria.....	2
Death of friends.....	13	Suppression of cutaneous disease.....	2
Intemperance.....	11	Stroke of lightning.....	1
Uterine disease.....	11	Hard study.....	1
Epilepsy.....	10	Use of tobacco.....	1
Business perplexities.....	9	Cholera.....	1
Disappointed love.....	7	Metastasis of mumps.....	1
Domestic trouble.....	6	Loss of sleep.....	1
Hard labor.....	6	Idiot.....	1
Concussion of brain.....	5	Unknown.....	99
Old age.....	5	Total.....	312

†In fifty-six cases the disease was hereditary.

In passing in review the two years that have elapsed since the affairs of this Hospital were made subject of report, very little of marked importance in its daily current of events is worthy of notice. The excellent basis on which legislative enactment, and the by-laws adopted by your Board, have placed the institution, are so eminently promotive of harmony in its administration, that long periods of time elapse, leaving nothing to record of especial interest. If the perfection of machinery is to be judged in any sense by its noiseless action, we have reason to be satisfied. Few changes have taken place, even among those in subordinate stations; while, among those holding posts of responsibility, there are num-



bered the associates of several successive years. Familiar with the routine of their duty, and tried in its faithful performance, every year adds to their value, and affords new guarantees that the humane policy which lies at the foundation of the institution, is being perpetuated.

During the last summer Mrs. Eliza M. Rague resigned the office of Matron—leaving us for other domestic relations, after an association of about four years, which have passed away in a manner especially happy. Her place is very ably filled by Mrs. Mary F. Cornett.

The prominent feature in the operations of the institution for two years, has been the busy work of the builder, going on at three sides of us; and although the Superintendent is very properly absolved from responsibility in connection with it, yet the partial absence of the architect has inevitably imposed an increase of care. Although more than fifty extra workmen have been about us, the judicious arrangements of the contractor have saved all collision or confusion. The contractor is ready to report to you that the west wing, designed for female patients, is ready for occupancy, so far as his portion of the work is concerned; that the east rear building is nearly complete; that the brick and stone foundations, and the floor timbers of the east wing, are also laid. The plan which you have adopted, while it preserves enough of the features of the "original design" to keep within the meaning of the act of appropriation passed by the last Legislature, has modifications which make it essentially more perfect. It is a fortunate circumstance that lack of

means, at the time the institution was founded, arrested its construction with the completion of the two first wings. The seven years that have passed since that time, have witnessed great improvements in the architecture and arrangement of institutions for the insane, all of which have been fully and faithfully incorporated in this. All concerned in the improvements of the two years now passed, can safely repose on the verdict which posterity will pronounce on their labors. The institution, as it will stand when fully complete, will be excelled by few in the Union in point of size, and by none in the excellence of its interior arrangements. Durability of construction and simplicity in arrangements are its distinguishing features. The almost monastic plainness of its design and finish, will cause any one to search in vain for a single dollar expended in mere ornament. If regarded simply as "additions," the work involved in existing contracts may appear costly. Yet, considering that when complete, the buildings will as easily receive five hundred patients as the present one does two hundred, they will be additions in which the major part is added.

STATE OF THE INSTITUTION IN POINT OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

In the last two Reports, the state of the institution, in regard to the number of patients proper to be accommodated, has been dwelt upon at such length as to leave little more to say on the subject, except in the way of reiteration. The intention of maintaining, for the future, the number at any time resident in the Hospital at about two hundred and fifty, was expressed in the last Report. In pursuance of



this design, the omissions were allowed to overbalance discharges, until, in the early part of the present year, our daily average for some weeks was something over two hundred and sixty. But it was soon discovered that this number was a large and dangerous excess; and, as rapidly as a curtailment could be effected, the number was reduced to about two hundred and twenty-five; at which point it is thought best to limit it till the new apartments are ready for occupancy. To decide who, of a large number of applicants, shall be admitted, and who rejected, has been an embarrassing duty—rendered doubly so by the frequent fact, that the one who must be rejected is already at the door of the Hospital, perhaps after a long and expensive journey; for it seems to avail little that the provisions of the statute are express, that admissions shall be only after application affirmatively responded to. We do not for a moment think that any local preferences will be charged against the officers of the institution in deciding who shall be received. The broadest interests of the State, alone, are consulted. It is true, it will be found, by reference to Table No. 2, that some counties in the State have had a representation of numbers in the Hospital not warranted by their population. This is especially true of those lying contiguous to the institution. The true explanation is, that, in those counties, the benefits of the Hospital are more generally and immediately sought whenever a case of insanity occurs than in those lying remote, and where the institution is very imperfectly known, or entirely misconceived. The advantage possessed by a county near the Hospital in this respect is, how-

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ever, more apparent than real, as the following exposition will show. Four persons, for instance, will be taken insane, and become proper subjects for the institution in Pike county, and the same number in Winnebago, each having nearly the same population. Of the former, the entire number will be sent to the Hospital in the early stages of their disease, and will recover after three months' residence. Those in the latter remote county will be subject to delays and ineffectual treatment at home till the cases are becoming inveterate, when two will be sent to the institution, who may recover only after a stay of six months. Thus while, numerically, Pike county may have had the apparent advantage, the one has drawn just as much as the other upon the material resources of the institution. It was the evident intent of the founders of the institution, that its prominent function should be that of a "hospital," in distinction from a purpose as a mere asylum. This is apparent, not only in the name appropriated to it at its organization, but also in the several statutes of subsequent enactment, which provide against the accumulation of incurable cases.

Although there may be some counties of small population that have, thus far, received almost no benefit from the institution in the way of support of their insane, we think a careful examination of our records will show the, that more populous ones have received at least benefit relatively to population and taxation.



TABLE II.  
Showing the number of Admissions from each County.

COUNTIES.	Prior to Dec. 1, 1856.	Since Dec. 1, 1856.	COUNTIES.	Prior to Dec. 1, 1856.	Since Dec. 1, 1856.
Alexander .....	1	..	Moultrie.....	7	2
Adams .....	25	15	Marshall.....	6	3
Bond .....	4	1	Mason.....	4	..
Brown .....	4	..	Madison.....	18	13
Boone .....	4	1	Montgomery.....	3	3
Bureau.....	8	6	Monroe.....	2	..
Cass.....	10	5	Macon.....	6	2
Cook .....	42	26	Menard.....	9	2
Clinton.....	3	..	Mercer.....	4	1
Clarke .....	7	5	Marion.....	4	2
Christian .....	3	2	McHenry.....	4	6
Coles.....	9	3	McDonough.....	7	3
Carroll .....	2	1	McLean.....	13	11
Crawford.....	2	..	Ogle.....	6	2
Cumberland.....	..	1	Pyatt.....	1	..
Calhoun .....	1	1	Peoria.....	17	7
De Witt.....	14	2	Perry.....	5	1
Du Page.....	5	3	Pike.....	34	9
De Kalb.....	3	1	Putnam.....	5	2
Edgar.....	5	1	Pope.....	1	..
Edwards.....	3	..	Pulaski.....	..	1
Fulton.....	19	8	Rock Island.....	17	8
Fayette.....	3	1	Randolph.....	4	2
Greene.....	11	2	Richland.....	..	1
Gallatin.....	5	2	St. Clair.....	20	7
Grundy.....	2	2	Stevenson.....	5	3
Hancock.....	9	3	Sangamon.....	20	15
Hamilton.....	4	..	Scott.....	2	2
Henderson.....	5	1	Schuyler.....	8	4
Henry.....	8	6	Shelby.....	3	1
Iroquois.....	1	..	Stark.....	4	2
Jasper.....	1	1	Tazewell.....	14	5
Johnson.....	1	..	Union.....	5	2
Jersey.....	9	2	Vermillion.....	8	2
Jefferson.....	3	3	Wayne.....	4	2
Jo Daviess.....	5	8	Winnebago.....	8	2
Jackson.....	1	..	Will.....	6	13
Kane.....	27	6	White.....	6	1
Knox.....	9	3	Warren.....	9	..
Kankakee.....	1	1	Williamson.....	3	2
Kendall.....	2	2	Wabash.....	1	2
La Salle.....	11	8	Washington.....	1	1
Livingston.....	2	2	Whitesides.....	..	1
Lake.....	6	1			
Lawrence.....	3	..			
Lee.....	4	..	Iowa.....	12	2
Logan.....	7	1	Missouri.....	1	..
Morgan.....	44	15	Wisconsin.....	8	4
Macoupin.....	14	7	Unknown.....	8	..

TABLE III.

*Nativity of Patients admitted since opening of the Hospital.*

PLACE OF NATIVITY.	NO.	PLACE OF NATIVITY.	NO.
Illinois .....	135	Louisiana .....	2
New York .....	107	Wisconsin .....	1
Ohio .....	82	Georgia .....	1
Pennsylvania .....	76		
Kentucky .....	71	Germany .....	91
Virginia .....	32	Ireland .....	87
Indiana .....	32	England .....	33
Tennessee .....	26	Scotland .....	15
Massachusetts .....	18	Sweden .....	8
North Carolina .....	17	Canada .....	5
Vermont .....	18	France .....	4
New Jersey .....	15	Norway .....	2
New Hampshire .....	14	Switzerland .....	3
Connecticut .....	11	Russia .....	1
Maine .....	9	Poland .....	1
Maryland .....	8	Portugal .....	2
Missouri .....	4	West Indies .....	1
Rhode Island .....	4	Unknown .....	76
Delaware .....	5		
		Total .....	1017

## DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION TO THE INSTITUTION.

In the last Report, comment was made upon the many cases of insanity which reach the Hospital after a duration of disease of from one to three, four and five years, all of which time had been spent without any steps having been taken for their earlier admission. The following table shows that the same state of things has continued to exist since that Report was made:

*The Duration of Insanity in the 312 cases admitted since December 1, 1856.*

For less than three months .....	133
From three to six months .....	45
" six to nine months .....	29
" nine to twelve months .....	5
" one to two years .....	85
" two to three years .....	17

From three to four years .....	12
“ four to five years.....	4
“ five to ten years.....	9
“ ten to twenty years.....	7
Over twenty years.....	2
Unknown .....	14
Total.....	312

In those cases where a resort to the institution is concluded on after many months of ineffectual trial of other means, we hear the universal regret expressed that the measure was so long delayed,—showing that it is simply a matter of procrastination, or an aversion to a step in itself somewhat unpleasant.

It is with no slight satisfaction that we look forward to the time when, with accommodations here for the comfortable treatment of five hundred insane persons, we can, with the present population of the State, receive at least all the urgent and curable cases. With that extensive provision, there will then be no reason why application shall not be made in due season; and that the sight of an incurably insane person shall not be a standing reproach against the humanity of the State.

It must be a melancholy thought to the philanthropist in some of the older States of this Union, that, while institutions for the treatment of insanity are of early date in their history, they have exerted little comparative influence in diminishing the total of incurable cases in the communities in which they are situated. The records given to the world from their institutions, show a painful preponderance of cases without hope,—to say nothing of the multitudes who in alms-houses and private families, linger out an unseen existence. Does not the fact that, in most of those States, none can enter those retreats—which

should always be open as Bethesda's pool—unless he can deposit his security at the door, have an influence in holding back cases, originally full of hope, till all hope is fled, and thus swelling the host which perpetually moves on, unmarshaled and unsuspected, to a welcome grave! May we not hope, in this State of Illinois, where humanity's portals stand forever wide open, where the distinctions of wealth and influence are all unrecognized, that the beneficent result will be, not only that thousands are restored to reason and usefulness, but also that the aggregate of incurable mental disease in this State will be so much diminished as to be susceptible of demonstration when compared with States where a less liberal policy has been adopted.

#### FARMING OPERATIONS.

The farm of the Hospital has been, as usual, a source of decided revenue, besides its still greater value in affording an agreeable and highly salutary kind of employment for many of our patients.

The inmates of the institution are largely gathered from the agricultural class; and with the earliest returning convalescence, their favorite employment is at once sought. Each finds something to do that suits his taste, and the bent of each is gratified whenever possible.

We cannot too strongly urge the consideration of the appeal in the two last Reports, for the construction of a barn of suitable capacity, the only one we have being wholly too small.



The following table shows the revenue of the farm for the past two years :

TABLE IV.

FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1857.				FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1858.			
Corn, 2752½ bush., a	\$0.20	\$550	50	Corn, 3000 bush., a	\$0.50	\$1,500	00
Oats, 2200 "	a .20	440	00	Irish Potatoes, 1138 bu. a	. 65	739	70
I. Potatoes, 2012 "	a .25	503	00	Sweet " 60 "	a 1.00	60	00
S. " 23 "	a 1.25	28	75	Tomatoes, 100 "	a .80	80	00
Beans, 43½ "	a 1.25	54	37	Apples, 100 "	a .60	60	00
Onions, 70 "	a \$1.00	70	00	Onions, 50 "	a 1.00	50	00
Cucumbers 100 "	a .80	80	00	Beets, 125 "	a .50	62	50
Beets, 140 "	a .50	70	00	Parsnips, 50 "	a .50	25	00
Carrots, 88 "	a .50	44	00	Carrots, 30 "	a .50	15	00
Tomatoes, 150 "	a .50	75	00	Cucumbers, 35 "	a .80	28	00
Green Peas, 12 "	a 1.00	12	00	Peas, 13 "	a 1.00	13	00
Parsnips, 40 "	a .50	20	00	Beans, 10 "	a 1.25	12	50
Apples, 110 "	a .50	55	00	Hay, 85 tons, a	7.00	595	00
Cabbage, 4900 heads a	.03	147	00	Cabbage, 4125 heads a	.03	123	75
Hay, 42 tons a	8.00	336	00	525 Squashes, 1077 Mel-			
Squashes, 7 loads, Let-				ons, 2000 hds Lettuce,			
tuce, Radishes, etc.		\$2,485	62	3200 Radishes.		\$3,364	45

1857—Fattened 17,265 lbs. Pork a 5 cts.  
" 1,282 lbs. Veal a 8 cts.

1858—1,002 lbs. Veal a 7 cts.  
7,894 lbs. Pork sold a 4½ cents.  
4,225 lbs. Pork fattened a 4½ cents.

Estimated value of Milk and Butter for two years.....\$1,125 00.

The farm has by no means yet reached its period of greatest profit. When some recent changes in its arrangement, with a view to make garden culture more convenient, are fully carried out, a new source of revenue may be broached, in raising of vegetables for market. The whole one hundred and sixty acres composing the farm, are under close tillage—its land being considered too valuable for grazing, as good pasturage can be secured in the vicinity at a very reasonable rate.

The stock on the farm is annually growing better. The improvements attempted for the past few years in our cattle and swine are becoming manifest. We

think that the agricultural public will not be disappointed in the expectation that the Hospital farm may yet do something for the promotion of agricultural science.

The average stock of the farm consists of eight horses, about thirty cows and other neat cattle, and something more than one hundred swine. The supply of farming implements is all that we can wish.

#### FINANCES OF THE INSTITUTION.

By reference to the Treasurer's Report, you will perceive that the entire disbursements for the two years, and the funds now in his hands, amount to \$82,271 71. Deduct from this,

Amount expended in introducing gas.....	\$4,102 57
“ transferred by order of the Board to Building fund, 4,388 67	
“ paid on old claim of Mrs. M. N. Crocker :.....	346 40
	<hr/>
	\$8,837 64
Leaving, as the entire expense of maintaining the Hospital for two years.....	\$73,434 07

The indebtedness of the institution is somewhat more than covered by the money on hand and amounts due, principally for clothing supplied to patients.

The average number of patients in the Hospital having been, for the entire two years, not far from two hundred and fifty, the cost of each, per year, has been about 144. With the completion and occupancy of the wings now being built, the cost, per patient, will be somewhat reduced from this amount, for reasons fully set forth in the Report of 1854. Considering that every expense whatever is embraced in this sum, it cannot be considered high.

We had hoped that the saving effected to the Hospital from the estimates made to, and the appropriations by the last Legislature, on account of the reduction in the cost of its supplies within the past year, amounting in the whole to between eight and ten thousand dollars, could have been applied to the better furnishing of the apartments of the patients; which, we regret to say, is not in keeping with the building itself, nor such as the well-being of its inmates require. But the introduction of gas, and the necessities of the building operations, compelled us reluctantly to see these means, so carefully husbanded, diverted to other and more pressing uses. Added to this, should also appear the board of three, and sometimes four or five, workmen upon the heating apparatus, for about half the time since the last Report, with the labor of trucking from the railroad at least one hundred tons of iron freight, and a large amount of excavation and other kinds of labor, not capable of being brought into any account.

We doubt much whether any further reduction in the expenses of this Hospital could be effected, other than from greater revenues arising from the farm, without in some manner impairing its usefulness. Any curtailment in the capacity or numerical sufficiency of its employees, or any abridgment of the material comfort of its inmates, is not, of course, to be thought of; and it is the worst of all economy to neglect the most ample repairs and improvements merely for the sake of showing, in any particular year, a gratifying balance-sheet.

The Superintendent considers it proper to state, that, on taking charge of the Hospital, several years since,

a system of financial management was instituted, so minute and so perspicuous in all its details, that the finger of inquiry can always rest, at a moment's notice, on any past transaction, with a full comprehension of its every particular. Although but a synopsis appears in the Treasurer's Report, the whole details are kept in folio records, with duplicate sheets for the printer, if required. The bulk of these documents excludes them from incorporation with any ordinary report.

The expenses of the institution for the ensuing two years cannot be estimated in advance with the same positive certainty as they have been for the four years past. They must depend entirely on the action of the Legislature in regard to the completion of the work now in progress. The new wing, now just completed, will receive one hundred and fifty additional patients, at a cost not far from \$12,000 per annum, if filled at once, as appears probable. The remaining wing, if finished in one year from this time, will demand, for one year's support, \$12,000. Then estimating that the cost of supporting the older parts of the establishment remains the same as for four years past—i. e., \$35,000 per year—we have then the following schedule of estimates:

Two old wings, same as in the past four years.....	\$70,000
New west wing, two years.....	24,000
New east wing, one year.....	12,000
Whole estimate for two years.....	\$106,000

It was considered best to open each additional wing indiscriminately to those whose applications are now on file, and thus have them filled immediately, the sum above named might not prove sufficient,



On the other hand, if the new wings should only be gradually opened to patients, requiring only a gradual increase in cost of support, there might be left over something at the making up of the next Report. We state \$106,000 as what we believe a close but careful estimate, under all probable contingencies. The institution can safely challenge comparison with any similar one in the matter of careful expenditures; and it surely should by this time have won confidence that any excess in its treasury would be no temptation to depart from an economical policy which we believe is one of the corner-stones of its continual success.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS  
OF THE HOSPITAL.

Any one who reflects on the difficulties to be encountered in properly heating apartments occupied by the insane, will perceive that the proper execution of this essential part of the work is of prime importance. When such institutions were first in operation, a fireplace, protected by a screen, or a stove, shielded from approach by a grated covering, were the common resorts; and such methods may be found yet in use, in some of our older institutions. A great improvement was considered as gained when the hot-air furnace—now a very common method in the heating of large buildings—was first invented. This, besides removing the fire from the vicinity of the patients' apartments, and beyond the reach of those liable to be injured, supplied the rooms to be heated with fresh air drawn from without,—the ingress of which, and consequent expulsion of that already contaminated, kept up the necessary activity of the ærial

circulation. For many years, all the advance made consisted in various modifications of this system. Yet this method of heating had very grave defects. The air, heated by contact with iron sometimes red hot, was deprived of its natural moisture—producing headache, and other ill consequences; the heat was irregular, being dependent on the steadiness with which fire was maintained; there was great liability to smoke, from any defects in the joints of the iron-work; and, lastly, they were prolific of accident from fire, as in the calamitous instance of an Eastern institution, where nearly thirty lives were lost, which were in an eminent degree, sacrificed to this especial method of heating.

The introduction, within a few years, of steam as a heating agent, has brought the warming and ventilation of public buildings and, especially insane hospitals, to a perfection which seems to leave us little more to expect, or hardly even to desire; and as this institution will afford, when its details are complete, one of the most perfect examples of the carrying out of this system, some account of it will be of interest to the public.

In one of the rear buildings—the one noted in the bird's-eye view of the institution as having the tall chimney attached—are placed five steam boilers, each twenty-four feet long, and forty-four inches in diameter. These all connect with one large steam pipe, which passes downward, and takes its direct course towards the center of the main edifice through a subterranean channel of brick-work, oval in form, and six feet in its vertical diameter,—the larger size of which is for uses hereafter to be described. When



the main pipe reaches the center of the chief building, it divides at right angles, and is extended the entire length of the cellar of the edifice—again branching to supply the transverse wings at the extreme. These pipes are of wrought iron,—all except the smaller subdivisions being of thick plates, riveted with short bolts, boiler fashion,—cast iron pipes not being thought trustworthy, in view of the liability to fracture. As these pipes pass onward in their course through the cellar, as they give off, at right angles, in intervals of from six to ten feet, a double set of smaller pipes, one inch in diameter, which enter into two rows of hot air chambers,—one being ranged on each side of the middle corridor of the cellar, and running its entire length. These hot air chambers are made of wood and lined with zinc. They have a direct communication at the bottom with the fresh air outside the buildings, which is let in, in ample supplies, through windows in the cellar wall. At the top they discharge into flues, which open at frequent intervals in the brick wall, and rise directly into the apartments in the several stories above, occupied by the patients. On entering these hot air chambers, the pipe is connected with a circuit of pipes of similar size, which completely fills the chamber—heating the air within it to a high temperature. Thus, when in operation, the fresh cold air is entering the bottom, being heated, raising with a strong current through the flues, and being poured through registers as it may be required. After performing this circuit, the surplus steam and the water of condensation pass directly back towards the boiler in another set of pipes of cast iron. But, by an economical device,

the steam on its backward passage is arrested in its course, and made to ascend to the center building of the Hospital, where it is carried into coils of pipes arranged in the various halls, dining rooms, parlors, and offices,—all of which are thus kept at an equable and easily regulated temperature. The steam, now pretty thoroughly condensed to water by this double use, is conveyed back to the building in which it was generated, where, by a steam pump, it is again thrown into the boilers, yet almost boiling hot, again to be through its unceasing circuit,—losing in its long journey almost none of its heat, except as it is distributed to its required localities. This description, with an understanding of the simple law by which air in its heated state rises, will sufficiently explain how freshly heated air is poured into the occupied apartments of the institution. The smaller division walls are again filled with air flues, which open from the rooms both at the top and bottom, and all discharge into the attics, from whence exit is made through the cupolas. By these means the contaminated air is expelled in the some degree as fresh air enters,—its exit from the rooms being also controlled by registers to suit the exigencies of temperature and atmospheric levity or density. Thus, however tightly every window and door may be closed, there is, by this system of heating, a constant renewal of the atmosphere in all the patients' wards and rooms.

But this is not all. It has been found that the simple law of gravity, as applied to heated air, is not always sufficient to compel its ascent with the desired freedom where the buildings to be warmed are several stories in height, and in which flues can only be con-



structed in the division walls, where they must necessarily be more contracted than would be desired. It also will be considered that, in summer weather, when no artificial heat is being used, there can be no circulation by this system; and all the change of air effected is by the ordinary means of open doors and windows. This has given rise to the modern invention of *forced ventilation*, which is employed in nearly all the leading hospitals in this country where steam power is at command, and is now being introduced into the new halls of Congress at Washington. In its application to this institution, it may be described as follows:

In the same building which contains the steam boilers, and directly over the mouth of the large subterranean channel above alluded to, is now being placed a circular fan, fourteen feet in diameter, driven by the steam engine which supplies such other motive power as the domestic purposes of the institution require. When set in rapid motion, a current of fresh air is received within the wings of the fan, and thrown with great velocity along the steam pipes through the large channel, and forced up the flues in such quantity as entirely to displace the air within the building in the space of a very few moments. Thus the system at our command gives us the absolute control of vital necessity, despite the state of the hygrometer, or the capricious changes of the chance winds of heaven.

But there has been another necessity, almost peculiar to this Hospital, to meet which especial provisions have been required.

In all institutions for the custody of the insane, it

is obviously necessary that the privies and water closets be in such contiguity to the apartments as to be at all times accessible. The offense arising from such close proximity of these conveniencies is usually obviated by such an arrangement of seats and receptacles that a current of water is made to pass through them at every time of use. This arrangement was made in the erection of the earlier parts of this Hospital. But the experience of several years has proved that water cannot be obtained in such quantities, and forced into the tanks in the attics at such times, as to make this method practicable in this institution, with its present water supply.

The water-closets being on the south side of the building, and separated from the other apartments by a single door only, have been a source of perpetual contamination, from the prevailing wind of the hot season coming from that quarter. In very dry times when a close economy of water has had to be practiced, portions of the wings have been almost uninhabitable from this source of offense. In the new wings this evil is being remedied by the following method,—which it is also proposed to extend, at some future time, to the original building.

Instead of being placed within the walls of the building, the water-closets are situated in a semi-octagonal projection without, at the base of which a cemented vault is constructed, which discharges through a trap into the main sewer. A few feet above the outlet at the bottom, another large opening is provided, which, by means of a subterranean channel of brick-work, will communicate directly with the chimney-stack before mentioned.



The construction of this chimney deserves especial notice in connection with its office in producing an exhaustive ventilation in these water-closets. Its smoke-flue is of cast iron, three feet in its interior diameter, founded in twenty-nine sections, weighing on an average three-fourths of a ton each. The elevation of these sections to the great height required—the chimney being one hundred and fifteen feet high—was a triumph of engineering, accomplished under the direction of the architect, who has had direction of the rest of the work. Between the iron flue and the brick work, a space is left, one foot in the clear, designed as a foul air flue, with which the subterranean channels from the water-closet vaults connect. The obvious result of this arrangement is, that the column of air standing between the smoke-flue and the brick work becomes heated, rises to the top and is discharged, and its place is supplied by that drawn from the vaults through the underground passages. This draft will not only be sufficient to exhaust the foul gasses from the vaults, but also to produce downward currents from the privy rooms whenever the seats are opened;—thus, as we confidently expect, entirely removing what has hitherto been, at certain seasons of the year, a source of great discomfort, and, we fear, no small aggravation of the current amount of sickness.

The chimney above alluded to, is based on a most substantial foundation of cemented stone-work; its base is widened largely by buttresses continued to the height of forty feet, from whence it rises in the form of an octagon to its summit, which is capped and corniced with cast iron in a workmanlike man-

ner. The several buttress retreats are capped with hammered stone—a belting of the same also running round the shaft at the point of their insertion into it. In the performance of its double function of a smoke and foul air flue, this chimney seems capable of standing the use of ages, and only liable to disturbance by some natural convulsion.

Unquestionably, the inquiry will be sometimes made, whether an apparatus so extensive, so costly, and so apparently complicated, is really necessary to effect the end supposed to be desired. If there is any part of this Report to which we solicit earnest attention, it is to the reply to this very natural inquiry; for it leads to an exposition of one of the features of that enlarged philanthropy which calls into its service the resources of science and experience wherever suffering humanity demands relief.

It must be remembered that an insane asylum is, to the large body of its inmates, a place of absolute confinement. Notwithstanding many—and perhaps, under very favorable circumstances, the majority—may be, as laborers in the fields, as assistants in the domestic affairs of the institution, or as participants in walks and rides, at times exceptions to this rule, it nevertheless holds true, that taking our patients *as an entire body*, nine-tenths of the time spent at the institution—nights, of course, being included in the calculation—is spent in its wards, and behind a lock and key. Various sources of atmospheric contamination are about them. In every ward will always be found some who are the subjects of offensive physical disease; and the natural propensity of the insane to habits of uncleanness, even under the best



espionage, shows itself in ways innumerable. Added to this, is the physiological fact—yet unexplained—that the persons of many of the insane, when they are in a state of high excitement, exhale an effluvium at once pungent, penetrating, and almost ineradicable. Even if the air were not deprived of its vitalizing properties by being breathed over and over again, these means of contamination would be sufficient, in a few hours, to make it unfit for healthy respiration. Now if air would, like a civil but wearisome guest, rise up and go out when its presence becomes no longer tolerable, we should not have to go far for a remedy. But it is a fact in chemical philosophy that the more depraved the air becomes the less movable it is. A few shift, fitful and deleterious air currents, let in at the chance-openings of a door or window, or the relief once vainly sought by certain openings left in the walls, fondly termed “air flues,” but along which air had no possible inducement to go, are all a mockery, if relied on against the slow asphyxiation to which patients in a crowded lunatic hospital are inevitably exposed. The deplorable consequences of this state of existence are but too apparent to the observant physician; not in any immediate results, as the production of epidemic disease, but in the slow constitutional deterioration of all who are for a long period subjected to such influences. The cheek loses its fresh tints, the eye its expression, and the whole countenance bears witness to the physical lassitude that has taken the place of all the natural forces of the individual. But it is chiefly in certain latent consequences, which do not reveal themselves to the eye, that the slow

poison of a vitiated atmosphere shows its operation. Nature becomes imperceptibly disarmed of that conservative force by which the inroad of disease is averted. Fevers, naturally of a mild form, easily pass into the typhoid state ; wounds of a trivial nature become erysipelatous ; abscesses form without apparent cause, which are slow in maturing and healing ; and, in short, that poverty of the constitutional forces, which physicians term the "cachectic state," sooner or later prostrates the healthiest system, when, for a long period, subjected to the inhalation of the subtle miasms of an over-crowded and ill-ventilated hospital.

The grave question arises, whether the majority class in society is not truly criminal, when, under the pretext of good, it imposes restraints on an unfortunate minority, without at the same time, a careful provision of all the elements of a healthful physical existence. This question must meet, with all its important bearings, those who are designing, erecting, and furnishing institutions for the treatment of the insane ; and the means and appliances above described, costly and extensive as they may appear, are simply those which humanity demands of the great commonwealth in which we live.

#### DOMESTIC.

The domestic force in the service of the institution is much the same in point of number as enumerated in the last Report. It is no small acquisition to have a corps of employees of suitable natural qualifications, and well trained and experienced in their



duties. Unlike other places of service, a lunatic asylum demands of all in any way connected with it, however humble the duty, certain mental and moral traits, rarely combined. While remembering with grateful pleasure many who have served us in subordinate capacities, we cannot refrain from naming Mrs. MARY E. GLOSSOP, now of Lynnvillle, Ill., who organized on an excellent basis, and for nearly four years superintended, the sewing department. The items of labor effected in this department are given below :

TABLE V.

*Articles Manufactured in the Sewing Room.*

ARTICLES	NO.	ARTICLES.	NO.
Dresses .....	540	Towels .....	562
Chemises .....	339	Curtains .....	129
Skirts .....	260	Table Cloths .....	68
Pants .....	162	Aprons .....	86
Vests .....	17	Basques .....	6
Comforts .....	432	Night Dresses .....	10
Under Beds .....	409	Pairs Drawers .....	9
Bed Spreads .....	156	Bolster Cases .....	32
Pillow Cases .....	891	Table Napkins .....	24
"    Ticks .....	311	Table Covers .....	13
Sheets .....	606	Bags for Hams .....	114
Shirts .....	650	Carpet .....	3
Handkerchiefs .....	462	Rag Carpet .....	240

*Articles Mended.*

ARTICLES.	NO.	ARTICLES.	NO.
Coats .....	653	Under Beds .....	329
Pants .....	1552	Comforts .....	12
Vests .....	402	Spreads .....	55
Shirts .....	1532	Sheets .....	41
Pairs Drawers .....	242	Curtains .....	56
Under Shirts .....	133	Table Cloths .....	13
Pairs Socks .....	1857		

DR. CHARLES C. CORNETT is yet associated with me as Assistant Physician. His great natural qualifications and widening experience give increasing value to his services.

#### CONCLUSION.

At this date in the history of this Hospital we can look back on a record down the pages of which is stretched an array of names numbering already more than one thousand. Its originators who have lived to abide a justification of their experiment, must perceive, in the many tokens of its success, that their measures were dictated by a wise and far-reaching philanthropy. But if the past is so satisfactory, how suggestive is the future! Before another report is issued—legislative favor being continued—the institution will have such broad capacities that more than one-half of the above seven years' result will enter its doors between each biennial report. What an ample refuge for the unfortunate insane of this State! Yet we look on such widened and immensely responsible duties without dismay—confident that these great trusts will not suffer by being so widely expanded. The gradations of authority and responsibility being properly adjusted, the navigation of the river sloop and the line-of-battle-ship involve administrative labors little different.

When county authorities will carefully regard the institution, in such commitments as they encourage, in the higher light of a hospital for the cure of a curable malady, and not too much as a place of final consignment for those desirable to be forgotten,—when physicians will not consume time in vain efforts



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at restoration by mere medical treatment, while for want of the moral agencies of such an institution delusions are becoming confirmed, and all the prejudices and perversions of insanity are grounding themselves in the mental constitution,—when an intelligent public opinion shall fully agree that, even admitting the possible evils arising from the consociation of the insane, a properly regulated institution does immeasurably enhance the prospect of cure, and that opinion is made to bear on every case in its early stages, *then* shall this Hospital have full scope for its usefulness, and all that its warmest friend could hope will certainly be achieved.

ANDREW McFARLAND.

Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, }  
Jacksonville, December 1, 1858. }

*List of Newspapers received regularly at the Hospital.*

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Press and Tribune,.....	Chicago.
Chicago Journal,.....	"
Congregational Herald,.....	"
Christian Times,.....	"
Illinois Staats Zeitung,.....	"
Chicago Medical Journal,.....	"
Alton Daily Courier,.....	Alton.
State Register,.....	Springfield.
State Journal,.....	"
Quincy Whig,.....	Quincy.
Quincy Herald,.....	"
Illinois Sentinel,.....	Jacksonville.
Morgan Journal,.....	"
Southern Illinoisan,.....	Shawneetown.
Joliet Signal,.....	Joliet.
True Democrat,.....	"
Prairie Beacon,.....	Paris.
Rushville Times,.....	Rushville.
Illinois State Chronicle,.....	Decatur.
Rock River Democrat,.....	Rockford.
Rockford Republican,.....	"
Freeport Journal,.....	Freeport.
German Anzeiger,.....	"
Weekly Pantagraph,.....	Bloomington.
Waukegan Gazette,.....	Waukegan.
Ottawa Free Trader,.....	Ottawa.
Henry County Dial,.....	Kewanee.
Geneseo Republic,.....	Geneseo.
Bureau County Democrat,.....	Princeton.
Illinois Gazette,.....	Lacon.
Eastern Illinoisan,.....	Marshall.
Pike County Free Press,.....	Pittsfield.
Pike County Democrat,.....	"
Chester Herald,.....	Chester.
Elgin Gazette,.....	Elgin.
Menard Index,.....	Petersburgh.
Missionary Herald,.....	Boston.
Millennial Harbinger,.....	Bethany, Va.
Christian Evangelist,.....	Ft. Madison, Iowa.

SEVENTH  
BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Trustees, Superintendent, and Treasurer  
OF THE  
ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE  
AT JACKSONVILLE,  
DECEMBER, 1860.

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CHICAGO:  
RE-PRINTED BY F. FULTON & CO.  
1863.





## OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

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### Trustees.

WILLIAM ROSS, *President.*  
SAMUEL CLUBB,  
W. H. BROWN,  
E. G. MINER,  
JOHN T. CASSELL,  
H. E. DUMMER.

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### Secretary and Treasurer.

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

---

### Resident Officers.

ANDREW McFARLAND, M. D., *Superintendent.*  
ASA P. TENNEY, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*  
Mrs. C. M. WALDO, *Matron.*

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### Officiating Chaplain.

REV. J. M. STURTEVANT, D.D.



## REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

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*To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives  
of the State of Illinois :*

The Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, in compliance with the law requiring of them a biennial statement of the condition and wants of the institution, respectfully report :

That the affairs of the Hospital are in a condition that may well challenge the closest scrutiny. The institution is free from debt. During the past two years, it has been filled with inmates to its utmost capacity. In the number of patients that have been discharged as cured, and in the number improved, this will compare most favorably with any similar institution whose reports have fallen under our notice. The affairs of the institution have been conducted, too, with economy. As bearing upon this question of general economy, we refer you to the following table, taken from the Report of the Superintendent of the "Kentucky Eastern Lunatic Asylum," by which tabular statement it appears that the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane holds, in respect to economy, the first position :

## A STATEMENT

*Of the comparative cost of maintaining each Person, per week, in the principal Insane Asylums of the United States:*

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, including officers' salaries.....	\$5 00
Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, " " " .....	2 77
New York State Lunatic Asylum, exclusive " " " .....	3 83
New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, " " " .....	3 24
Bloomington Asylum, New York, " " " .....	5 21
Retreat for the Insane, Connecticut, " " " .....	3 89
Massachusetts State Insane Hospital, " " " .....	3 00
Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, " " " .....	3 20
Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, " " " .....	3 18
Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, " " " .....	3 16
Maine Insane Hospital, " " " .....	3 42
Asylum for Relief of Persons Deprived of Reason, inclusive of officers' salaries.....	4 80
Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, exclusive officers' salaries.....	4 00
Louisiana Insane Asylum, inclusive " " .....	3 44
North Carolina Insane Asylum. " " " .....	3 92
Butler Hospital for the Insane, R.I., " " " .....	3 69
McLean Asylum for the Insane, " " " .....	6 80
Gov't Asylum for the Insane, D. C., " " " .....	4 59
Kentucky Eastern Lunatic Asylum, " " " .....	2 94

For the details of the operations of the Hospital we refer you to the Report of the Superintendent, which is herewith submitted. We would especially direct your attention to so much of the Report of the Superintendent as relates to enclosures to be used as private grounds by the patients, and to the question of the propriety and policy of sending insane convicts to the Hospital.

By the law of 1857 it is provided that if any case of insanity shall occur in the State penitentiary, the patient shall be at once removed to the Hospital, and that the insanity shall in all cases be determined by the prison physician. We recommend that some legislation be adopted to repeal or modify the existing law in relation to sending insane convicts to the Hospital.

We take great pleasure in stating that much of the prosperity and present high standing of the Hospital



are justly attributable to Dr. McFarland, of whose skill and fidelity, and of whose excellent administrative talent, we can speak in terms of the highest commendation. Too much importance cannot be attached to the qualities of a superintendent. No board of trustees can supply a deficiency in this respect.

ACCOUNT OF MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

At the first meeting of the Board of Trustees, after the adjournment of the last Legislature, an application was made by the contractor, Mr. Ragsdale, to be released from the further prosecution of the work under his contract. The Trustees, concurring with him in the propriety of such release, annulled the contract, and paid the contractor in full, taking his receipt for all claims and demands under his contract.

The following is the statement of the disbursement of the \$75,000 00 appropriated by the Legislature for building purposes :

Paid Mr. Ragsdale, contractor, in full for west wing, and work and materials for east wing.....	\$44,369 56
Paid Miles Greenwood, in full, for heating apparatus...	22,088 34
Paid bills for materials and work on chimney stack, sewers, pavement, setting of boilers, etc.....	4,318 24
Paid to ordinary expense account, money borrowed, as per last biennial Report.....	4,224 86
	<hr/>
	\$75,000 00

All the outstanding liabilities on account of building operations are thus fully paid, and the Trustees report the following materials now on hand, which, at the date of the settlement with the contractor, he

had furnished towards the completion of the east wing, and all of which are in a state of good preservation :

Cut stone, valued at.....	\$1,327 00
60,840 feet of flooring, valued at.....	2,737 80
Clear lumber, worked and plain, valued at.....	600 00
Carpenters' shops, &c., ".....	1,000 00
Cast-iron work, columns, sash and weights, valued at....	1,354 00
174 window frames and sash, completed.....	2,088 00
45 circular head-frames and sash.....	828 00
163 door frames and 157 doors.....	3,586 00
29 doors, without frames.....	174 00
Foundation of east wing, complete..	8,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$22,194 80

#### ACCOUNT OF MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR NEW ROOF.

At an early day, after the adjournment of the Legislature, the contract for a new roof was awarded, after due public notice, to Messrs. Elder & Brother, of Springfield, the lowest bidders, at the price of \$2,090 48. The work was completed to the satisfaction of the Trustees, and the contract price paid. During the past year, this roof was seriously damaged by a high wind, and the unexpended balance to this account was applied to repairs. The following is a statement of the expenditure of the \$2,300 appropriated :

Contract price, paid Messrs. Elder & Bro.....	\$2,090 49
Paid for publishing proposals.....	4 50
Balance expended in repairing roof.....	205 02
	<hr/>
	\$2,300 00

#### ACCOUNT OF MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR FURNISHING NEW WEST WING.

As no money was appropriated to meet the expense of occupying the west wing, nor any appropriation



made for the plumbers' work necessary to the occupation of the new wing, (requiring an expenditure of \$2,000,) it has not been occupied, except as a Hospital ward, during the last summer. Under these circumstances it was not deemed expedient to expend the money appropriated for furnishing the west wing, in advance of its occupation. So much only has been expended as could be judiciously invested in materials, to be made up under the immediate direction of the Superintendent. Fifteen hundred dollars have been drawn on the furnishing account, of which \$1,289 have been expended for sinks, bathing apparatus, mattresses, tables and seats, and the balance, \$3,500, remains in the State Treasury. This balance is deemed sufficient to compete the furnishing of the west wing.

#### ORDINARY EXPENSES AND REPAIRS.

For a detailed statement of the receipt and expenditure of money appropriated for the ordinary expenses of the institution and repairs we refer you to the Treasurer's Report herewith submitted. Ordinarily some of the indebtedness created up to the date of the expiration of the quarter year, has been postponed. At this time we have the pleasure of reporting that all indebtedness, of every kind and description, incurred previous to the 1st December, 1860, has been fully paid. Among the items of expenditure are payments on account of a barn. These expenditures were made under the immediate direction of the Superintendent, and we refer you to his Report for the details. This work was authorized by us, under a conviction that it was necessary; and, upon

examination, we find that it has been well and economically done.

#### CHANGE IN THE PLAN OF CONDUCTING THE HOSPITAL.

Under the existing laws, no patients, whatever their pecuniary ability, are required to make any expenditures, except for clothing. It is estimated that from one-fifth to one-sixth part of the patients are in such pecuniary circumstances that their friends are able and willing to pay the full expense of keeping them at the Hospital. The Trustees advise a change in the present policy of conducting the Hospital, in this respect, and unanimously recommend that provision be made by law, authorizing and directing the Trustees to collect, from such patients, as are able to pay, the full cost of their support.

#### SUPPLY OF WATER AT THE HOSPITAL.

In the law of 1847, authorizing the selection of a site for the Hospital, a provision was inserted, (we understand at the suggestion of Miss Dix,) directing that such tract of land should be selected as "shall have a never failing supply of water on the premises." The importance of this instruction seems to have been overlooked, and the present Hospital grounds have no supply of water except from cisterns and wells. Frequent attempts have been made to procure an adequate supply of water by wells, (in one instance by digging to the depth of 112 feet,) yet all these attempts, in view of the quantity of water required, have been failures. During the past dry season, and at other times, a greater portion of the water used has been hauled from a distance. In



consequence of this scarcity, less water has been used for bathing and other purposes than the health of the patients required. From the tendency to uncleanly habits among the insane, from the necessity of their confinement, and from the proximity of the sewers to the apartments of the patients, a large and constant supply of water is a necessity. As an aid to the consideration of this subject, we have procured from Mr. Chesbrough, of Chicago, well skilled in this department, a plan for the supply of water, with an estimate of the cost, which is herewith submitted.

#### APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

1. On the assumption that the new wing shall be fully occupied, and that the recommendation of the Trustees, as to the requiring payment of those patients who are able, shall be adopted, the sum of \$11,250 per quarter year—making an annual appropriation of \$45,000—will be required for the ordinary expenses. If such recommendation shall not be adopted, the sum of \$12,500 per quarter year—making an annual appropriation of \$50,000—will be required.

2. To enable the Superintendent to occupy the new wing, an appropriation of \$2,000 will be required for plumber's work, without which the wing cannot be occupied.

3. The occupation of the new wing will increase the number of patients fifty per cent., for which increase the present kitchen arrangements are insufficient. This increase of numbers will require the completion of the rear buildings. These contain the bakery, wash room, dining room for domestics, ironing

room, and sleeping apartments for domestics. The completion of the rear buildings will require an appropriation of \$9,715; and the necessary fixtures and furniture for the kitchen and laundry, the further sum of \$2,000.

4. An appropriation of about \$10,000 will be required to secure an adequate supply of water.

5. It is deemed very important that the privies of the old buildings, which are now on the inside of the walls, should be removed to the outside. This change, which is necessary to the health and comfort of the patients, will require an expenditure of \$1,600.

6. The corridor, connecting the main buildings with the rear buildings, is now built of wood, and is hazardous from its very combustible character. The proper corridor will be fire-proof, and will cost \$3,275. An appropriation of \$150 is also asked for lightning rods.

7. Inclosures for private grounds for patients will require an appropriation of \$750.

8. The completion of the east wing will require, including extension of the heating apparatus, an appropriation of \$36,189.\*

9. The same sum will be required to furnish east wing as was appropriated for west wing, to wit: \$5,000.

These several appropriations for building purposes are advised after a late visit to the Hospital of Mr. John M. Van Osdel, of Chicago, the architect under whose supervision most of the recent improvements have been effected, and whose full estimates have been laid before us.

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\*In the original Report a clerical error existed in this estimate.

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The Trustees have arranged the objects for which appropriations are asked, as above, to indicate, by their numerical order, the relative urgency of the wants of the Hospital. If the finances of the State will permit it, of which the Trustees do not presume to judge, we most urgently recommend that all of the appropriations above designated be made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM ROSS,  
SAMUEL CLUBB,  
WM. H. BROWN,  
E. G. MINER,  
J. T. CASSELL,  
H. E. DUMMER.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, as required by law, presents the following Report of the finances of the institution:

### CURRENT EXPENSES.

Balance in the hands of Treasurer, November 30, 1858, as stated in last report.....	\$2,555 58
Received from the State Treasury, from November 30, 1858, to November 30, 1860.....	80,000 00
Received for clothing and incidental expenses of patients, for the years 1859 and 1860.....	7,178 67
Received from sale of hay, corn, hogs and cattle from Hospital farm, for the years 1859 and 1860.....	3,222 67
This amount building fund transferred to current expense account, per order of the board*.....	4,224 86
Proceeds sale of old boiler, &c.....	803 30
	\$97,985 08

The expenditures for the two years ending November 30, 1860, on current expense account, have been as follows:

Improvements and repairs.....	\$13,238 06
Butter and cheese.....	3,817 22
Breadstuffs.....	4,555 91
Clothing and furnishing.....	8,696 86
Furniture, crockery and cutlery.....	5,672 37
Gas, Candles and Oil.....	1,641 27
Eggs.....	655 33
Fruits and Vegetables.....	1,330 17
Expenses of Farm.....	1,332 72
Salaries.....	5,937 50
Wages and transient labor.....	18,362 97
Meats, ..	9,623 66

\* This is a partial repayment of the sum of \$4,388 67, drawn from current expense account to supply deficiency in building appropriation in 1857-8. (See last Report.)



Medicines.....	749 30
Freight, Postage and Telegraph.....	952 54
Small Groceries.....	553 97
Soap and Alkali.....	1,011 75
Sugar and Molasses.....	2,859 09
Tea and Coffee.....	2,402 17
Stationery.....	172 89
Fuel.....	4,733 94
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,867 74
Balance on hand*.....	7,817 65
	<hr/>
	\$97,985 08

## BUILDING FUND.

The amount appropriated by the General Assembly for completing additions, including heating and ventilation, was. .... \$75,000 00

Which has been paid as follows, to wit:

Thos. A. Ragsdale, balance due on contract..	\$44,368 56
Miles Greenwood, on heating contract.....	150 00
John M. Van Osdel, architect.....	1,566 77
Miles Greenwood, bal. due on heating contract,	21,938 34
Litz & Co., for derrick, &c.....	104 45
Thompson & Alston, oil and varnish.....	90 38
J. J. Love, hauling brick.....	3 42
H. B. Lucky, laying brick.....	52 80
U. S. Express Co.....	2 72
G. W. Railroad Co., freight.....	106 97
G. J. Prescott, labor on heating apparatus...	175 00
Johnson & Richards, work on heating chambers	690 59
A. Hammond, iron work.....	45 27
Geo. Rearick, cement.....	7 50
Justice & Mount, plastering.....	73 78
Rightmire & Compton, painting.....	48 40
Silas Terry, building superintendent.....	51 00
McClusky & Howard, painting and graining doors	131 35
Ayres & Co., hardware.....	14 36
Kain & Lawrence, bricklaying.....	1,131 69
Spates & Upham, rope.....	23 29
Tainter & Edgmon, hauling.....	8 50
Balance transferred to ordinary current expense	
account .....	4 ,224 86
	<hr/>
	\$75,000 00

\*NOTE.—The balance on hand will be sufficient to pay all the outstanding indebtedness of the institution to date, November 30, 1890.

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 ROOFING FUND.

The amount appropriated by the General Assembly for  
fire proof roof for the main Hospital building was. . . . \$2,300 00

Amount paid to :

Elder & Brother, on roofing contract.....	\$2,090 48
Johnson & Richards, repairing roof.....	205 02
J. R. Bailey, printing proposals.....	4 50
	<u>\$2,300 00</u>

## FUND FOR FURNISHING WARDS.

The amount appropriated by the General Assembly for  
furnishing wards in new wing, was\*. . . . . \$5,000 00

Of this sum there has been received from the State Treasury \$1,500 00

Amount paid to :

J. H. Cray, for work on wards.....	\$50 00
Massey, King, Nealy & Co., lumber.....	450 00
Sanderson & Co., furniture.....	72 00
A. P. Riggs, lumber.....	54 69
Balance on hand.....	873 31
	<u>\$1,500 00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

A. McDONALD, *Treasurer.*

Jacksonville, November 30, 1860.

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\* The balance of this appropriation, \$3,500 remains in the State Treasury.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane:*

GENTLEMEN: In presenting the Report of an institution like that under your charge, where a similar document must appear periodically, in the future as it has done in the past, it is a matter of some question how the facts properly belonging to the subject shall be presented so as to produce their intended effect in conveying to the public the fullest and most concise information. If the document was expected, at its each returning appearance, to meet the eye of a totally new set of readers, a few columns of statistics, and, perhaps, the biennial reprint of certain pages of trite description, relative to the daily internal life of such an establishment, would answer every purpose. To the class which sees such a document as a mere accident, that form of report might even be the most interesting of any. But, happily, there is a large and constantly increasing class, containing individuals in every county, who regularly seek out such information on its appearance. Such become to the community about them, valuable oracles to furnish information to any who suddenly require it. By addressing the sense of this obviously important class, new and special topics may be presented, which, when once

considered may be spared further introduction. Hence, while some, who take up such a Report as a mere accident, will perceive the omission of topics which they expected to find, others may be gratified with the opportunity to study the varying phases of insanity as illustrated by a Report where each improvement in this speciality of humanity is naturally presented. In other words, a Report becomes valuable in its *serial* character; and its historical, which shortly becomes its only purposes, are best promoted by the form which we have habitually chosen.

TABLE I.

Number of patients in Hospital, December 1, 1858.....	229	
Number since admitted.....	323	
Whole number treated .....	..	552
Discharged, recovered.....	154	
"    much improved.....	32	
"    by Trustees, under sec. 4 of act of 1853.....	89	
"    informally by consent of friends.....	14	
Eloped .....	3	
Died.....	29	
Total vacancies created.....		321
Remaining under treatment, December 1, 1860.....		231

TABLE II.

*Showing the age of those admitted since Dec. 1st, 1858.*

Less than 15 years of age.....	3	
Between 15 and 20 years of age.....	35	
"    20 " 30 " .....	114	
"    30 " 40 " .....	99	
"    40 " 50 " .....	50	
"    50 " 60 " .....	16	
Those 60 and older.....	6	
Total.....		323



*Showing the sex and civil condition of those admitted since December 1st, 1858.*

	Males.	Females.
Unmarried.....	84	37
Married.....	83	104
Widowed.....	5	8
Unascertained.....	2	..
Total.....	174	149

TABLE III.

*Showing the supposed cause of insanity in the cases admitted.*

Ill health.....	40	Sun stroke.....	5
Puerperal.....	31	Injury of head.....	5
Vicious indulgencies.....	26	Epilepsy.....	4
Religious excitement.....	18	Fright.....	2
Business perplexities.....	15	Old age.....	2
Domestic trouble.....	14	Concussion of brain.....	2
Death of friends.....	14	Injury of spine.....	
Intemperance.....	13	Use of tobacco.....	
Uterine disease.....	12	Hysteria.....	1
Over exertion.....	10	Paralysis.....	1
Popular delusions.....	9	No satisfactory cause given.....	91
Disappointed love.....	6		
Total.....			323

TABLE IV.

*Duration of insanity in cases admitted since December 1st, 1858.*

Less than three months.....	120	From four to five years.....	7
From three to six months.....	47	“ five to ten years.....	13
“ six to nine months.....	36	“ ten to twenty years.....	5
“ nine to twelve months.....	12	Over twenty years.....	1
“ one to two years.....	33	Of unknown duration.....	16
“ two to three years.....	18		
“ three to four years.....	15	Total.....	323

TABLE V.

*Showing the occupation of Patients admitted since Dec. 1st, 1858.*

Domestic Duties.....	1 1	Physicians .....	2
Farmers .....	92	Masons .....	2
Merchants .....	15	Music teachers.....	1
Laborers .....	12	Barber.....	1
Carpenters.....	8	Machinist.....	1
Teachers .....	7	Tinner.....	1
Students .....	5	Woodsawyer .....	1
Clergymen .....	5	Millwright .....	1
Saddlers.....	2	Cabinet maker .....	1
Mill owners.....	2	Cigar maker.....	1
Butchers .....	2	Miners.....	11
Blacksmiths .....	2	Unasertained .....	2
Painters .....	2		
Architects .....	2	Total .....	323

TABLE VI.

*Showing the nativity of Patients admitted since the opening of the institution.*

Illinois .....	203	Wisconsin .....	1
New York .....	133	Georgia .....	1
Ohio.....	113	South Carolina .....	1
Kentucky.....	93	Alabama.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	87	Germany .....	124
Indiana.....	41	Ireland .....	117
Tennessee.....	37	England.....	47
Virginia.....	36	Scotland.....	19
Massachusetts.....	32	Sweden.....	10
Vermont.....	22	France .....	9
North Carolina.....	19	Canada .....	8
New Jersey.....	19	Norway.....	3
New Hampshire.....	17	Switzerland.....	3
Connecticut.....	13	Madeira Islands .....	2
Maine.....	12	Russia .....	1
Maryland.....	9	Poland.....	1
Missouri.....	7	West Indies.....	1
Rhode Island.....	5	Unknown.....	87
Delaware.....	5		
Louisiana.....	2	Total.....	1,341

TABLE VII.

*Showing the number of Admissions from each County.*

COUNTIES.	Prior to Dec 1, 1858.	Since Dec. 1, 1858.	COUNTIES.	Prior to Dec 1, 1858.	Since Dec. 1, 1858.
Alexander .....	1	1	Macoupin .....	21	4
Adams .....	40	10	Moultrie .....	9	3
Bond .....	5	3	Marshall .....	9	3
Brown .....	4	..	Mason .....	4	..
Boone .....	5	1	Madison .....	31	7
Bureau .....	14	2	Montgomery .....	6	8
Cass .....	15	4	Monroe .....	2	..
Clay .....	..	1	Macon .....	8	2
Cook .....	68	27	Menard .....	11	6
Clinton .....	3	..	Mercer .....	5	1
Clark .....	12	2	Marion .....	6	4
Christian .....	5	2	Massac .....	..	2
Coles .....	12	3	McHenry .....	10	5
Carroll .....	3	..	McDonough .....	10	6
Crawford .....	2	1	McLean .....	24	4
Cumberland .....	1	1	Ogle .....	8	4
Champaign .....	..	3	Pyatt .....	1	2
Calhoun .....	2	..	Peoria .....	24	5
Douglas .....	..	2	Perry .....	6	1
De Witt .....	16	7	Pike .....	43	13
Du Page .....	8	4	Putnam .....	7	1
De Kalb .....	4	3	Pope .....	1	..
Edgar .....	6	2	Pulaski .....	1	2
Edwards .....	3	2	Rock Island .....	25	7
Fulton .....	27	5	Randolph .....	6	2
Ford .....	..	1	Richland .....	1	1
Fayette .....	4	1	St. Clair .....	27	5
Franklin .....	..	1	Stevenson .....	8	1
Greene .....	13	4	Sangamon .....	35	15
Grundy .....	4	2	Scott .....	4	2
Gallatin .....	7	..	Schuyler .....	12	5
Hancock .....	12	7	Shelby .....	4	3
Hamilton .....	4	..	Stark .....	6	1
Henderson .....	6	1	Tazewell .....	19	5
Henry .....	14	3	Union .....	7	2
Iroquois .....	1	2	Vermillion .....	10	1
Jasper .....	2	..	Wayne .....	6	..
Johnson .....	1	..	Winnebago .....	10	9
Jersey .....	11	5	Will .....	19	5
Jefferson .....	6	..	White .....	7	3
Jo Daviess .....	13	3	Warren .....	9	5
Jackson .....	1	1	Williamson .....	5	1
Kane .....	33	4	Wabash .....	3	..
Knox .....	12	7	Washington .....	2	3
Kankakee .....	2	1	Whitesides .....	1	4
Kendall .....	4	2			
La Salle .....	19	4	Iowa .....	14	..
Livingston .....	4	3	Missouri .....	1	..
Lake .....	7	..	Wisconsin .....	12	..
Lawrence .....	3	1	Unknown .....	8	..
Lee .....	4	1			
Logan .....	8	5			
Morgan .....	59	15	Total .....	1018	323
					1341

TABLE VIII.

*Causes of Death.*

Exhaustion from long continued mania.....	10	Angina Pectoris.....	1
Exhaustion from acute mania....	6	Ulcer.....	1
Consumption.....	6	Suicide.....	1
Typhoid Fever.....	3	Total.....	29
Epilepsy.....	1		

The above statistical tables present, in the most condensed form, the result of the past two years' operations of the institution in the prime object of its establishment—the cure of insanity. While looking with undeniable satisfaction upon the accomplished fact that, while three hundred and twenty-three of our fellow-beings have entered the Hospital, stricken with this most awful of diseases, one hundred and fifty-four have left it, "clothed and in their right mind," to continue, as we hope, in the future uninterrupted enjoyment of reason, there is the more melancholy reflection that so slight an impression has, notwithstanding, been made on the mass of cases of insanity known to exist in the State. For some years, and more especially for the two last, a wide-spread knowledge has existed of the crowded state of the institution, and it has unquestionably prevented applications for admission in a large majority of cases, as the pre-requisite formalities are generally attended with some expense. Of the regular applications for admission, at least three have been declined to one received. The circumstances attending the rejection of many, were those of peculiar hardship. Ignorant of the necessity of making previous application, their friends have brought them to the institution only to



learn at its doors that they could only be admitted in violation of good faith towards others, who had filed their applications as the law prescribes, and were patiently awaiting their turn. Thus forced to carry back a burden of which they had confidently expected to be relieved, it is not surprising that their disappointment has sometimes been almost too great to be overcome by all the explanation afforded. Hardly less trying has been the case of others, who must be denied the benefits of the institution because the case presented was obviously too hopeless to be within the scope of the object of the institution, as a "hospital" for the treatment of the curable, and not an "asylum" for the shelter of all cases alike, without respect to the prospect of alleviation.

It is already known to you that the original project of this institution contemplated an establishment capable of receiving, according to modifications that might be adopted, from two hundred and fifty to four hundred patients. A symmetrical portion, though only about half the whole plan, was so far completed as to commence the admission of patients in the autumn of 1851.

If the institution had been designed as an asylum, in the wide sense of the term, it would have immediately been filled at its opening. But with the restriction implied in its name, it had only reached its entire complement in 1855. Then, for the first time, the Trustees put in force the law of 1853, which provides for the discharge of those proving incurable. They also, at the same time, after a careful examination of the actual capacity of the institution, decided that two hundred patients were as many as should at any time

be under charge; providing for the removal of the excess by the operation of the law referred to. Partly, however, from the imperfect operation of the law, and partly from the great pressure of applications, it has always been found nearly impossible to keep the limit as low as at that time fixed—the number under treatment sometimes being fifty or sixty more than the prescribed maximum. The imperfection of the law is, that instead of fixing the time beyond which no case shall remain under treatment, it is left wholly at the discretion of those having the power of discharge. Yet, with all the imperfections of the law, its effect has been to clear our wards in a great measure of that large class of quiet, harmless incurables, whose care involves labors by no means proportioned to their numbers. Consequently, the type of insanity, as shown in the aggregate of the cases here, is of a more active kind than prevails in most institutions of the same class.

In the plans for the completion of the institution, laid before the Legislature of 1856-7, and upon which the appropriation then made was based, their fullest expansion was adopted—providing, had the extensions been fully effected, rooms for six hundred quite as easily as the buildings at present occupied contain the number now reported. As the present Board of Trustees was installed at the same time with the passage of the appropriation bill, subsequent events need not, of course, be brought to your notice. In what manner, the work of extension was arrested when midway toward completion, and by what unfortunate omission the completed portions have for two years been kept vacant, needs no allusion here. Of



all the labors and responsibilities involved in the management of the institution for two years past, by far the most trying has been, the task of discriminating among the multitude of applicants; and if decisions have seemed in any case unjust, the failure must be attributed to the imperfect data from which they have been made. Even were all our contemplated buildings completed, the ungracious duty would still remain of admitting some and excluding others; for, unless the State should attempt the herculean task of providing for all its insane, the harmless imbecile must yield his claim to the stronger one presented by the maniacal case of short duration.

Whenever an accurate census has been attempted, it has been shown that the number of the insane in any community is in about the ratio of one to the thousand of the whole population. This calculation, which we have other reasons for believing not far from correct, would give us an insane population not far from eighteen hundred, the condition of nearly all of whom would be alleviated by the influences of a well-arranged hospital. Those who imagine that in this institution an adequate provision has been made for this class of the suffering, will be undeceived by the statement that it does not provide for half the increase of cases since it was opened; or, in other words, there are now as many in the State unprovided for as there were ten years ago, with the number now here added.

At the risk of treading on ground which your Board may occupy in its recommendations to the Legislature, the undersigned would urge, that, before the work now suspended can be resumed and finished,

there will be such an accumulation of cases within the State, that still further room will be imperatively required. Any further extension of this will be out of the question. One Superintendent, however industrious and gifted with administrative ability, will have full employment in the care of four or five hundred such helpless and dependent human beings as will be gathered here. That three first class institutions in the State, of which this will be the central, will be required at an early day, does not admit of a doubt. That one of these should immediately be begun is dictated by every necessity. Considerations of relief to the burden which will rest on this institution till that is accomplished, would, independent of other reasons, require that the subject be urged on the attention of the Legislature at its approaching session.

The general health of the inmates of the institution has been better, with the exception hereafter to be considered, than for the time embraced in the last Report. As usual, the great porportion of deaths has been from that natural termination of insanity, which for want of any distinct appellation, is termed "maniacal exhaustion." It is subject of frequent remark that the insane in our institutions are less liable to physical disease of acute character than any other given number of individuals. This is only true as it regards fevers and diseases of a purely inflammatory character. The regularity of diet and habits of repose, and the evenness of temperature secured by steam heating, are unquestionably favorable to the prevention of acute disease. Within the last six months, the first striking exception to this rule has



occurred, known in our experience. In the month of June last, cases of typhoid fever began to make their appearance in the western, or female division of the Hospital. Gradually becoming more marked, in the number as well as violence of the cases, it reached its highest degree of intensity in the month of August, when about twenty individuals, including several of the officers and attendants, were at one time prostrated by it. During the course of the epidemic, about thirty cases occurred, three of which proved fatal. Considering that our whole household numbered nearly three hundred individuals, in the most imminent state of exposure, and with constitution especially open to the reception of the virus, we may regard ten per cent. of cases, and one per cent. of deaths, a small tribute to this sometimes remorseless visitant. This favorable result was solely due to the prompt isolation of the affected cases, happily made very complete in the wards of the unoccupied wing. Those who died were all subjects of incurable mental disease. It is suggestive that all these cases but four were in one division of the institution; and, of the four exceptions, two were officers brought into contiguity with the sick in the discharge of their duties. It seemed to be clearly contagious, as proven by several curious facts shown in the course of the epidemic. It was unquestionably caused by the mephitic exhalations from the subterranean sewers which drain the division to which it has especially confined itself.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The acknowledged fact that a virulent disease gained entrance to the Hospital from a source of such apparently easy remedy, brings prominently before us the only drawback upon the full success of the institution—*scarcity of water*. Six years since, this subject was brought into notice after the dry season of 1854, but the intervention of some wet seasons since that time has prevented the evil from assuming the portentous dimensions it has now taken. No industry or skill can compensate the lack of an element so completely vital. After enumerating the common domestic uses of water in cooking, washing and ordinary cleansing, the great purposes of the bulk of water required here are yet untouched.

1. There is no means in the treatment of insanity so positively indispensable as the water-bath, in its various forms and temperatures. It meets numberless exigencies in the daily condition of patients, and no remedy is so universally acceptable to those who require it. There is no agency in the proper treatment of the insane whose absence makes itself so unmistakably felt. I should fear to disclose how limited has been the enjoyment of this essential, lest those who comprehend its necessity should pronounce the institution virtually a failure so far as it regards possession of facilities for properly treating the insane.

2. There is next to be taken into account the enormous expenditure of water in the production of steam for heating the entire cubic space within the walls of the institution, the heating of all the water used in washing, cooking, and bathing, and the de-



mands of the steam mechanical power. This demand for water must obviously be satisfied, whatever other interests may suffer. A supply has been maintained for this demand, in great measure for two years past, by the labor of men and horses in drawing it, often from a distance.

3. To this we again add the large quantity of water necessary to keep free from offense the water closets, vaults and sewers. Where these conveniences are kept in close proximity to the apartments of the insane, no care will prevent their being sources of noisomeness and disease in the absence of constant currents of water. The late additions to our buildings has thrown this source of offense, in the western division, into the most objectionable relation to the apartments occupied by the female patients—an evil the remedy for which is provided, in our plan, by the removal of the convenience to another locality. Where the descent from the building to any proper outlet for the sewers is so gradual as it must be in our location, these must be carried to a great distance from the buildings, and made of such liberal calibre as to be beyond danger of obstruction. Hence, an immense interior surface exists, eminently favorable to the generation of the most offensive and deleterious gaseous product. Nothing can remedy this but water in such free currents as will carry the elements of decomposition rapidly to a safe outlet. Otherwise, the pent-up gasses—the result of a secondary decomposition, the most offensive imaginable—will rise into the wards of the patients by the obvious law of gravity, and that disease should follow is only a natural consequence.

4. The peril of human life, to say nothing of the amount of property at hazard, would alone demand attention to the supply of water in the event of fire. The awful consequences that would follow the extensive breaking out of fire, especially in the winter season, can only be imagined. It may be true that the peril constantly felt begets vigilance in its prevention; but the tension of protracted watching cannot forever be relied upon, and the anxiety often felt with the multiplied dangers of conflagration about us, and the pittance of water left at the bottom of a few exhausted wells our only reliance, is by no means an enviable feeling. This consideration alone has more claims than any language of mine can fully express.

The subject of a supply of water is environed with difficulties. Of all the methods suggested, no one stands prominently forward as unquestionably feasible. By your advise and consent, at the last quarterly meeting, the subject has been submitted to the examination of E. S. Chesbrough, Esq., an eminent hydraulic engineer of Chicago, a brief report from whom may be expected to be submitted with this. The time at the command of this gentleman was too limited for a thorough examination of the subject, yet his observations, as preliminary to further inquiry, will be of great value.

#### RELATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL WITH THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

I would also strongly urge upon your attention an abuse now suffered by this institution, which, if not corrected at this especial juncture, may become engrafted upon it, to its permanent injury. This is, the practice of transferring to its keeping convicts from



the penitentiary, who may either be actually insane or who may feign insanity in evasion of the just penalties for crime. This evil receives the emphatic condemnation of every enlightened philanthropist. For one case where the procedure is a laudable act of mercy to an innocent individual, in ten it is either a fraud upon justice or a cruel imposition upon those who must suffer from such association. The State of New York, in obedience to the recommendation of the Trustees of its State Lunatic Asylum, has erected, distinct from its other penitentiaries, a place of custody for its convict insane, a proceeding well worth a partial imitation here.

In the first place, an insane hospital affords no security against the escape of one who is as desperately bent upon it as the convict usually is, who has a suspicion that, when he recovers, he will be remanded again to his prison. The ordinary insane can generally be assured, by those having them in charge, that in the hopeful event of their recovery, they will again join the home circles which they have left by reason of a necessity involving no reproach. Thus buoyed above their misfortune, they, in a majority of instances, patiently wait the consummation perpetually held out to them, and are not tempted by an opportunity for escape afforded them. All the restraining appliances of such an institution are modified to become the least offensive to this class. The locks are so simple and light as hardly deserve the name; each employee, of whose carelessness every advantage may be taken, carries a key loosely in his pocket, of which a bit of twisted tin makes an effective imitation. Besides, the first study of a humane attend-

ant is how to grant the largest indulgencies compatible with the safety of the individual in his care—a study totally inconsistent with the stern duty of the jailor. It is practically impossible to designate one or two individuals in a ward, as objects of especial vigilance, and except them from the lenient control exercised over others. Especial watch, if attempted will in time be relaxed, and perhaps a dangerous person let loose upon the public. Besides this, the insane have their prejudices like others, and the entrance and association of those who have the stigma of the prison-house fresh upon them is matter of loud and painful complaint. Dr. Workman, the eminent Superintendent of the Asylum at Toronto, Canada, holds the following language respecting this abuse, which is certainly no stronger than it deserves: "It is," he says, "an outrage against public benevolence, and indignity to human affliction, to cast into the same house of refuge with the harmless, the feeble, kind-hearted victims of ordinary insanity, those moral monsters which nature sometimes seems to have formed for the purpose of teaching us the inestimable value of the constitution with which the species has been blessed; or, yet worse, those villains who affect insanity as a means of evading the just punishment of the most atrocious crimes."

The Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Hospital, an institution circumstanced exactly like our own, thus treat this subject in their annual Report for the year 1858: "Enlarged experience in reference to this class of cases confirms the board in their opinion, given on former occasions, that it can very rarely be justifiable to introduce into a hospital for the insane,



and intended for all classes of our fellow-citizens, individuals who have been convicted of crimes, and who have become insane after entering a prison, or persons of dangerous character who have been acquitted of high charges on the ground of insanity. Many of these are at all times dangerous to those about them; often distinguished for their ingenuity in house-breaking; and, on many accounts, peculiarly undesirable in a community of persons who have never been exposed to such associations. Cases of this kind are almost certain to escape, and are rarely recovered, so that the whole community have a right to ask that they should not be exposed to the dangers incident to their being at liberty."

In the succeeding year (1859) the same Board again take the evil under consideration: "Every year," say they, "adds to the convictions of this Board as to the correctness of these views, and all whose necessities compel them to resort to this institution for relief, and the citizens of the State generally, must feel the impolicy and injustice of compelling those who are only unfortunate to mingle with individuals whose irregular lives or evil propensities had made them tenants of our penal institutions. A suitable hospital building, made properly secure but still not a prison, erected within the boundary walls of our penitentiary, or in immediate proximity to it, and placed under the care of a competent medical officer, would not only add to the accommodations of the State Hospital, by taking from it all belonging to the class referred to, but would meet all the requirements of humanity, by giving those suffering from insanity about all the advantages they now possess, and reliev-

ing the ordinary insane from what cannot but be regarded as a serious evil."

The above opinion, expressed and reiterated from a most commanding view of the subject, is well worthy of attention, no less from the high character of the institution from which it emanates, than on account of its complete adaptedness to our own condition. As all are liable to the sad visitation of insanity—the person of refined and sensitive nature as well as others—and as the radical principle of all insane hospital treatment is that of regulated association of numbers together, this subject cries loudly for the aid of the philanthropic legislator. Now, while the penitentiary at Joliet is in process of construction, is the time when this reproach should be taken away from this institution. Every prison, of course has its infirmary, and it only needs the attachment of some rooms of greater strength, to give such cases of insanity as may arise comfortable accommodation. Then, the repeal of any act authorizing the transfer of such cases would forever remedy the evil. Either this must be done, or the ends of justice and the designs of philanthropy must continue to be infringed.

The subject reduces itself to the plain question: "*Which is the more proper, to have a hospital attached to a penitentiary, or to have a penitentiary attached to a hospital?*" The former is a necessity in all instances, a humane juxtaposition, which should never be wanting: the latter is a needless incongruity, corrupting to the whole employed corps of the Hospital, and if suffered to continue, would surely be eventually regarded as a reproach upon the ruling sentiment of the State.

I could not pass this topic without thus much of



censure. To have said less would be to consent to the fruitage of an evil now only in its tender bud.

## FARM.

The Hospital farm has been, during the period which this Report covers, a means both of pleasure and profit. It has afforded a recreation of the most salutary kind for the patients, and supplied materials for their comfort, attainable otherwise only at large expense. The following table shows, with tolerable exactness, the amount raised :

*Farm Products for 1859-60.*

Corn.....	7,725 bushels at \$0 25.....	\$1,931 25
Irish potatoes, 1,750 "	30.....	525 00
Sweet " 65 "	60.....	39 00
Tomatoes ... 2,250 "	25.....	562 50
Carrots..... 780 "	50.....	390 00
Onions..... 200 "	1 00.....	200 00
Beets..... 250 "	50.....	125 00
Parsnips..... 200 "	50.....	100 00
Beans..... 46 "	1 25.....	57 50
Peas..... 30 "	1 00.....	30 00
Cucumbers... 40 "	80.....	32 00
Cabbage..... 5,660 heads at	03.....	169 80
Squashes.... 900 at	05.....	45 00
Melons..... 1,190 at	06.....	71 40
Hay ..... 175 tons, at	7 00.....	1,225 00
Estimated value of pumpkins, radishes, turnips, rhubarb, and lettuce		\$5,503 45
		89 00
		\$5,592 45
On the day of making up this table, Dec. 7, the milk drawn from the dairy cows was measured and found to be, from the morning and evening draught, 160 qts. Allowing that at the favorable season the amount would be no greater, it gives 58,400 qts. per annum, or 116,800 qts. for the two years. At 4 cents per quart, its value would be.....		4,672 00
		\$10,264 45
Value of pork sold and consumed in the two years.....		2,200 00
Total value of farm products.....		\$12,464 45

The amount of hired labor required for the farm is as follows :

One overseer, (with other general duties attached,) at \$30 per month	\$720 00
Three laborers, at \$18 per month.....	1,296 00
	<hr/> \$2,016 00

The above amount paid for labor, with the wear of agricultural implements, are the chief expenses attending the management of the farm.

We have been accustomed to regard the farm of this institution as sustaining a certain relationship to the general agricultural interests of the State. It has unusual facilities for showing what a well-regulated system of tillage may do upon a soil of such natural fertility. Without assuming the character of an experimental farm, it may, in its ordinary profitable operations, present interesting results in fertilization, drainage, stock-feeding, and other processes interesting to the general agriculturist, but not always within the ability of his own practice. When the effect of irrigation with sewerage water, and other liquid manures now in use, begins to be felt, the returns will surpass by far all our former experiences.

The consent granted at your quarterly meeting, nine months since, to use about eighty thousand of brick left in an exposed condition on the suspension of the building operations, with the shingles taken from the main buildings when tin was substituted as roofing, and the sale of surplus from farm produce, in erecting such a barn as the institution needed, has led to the following very gratifying results:

The buildings which we have erected under the



advantage of this consent, besides being an ornament to our premises, from their pleasing designs, are of the most enduring construction. The barn is of brick, eighty feet by forty, commodious enough to accommodate all the horses and dairy stock in present use, and afford storage room for fifty or sixty tons of hay in bulk. It is fitted with every necessary appliance for the health, care, and feeding of the animals contained, and, in a word, completely carries out the ideas that have long been gathering on the subject of the best method of providing for one of the elements of essential comfort in hospital life—horses and dairy stock. The other building is nearly contiguous, also of brick, with steam boiler and furnace stack, and spacious enough to do the food cooking for all the swine and other stock. These improvements have a cash value of at least \$5,000, and in their construction no demand has been made on the appropriations by the Legislature. About \$500 is yet due for labor, all of which will shortly be paid from the same resources.

#### MEANS OF OCCUPATION AND AMUSEMENT.

A large majority of the male patients of the institution are from the agricultural class, and to such the farm is a prolific source of employment. Some four or five are constantly engaged in assisting the dairyman in the care of the dairy cows and the swine. A large corps is required for garden work, and companies are also engaged at other seasons in hay-making, and other kinds of field labor. The kitchen, laundry, bake-shop, and carpenter's shop, also draw material assistance from the labor of patients. In the winter season, mattrass making and mat braiding, both

involving considerable labor in the preparation of material, are excellent methods of engaging the attention of many who would otherwise find the time hang heavily. For in-door amusement, books, newspapers, games of chance and skill, with an occasional social re-union, at which large numbers of the insane, of both sexes, with their attendants, join for a few hours in temperate festivities, are all relied upon, and each commends itself to some especial class. Yet, after enumerating all the ordinary recreations in use to while away the monotony of hospital life, the list would be radically deficient if no mention was made of what is, after all, the most unfailing of all entertainments—the mutual attrition of minds so abounding in angularities and eccentricities that thought assumes shapes grotesque enough to amuse the gravest auditory. No one can be long in an institution for the insane without perceiving that the influence of insane persons upon one another is generally good, notwithstanding excitements among them are to a degree contagious.

Some of the most salutary influences have been proved to have arisen from the contemplation by one insane person of another in a still worse condition. But the most striking of these mutual influences is produced by the entrance of some new comer, who brings into the common social stock some accomplishment of a novel kind, or some new "sensation" idea, by which he can make himself conspicuous. The gentleman who could utter vocal sounds from his throat nearly resembling the strains of an *Æolian* harp was for some months as good as an ever-present instrument of agreeable music. One gentleman, of



fine education and much general intelligence, with singular mental activity, has kept those about him for months together on the high wave of interest at a scheme for founding "the Republic of Pomona in the South Orkney Islands." From the first conception of this plan to its present complete development, every department of art and science in any way contingent to it has been discussed with a thoroughness that has been quite exhaustive. The disquisitions pronounced upon geography, navigation, purveyance, political economy, municipal government, and state religion, would have done no discredit to the author of the *New Atlantis*. These spontaneous sources of interest are sometimes better than any set entertainment.

It somewhat unfortunately happens that the country around the institution is lacking in that variety of scenery and surface that ordinarily makes walking and riding out an agreeable kind of exercise and diversion. Almost half a mile must be traveled over before reaching any natural object that will screen the sun in summer or temper the winds in winter. Without an agreeable change in objects that meet the eye, walking is hardly a diversion to any one. Hence the conviction that means of diversion and employment must be multiplied at home to satisfy the wants of that large class who cannot labor, and who, without mental employment of some sort, easily lapse into complete imbecility. About an acre of ground, adjoining each of the two divisions, has been planted with shade trees, and now only needs inclosing to become fine recreation grounds for the patients, and to which they can have access without exposure. At those long periods of the year when walking and

riding abroad are impracticable these inclosures will be found of the greatest advantage. They will prove ample enough to permit the cultivation of flowers, the pursuits of gymnastic exercises, and allow full room for walking, without the present risks and exposures.

Among the agreeable incidents of the past two years we place prominently a visit from Miss D. L. Dix, in the summer of 1859. The spirit which actuated this philanthropic lady in setting on foot the measures which led to the establishment of this institution was, on this late occasion, found to be still as active as ever. Appealing in person to the liberality of those benevolent citizens in whom this community happily abounds, a fund of several hundred dollars was raised and placed in the hands of a committee, which, having been remitted to her, resulted in the purchase of a library of about two hundred and fifty volumes, some fine stereoscopes, and a large collection of engravings, which, being framed at the institution, are scattered with liberal profusion, about the patients' wards and sleeping rooms.

#### CLOTHING AND FURNISHING.

To those who examine the different items of expenditure into which the treasurer's disbursements are divided, the large amounts expended under the head of clothing and furnishing may require explanation. Of course all the bedding, and furnishing supplies of like character, are made up in the institution, chiefly by the hands of patients. From the distance which patients are brought, it also becomes



necessary that supplies of clothing, to keep their equipment complete, must be obtained here, as being both more convenient and economical. The purchase of the material is a draft on the treasury which comes back again with the cost of manufacturing added. This is a revenue to the institution just sufficient to pay expenses and afford a margin to cover unavoidable delinquences, which, in six years past, have hardly exceeded one thousand dollars in all. Certain kinds of clothing, for male patients, have hitherto been purchased, ready made; but, by a recent extension of the facilities for doing such work, all the clothing supplied patients, with very little exception, will be made here. This will save \$1,000 per annum, and still afford the articles cheaper and of a better quality than can be elsewhere purchased.

*Articles Manufactured in the Sewing Room.*

ARTICLES	NO.	ARTICLES.	NO.
Dresses .....	767	Towels .....	841
Chemises .....	873	Curtains .....	235
Skirts .....	347	Table Cloths .....	72
Pantaloon, pairs .....	65	“ Covers .....	26
Vests .....	47	Toilet Covers .....	36
Comforts .....	304	Ottomans .....	29
Mattress ticks .....	175	Aprons .....	175
Under Beds .....	420	Night Dresses .....	20
Bed Spreads .....	93	Pairs Drawers .....	39
“ Vallances .....	136	“ Socks, knit .....	57
Pillow Cases .....	997	Carpets, bound, yards .....	56
“ Ticks .....	80	Rag Carpet, yards .....	70
Sheets .....	587	Collars .....	54
Shirts .....	675	Pin Cushions .....	40
Handkerchiefs .....	425	Sacks, for culinary use, : .....	21



*Articles Mended.*

ARTICLES.	NO.	ARTICLES.	NO.
Coats.....	962	Spreads.....	164
Pantaloons pairs.....	1987	Sheets.....	294
Vests.....	439	Pillow Cases.....	162
Shirts.....	3105	"    Ticks.....	40
Pairs Drawers.....	477	Curtains.....	36
Under Shirts.....	294	Table Cloths.....	8
Under Beds.....	3301	Overalls.....	9
Pairs Socks.....	1007	Towels.....	24
Comforts.....	33	Meal Sacks.....	132

We believe that success, in the treatment of the insane, largely depends on the ability to engage every mind in some sort of employment or recreation. The doctrine that insanity, even when unconnected with palpable physical disease, is to be treated by the appliances of the apothecary's art merely, belongs to a by-gone age. Hence, no means is to be despised that will draw any mind from its morbid contemplations.

## CHAPEL EXERCISES.

Something more than six years ago the usage was established of having regular worship at the institution, on the Sabbath, conducted by some clergyman, engaged to officiate statedly. It is a duty requiring at least as much talent, and far more tact than fall to the average of those who occupy the sacred desk. Fortunately for the institution, Rev. Dr. Sturtevant, president of Illinois College, on being approached in reference to the subject, consented to hold one service each Sabbath—a pledge which has been kept to the present time with very few interruptions.

Rarely has any institution been so favored in this important particular, as few individuals have ever combined the special qualities that will hold the attention of a large audience, composed of insane persons, through the ordinary duration of a logical discourse. The attendance on chapel worship is strictly voluntary—a simple announcement of the time being the only invitation. Yet the room, holding about one hundred, is usually filled. A brief daily evening service is also maintained.

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Dr. Charles C. Cornett, who very acceptably filled the office of Assistant Physician for over five years, resigned his position at the close of last year. He has been succeeded by Dr. Asa P. Tenny, who brings an experience gathered from several years' connection with a similar institution at the east. Mrs. C. M. Waldo, late of St. Charles, occupies the post of Matron.

Again I take occasion most heartily to thank those gentlemen of the newspaper press, who have continued, for many years, without interruption, their favors to us. Their kindness is most fully appreciated, and in again printing the list in the appendix of this Report, I desire to make them conspicuous as acknowledged benefactors of the unfortunate.

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In conclusion, I beg to add that, at your frequent visits to the institution, you have learned that its posts of responsibility are not sinecures. For your patient and regular attendance at the quarterly

meetings, (a quorum failing, I believe, only in a single instance,) and your careful consideration of even the smallest details of business, I am profoundly grateful.

An experience, now somewhat protracted, gives me the right to say, that it is neither confinement, physical labor, the sights and sounds of deepest woe, nor the exercise of the ordinary firmness and vigilance incident to the trust, that gives to the care of the insane its long acknowledged character of being the most exhaustive pursuit beneath the sun. He who holds in his hands the liberty, and, to a large degree the happiness of his innocent but suffering fellow beings, conjures up the spectre *responsibility*—which, like the pursuing phantom of the Spanish dramatist, never leaves him for an hour. It starts up in the social circle, hovers around the disturbed pillow, makes home the habitation of unrelaxing care, and, rings its reproofs into the wearied ear during the few days of allotted annual absence. This would be unendurable but for the stated reappearance of those whose high power bring to instant decision every perplexing point, and whose approving judgment makes clear the pathway of the future.

Respectfully submitted,

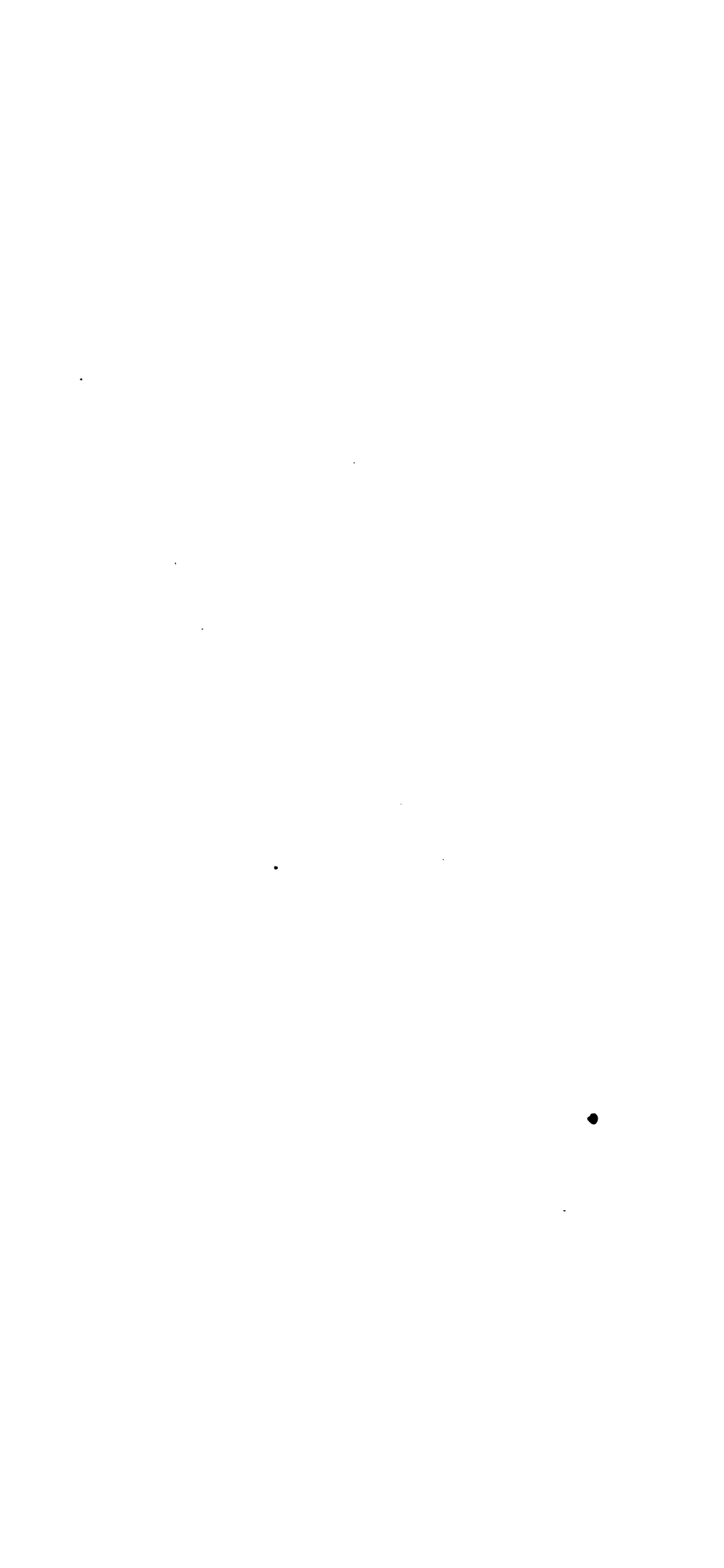
ANDREW McFARLAND.

Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, }  
Jacksonville, December 4, 1860. }



*List of Newspapers received regularly at the Hospital.*

Press and Tribune,.....	Chicago.
Chicago Journal,.....	"
Congregational Herald,.....	"
Christian Times,.....	"
Chicago Medical Journal,.....	"
Chicago Medical Examiner.....	"
Illinois Staats Zeitung,.....	"
Alton Daily Courier,.....	Alton.
State Journal,.....	Springfield.
State Register,.....	"
Quincy Herald,.....	Quincy.
Jacksonville Journal,.....	Jacksonville.
Jacksonville Sentinel,....	"
Southern Illinoisan,.....	Shawneetown.
Joliet Signal,.....	Joliet.
Prairie Beacon,.....	Paris.
The Valley Blade,.....	"
Illinois State Chronicle,.....	Decatur.
Rock River Democrat,.....	Rockford.
Rockford Republican,.....	"
Freeport Journal,.....	Freeport.
German Anzeiger,.....	"
Weekly Pantagraph,.....	Bloomington.
Waukegan Gazette,.....	Waukegan.
Ottawa Free Trader,.....	Ottawa.
Geneseo Republic,.....	Geneseo.
Illinois Gazette,.....	Lacon.
Eastern Illinoisan,.....	Marshall.
Pike County Free Press,.....	Pittsfield.
Pike County Democrat,.....	"
Menard Index,.....	Petersburgh.
Champaign County Union,.....	Urbana.
Randolph County Democrat,.....	Chester.
Mt. Sterling Union,.....	Mount Sterling.
Douglas County Shield,.....	Tuscola.
Carrollton Press,.....	Carrollton.
Piatt County Conservative,.....	Monticello.
Belleville Weekly Advocate,.....	Belleville.
Valley Farmer,.....	St. Louis.
Missionary Herald,.....	Boston.
Millenial Harbinger,.....	Bethany, Va.



EIGHTH  
BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, and Treasurer

OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

AT JACKSONVILLE,

DECEMBER, 1862.



CHICAGO:

RE-PRINTED BY F. FULTON & CO.  
1863.





## OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

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### Trustees.

L. S. CHURCH, *President.*  
W. H. BROWN,  
SAMUEL CLUBB,  
E. G. MINER,  
JOHN T. CASSELL,  
H. E. DUMMER.

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### Secretary and Treasurer.

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

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### Resident Officers.

ANDREW McFARLAND, M. D., *Superintendent.*  
ASA P. TENNEY, M. D., *Assis'ant Physician.*  
J. L. COLE, *Clerk.*

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### Officiating Chaplain.

REV. W. S. RUSSEL.





## REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

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*To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives  
of the State of Illinois :*

The undersigned, Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, in obedience to the law which requires of them, biennially, a statement of the condition and wants of the institution, respectfully report :

That, at no period since the establishment of the Hospital, has it been in so good a condition as at the present time, either financially, or in its capacity for usefulness. All indebtedness incurred up to the date of this Report, on account of the Hospital, of every kind and description, has been fully paid, with a small surplus in the Treasury. The Hospital buildings, barns and out-houses, are in thorough repair; and the Hospital farm is in a high state of cultivation. The internal fittings and arrangements are, for all substantial purposes, excellent, and leave but little to be desired. More than three hundred patients are now accommodated. The plans adopted and executed for a supply of water, have been entirely successful, and we can now report, for the first time, in the history of the institution, an adequate supply of that important element. Art has now furnished what the original

law of 1847, establishing the Hospital, required in the selection of a site, a "never-failing supply of water on the premises."

In the frequent visits we have made to the institution we have had many opportunities to note the great professional skill and excellent administration of Dr. McFarland, the Superintendent; and the order and cleanliness observable in every part of the establishment, the capacity, intelligence, and kindness, of the attendants, and the adaptation of the employees generally, to their various occupations.

For a detailed statement of the operations of the Hospital for the last two years, the general statistics, and for an account of the management and productiveness of the farm, we refer you to the Report of the Superintendent, which is herewith submitted, and which we commend to your notice, as one possessing unusual interest.

#### ACCOUNT OF MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR THE REAR BUILDING.

At the first meeting of the Trustees, held in 1861, we caused advertisements to be published in the Springfield and Jacksonville papers, inviting bids for the erection of the rear building attached to the Hospital. The proposals of Messrs. Howard & Thompson, and Waddell & Wheeler, which were the lowest bids, and which were deemed reasonable and fair, were accepted. The Trustees entered into a contract with them to erect the rear building, for the sum of \$7,945 33.

As the attachment of the new building to the old kitchen building required the entire remodeling of the latter, and, as it was impracticable to obtain bids



for the work as a whole, it was done under the direction of the Superintendent. All of this work has been well and economically done. Full settlements have been made with Messrs. Howard & Co., and with all parties who furnished materials, or performed work under the direction of the Superintendent; and all liabilities contracted in the erection of the rear building, and in the remodeling of the old kitchen have been fully paid. All of the appropriation for the rear building was expended in the completion of this work.

The rear buildings, as now completed, contain a kitchen, bakery, wash-room, ironing-room, drying-room, boiler, and engine rooms, sitting, dining, and sleeping-rooms for the employees; and in one of the wings is a large room, (intended, ultimately, for a chapel,) in which there is machinery for grinding, and which is now temporarily used as a carpenter's shop.

#### ACCOUNT OF MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

As the work required to be done was of a peculiar character, and few would undertake it at specified price for the whole, the Trustees first proposed to Mr. Chesbrough, (the engineer, who made the estimates,) to give him the ten thousand dollars appropriated, less the land damages, estimated at five hundred dollars, to complete the work; but this offer was declined. The Trustees then advertised for bids, and ultimately, with some difficulty, made a contract to complete the work, with Mr. G. S. Hibbard. This did not include the land damages, engineering, and a small amount of extra work, not covered by the specifications. The Trustees employed Mr. Chesbrough, at an

expense of three hundred and ten dollars, including traveling expenses, to superintend the work as it progressed, and constituting him the arbiter of the contract with Mr. Hibbard, as to any question that might arise as to the quality or completion of the work. The expenditures for land damages, engineering, etc., and a small amount of extra work, amounted to \$1,301 61. On the report of Mr. Chesbrough, settlements were made with Mr. Hibbard, and all other parties furnishing work or materials. Payments have been made in full and deeds obtained, securing the title to right of way and land necessary for the water works. A surplus has been left of this fund, unexpended, to the amount of six hundred ninety-three dollars and thirty-nine cents.

The water works have been in continuous and successful operation for about ten months, and the object to be attained by the appropriation has been fully accomplished.

#### RECREATION GROUNDS FOR PATIENTS.

The appropriation for this purpose, was seven hundred and fifty dollars. Upon entering upon this improvement, it was found best to make the fence double, *i. e.*, to plank it on both its faces, to prevent its being scaled from within, and relieve its unsightly appearance from without. It was also concluded to so far extend it as to embrace all the principal buildings within its inclosure. It is mostly eight feet high, stands on cedar posts, and is well capped throughout. It measures one hundred ninety-five and a half rods in length. Seven carriage and twelve foot entrance gates have been constructed in connection with it.



There has also been laid down, partly in connection with this inclosure, and partly to replace the old foot walk leading to town, substantial plank walk to the amount of eighteen thousand five hundred and eighty-two surface feet. The amount paid out in the construction of this inclosure was somewhat more than double the appropriation, the excess being carried to current expense account.

ACCOUNT FOR MONEY APPROPRIATED TO FURNISH THE WEST WING.

A balance of the appropriation made A. D. 1859, amounting to the sum of four thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-nine cents, remained unexpended at the date of our last Report. The west wing has now been completely furnished, leaving a balance of the appropriation still unexpended, to the amount of eight hundred seventy three dollars and thirty-one cents.

ACCOUNT FOR MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR THE FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR THE KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY.

The expenditure of this appropriation was made under the direction of the Superintendent. Very great improvements have been made of late, in this department, with reference to economy and labor; and such selections have been made of fixtures and furniture, that the present arrangements of the kitchen and laundry are deemed almost perfect. Of this appropriation, there remains unexpended, the sum of one hundred nine dollars and seventy-five cents.

## ACCOUNT FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE WATER CLOSETS.

The water closets of the old Hospital building have been removed from the inside to the outside of the buildings. This was done by contracts made with Messrs. Howard & Co., on the basis of item bids for work and materials. This work was economically and well done, and exhausted the appropriation in its completion. No improvement has been made, which, more than this, has contributed to the health and comfort of the Hospital patients.

## ACCOUNT FOR MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR PLUMBER'S WORK OF WEST WING.

It was impracticable to let this work by the job. and we invited competition, by correspondence with plumbers in St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Philadelphia. The Trustees finally arranged to have the work done under the supervision of a workman sent from the establishment of Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia, and the materials and fixtures were mostly furnished from that house.

The appropriation was expended in the completion of this work, and all the expenses chargeable to this account have been fully paid.

## ACCOUNT OF MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR LIGHTNING RODS.

The erection of most excellent copper lightning rods was accomplished by the expenditure of the sum one hundred and fifty dollars, the amount appropriated for this object. The judiciousness of this appropriation was evidenced soon after their completion, for lightning shivered into splinters a flag-staff on



the main building, and was harmlessly conducted off by the newly erected rods.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

We submit herewith the Treasurer's Report, to which we refer you for a detailed statement of the expenditures of the appropriation for the ordinary expenses, and also of the special appropriations. And in referring to the Treasurer's Report, we cannot but commend to your approbation the Treasurer, Mr. Alexander McDonald, who has, for many years, discharged the duties of this office with signal skill and fidelity.

#### THE INSTITUTION A HOSPITAL, AND NOT AN ASYLUM.

The prominent feature of this institution is, that its benefits are intended for those cases of insanity of residents of Illinois, which are deemed curable, and it is not an asylum for the incurably insane. We call attention to this point by reason of the fact that complaints have sometimes been made against the institution, which a due consideration of its character would have prevented.

After a most careful scrutiny of the subject, we are prepared to say that all the care is exercised in the selection of cases which the obvious difficulties in the way render possible, and that it must very rarely occur that any curable case is rejected. In the temporary retaining of some who are deemed incurable, the selection is made of those who are the most friendless, and whose discharge would be most injurious to their families and the public.

## SYSTEM OF REQUIRING PAY FROM PATIENTS.

By the provisions of the law of 1861, making appropriations for the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, the Trustees were directed to collect pay of such patients as were of sufficient ability, and to report the names of the patients on whose account pay should be received, and the amount received.

At an early day efforts, the best we could devise, were adopted to ascertain the pecuniary ability of the patients, and directions were given to collect of such as had ability the cost of their support, not exceeding, in any instance, three dollars per week. The Trustees herewith submit a statement, showing the amount collected, and on whose account.\*

The task of discriminating is a difficult one. It is not easy to determine the question of ability. The friends of some of the patients misrepresent, in order to escape liability; and others, in their anxiety to have a patient received or retained, promise, readily, a remuneration, when thorough investigation shows that they ought not to be charged.

We respectfully advise a continuance of the system, and we believe that, with experience, a close approximation will be made to a just discrimination, and a fair adjustment of the burden of sustaining the institution will be the result. And yet, after all, a large majority of the cases will not be charged. This saddest of all calamities falls in large proportion upon the poor and the friendless.

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\* The names of paying patients, not being deemed essential for general information, are omitted in the extra edition of this Report.



## APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

If the system is continued of requiring pay of those patients who have sufficient pecuniary ability, the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per quarter year, will be required for the ordinary expenses of the Hospital, making necessary an annual appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars, which is the amount of the appropriation that was made in 1861. No special appropriation will be urged by the Trustees, with respect to the completion of the east wing. Some twenty thousand dollars have been already expended in work and materials towards its erection, most of which is in a good state of preservation. The east wing will require, including the extension of the heating apparatus, an appropriation of thirty-six thousand dollars. As the present steam power, kitchen arrangements, and supply of water, are all of capacity sufficient for the demands of the east wing, it is obvious that an appropriation for its completion will be a most judicious act, whenever the finances of the State will permit.

It may be proper to remark that the various improvements that have been made for the last six years have been merely carrying out a plan adopted at the date of the establishment of the Hospital; and everything has been done thus far in respect to the durability and extent of the structures, with reference to that original plan, which will be fully carried out by completion of the east wing.

We cannot doubt that this institution will receive, as it has heretofore received, the enlightened consideration of the General Assembly. Its power of use-

fulness was never so great as now, and, so far as we can judge, there was never so just an appreciation by the public of its benefits.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. BROWN,  
SAMUEL CLUBB,  
E. G. MINER,  
J. T. CASSELL,  
H. E. DUMMER,

*Trustees, &c.*

Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, {  
Jacksonville, December 3, 1862. }

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, as required by law, presents the following Report of the finances of the institution :

### CURRENT EXPENSES.

Balance in the hands of treasurer, November 30, 1860, as stated in last report.....	\$7,817 56
Received from the State treasury, balance of appropriation for quarter ending February, 1861,.....	10,000 00
Received from State treasury, on current expense account, from March, 1, 1861, to December, 1, 1862,	78,750 00
Received for clothing, board and incidental expenses from patients, for the two years, ending November, 1862.....	13,186 47
Received from the sale of surplus of hay, corn, hogs and cattle from the Hospital farm, for the two years ending November, 1862.....	797 70
	<hr/> \$110,551 62 <hr/>

The expenditures for the two years ending November 30, 1862, on current expense account, have been as follows :

Improvements and repairs,.....	\$13,865 65
Butter and Cheese,.....	4,084 58
Breadstuffs,.....	4,099 82
Clothing and furnishing,.....	14,957 50
Furniture, Crockery and Cutlery,.....	3,939 42
Gas, Candles and Oil,.....	2,068 02
Eggs,.....	603 60
Fruits and Vegetables,.....	2,325 20
Expenses of Farm,.....	4,571 16
Fuel,.....	8,747 61
Salaries, .....	6,153 84



Wages and transient labor,.....	20,165 29
Meats,.. ..	9,658 69
Medicines,.....	758 63
Freight, Postage and Telegraph,.....	841 39
Small Groceries,.....	215 04
Soap.....	1,697 97
Sugar and Molasses,.....	4,083 27
Tea and Coffee,.....	3,220 73
Stationery,.....	265 79
Miscellaneous expenses.....	4,191 99
Balance on hand.....	36 48
	<hr/>
	\$110,551 82

## FUND FOR PLUMBER'S WORK.

Received from the State treasury, the amount appropriated by the General Assembly, for plumber's work.....	\$2,000 00
--	------------

Which has been paid as follows, to wit:

Morris, Tasker & Co., bath tubs, pipes and fittings.....	\$1,690 19
Paid for carpenter's work.....	366 75
Great Western Railroad Company, freight,	43 06
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,000 00

## REAR BUILDING FUND.

Received from the State treasury, the amount appropriated by the General Assembly, for the completion of the rear building..	\$9,715 00
Amount transferred, by order of the Board of Trustees, from current expense account to this fund.....	1,043 02
	<hr/>
	\$10,758 02

Which has been paid as follows:

Howard & Thompson, brick work,.....	\$5,422 00
Waddell & Wheeler, carpenter's work....	2,700 00
Wm. Foster, lumber,.....	698 81
Sumner & Wright, lumber,.....	27 54
J. S. & G. S. Russell, lumber.....	60 87
Great Western Railroad Company, freight.	38 64

Illinois Gas-Light and Coke Company, gas fittings.....	360 07	
Alex. Edgmon, brick.....	220 98	
Ellis & Shields, castings.....	105 28	
Carson & Brothers, brick laying....	196 00	
Incidentals, labor, painting and carpenter's work.....	927 83	
	<hr/>	\$10,758 02

## FUND FOR FURNISHING KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY.

Received from the State treasury, the amount appropriated by the General Assembly, to furnish the kitchen and laundry.....	\$2,000 00
--	------------

Which has been paid as follows:

E. B. Blunt, cooking ranges.....	\$575 00	
D. Parker, washing machine.....	508 00	
M. Greenwood, shafting and pullies.....	307 55	
Ellis & Shields, castings.....	152 77	
Walworth & Hubbard, belting....	32 37	
Great Western Railroad Company, for freight.....	152 34	
Stevenson & Thompkins, tinner's work....	15 00	
Painting and carpenter's work.....	147 32	
Balance on hand.....	109 75	
	<hr/>	\$2,000 00

## FUND FOR WATER SUPPLY.

Received from State treasury, the amount appropriated by the General Assembly, for water supply.....	\$10,000 00
--	-------------

Which has been paid, as follows:

George Hibbard, contractor.....	\$8,000 00
E. S. Chesbrough, engineer.....	310 00
Walworth & Hubbard, iron tank.....	270 00
Mathers & Lurten, ground for reservoir,...	450 00
George Long, right of way.....	75 00
Wm. Brison, engineering.....	54 10
Charles Gladding, engineering.....	41 00

D. O'Brien, labor.....	20 00	
Howard & Thompson, brick work.....	43 00	
Great Western Railroad Company, freight,	19 14	
W. S. McPhier, surveying.....	4 00	
James Berdan, drawing deed.....	3 50	
Edward Dangerfield, work on tanks.....	5 62	
J. H. Laboydaux, work on tanks.....	11 25	
Balance on hand.....	693 39	
		<u>\$10,000 00</u>

## FUND FOR REMOVAL OF PRIVIES.

Received from State treasury, the amount appropriated for this fund.....	\$1,600 00
Amount transferred, by order of the Board of Trustees.....	92 62
	<u>\$1,692 62</u>

Which has been paid as follows :

Waddell & Wheeler, carpenter's work....	\$980 00	
Morris, Tasker & Co., fittings.....	222 78	
Howard & Thompson, brick work.....	162 00	
Great Western Railroad Company, freight,	83 48	
M. C. Colyer and others, carpenter's work.	244 36	
		<u>\$1,692 62</u>

## FUND FOR LIGHTNING RODS.

Received the amount appropriated for fur- nishing lightning rods for Hospital.....	\$150 00
Paid Charles Armstrong for rods.....	150 00
	<u>150 00</u>

## FUND FOR INCLOSING PRIVATE GROUNDS.

Received from State treasury, the amount appropriated by the General Assembly, for inclosing private grounds.....	\$750 00	
Amount transferred, by order of the Board of Trustees, from current expense account to this fund.....	760 05	
		<u>\$1,510 05</u>



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Which has been paid, as follows :

Wm. M. Foster, for lumber.....	\$1,255 99	
H. H. Rice and others, for building fence.	254 06	
	<hr/>	\$ 1,510 05

FUND FOR FURNISHING NEW WING.

To balance of this fund on hand, date of last report.....	\$873 31
Balance of appropriation received from State treasury.....	3,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,373 31

Which has been paid as follows :

Parker, Wilder & Co., blankets.....	\$641 75	
Morris, Tasker & Co., fittings.....	218 94	
Wm. M. Foster, lumber.....	149 93	
Ellis & Shields, castings.....	388 25	
Sumner & Wright, lumber.....	75 25	
J. S. & G. S. Russell, lumber.....	66 62	
J. H. W. Higgins, mattresses, etc.....	100 00	
J. Kibbe, carpets.....	373 03	
J. W. Lathrop, carpets.....	182 44	
Great Western Railroad Company, freight,	88 60	
R. B. Dunham, work.....	232 85	
George Motchmon, and others, for carpenter's work.....	1,020 33	
Balance on hand.....	835 32	
	<hr/>	\$4,373 31

Respectfully submitted,

A. McDONALD, *Treasurer.*

Jacksonville, November 29, 1862.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane:*

GENTLEMEN : In incidents peculiar to such an institution as this, the last two years of our experience have been comparatively uneventful ; marked indeed by nothing except that gradual progress which such a permanent enterprise should always be striving to be making toward attainable perfection. Yet, in material improvements, following the action of the Legislature, a large advance strikes the eye on every hand. Needful buildings have been added, for the domestic purposes of the institution, which leave nothing in that direction to be asked ; fixtures, machinery, and furniture, for the easy and economical performance of its labor, have largely multiplied ; its material for household consumption much increased over any former period ; and such additional rules adopted as the maturing age of the institution and the lengthening experience of its control naturally suggest. Although conscious of the defects which no work of human hands can be wholly without, we present it to you and the public as a fair index of that large philanthropy and intelligence which should distinguish a leading American State.

We see nothing further to desire, only, that the

whole five hundred persons—two hundred and fifty of each sex—which the plan of this institution provides for, are not assembled in this goodly edifice, instead of enduring the privations to which we know many of them are subject. But that cannot be till the last remaining wing—commenced several years since, but for the past four years suspended—is finished. Its completion has so long been urged in prosperous times without response, that we forbear its further mention now that the State resources are elsewhere demanded. We only remark that, were the comparatively small amount yet required to finish it, at our command, the State could rest in the assurance that all the more urgent cases of its insane were well provided for, and that this department of State charity in this location would make no further demands till these buildings crumble away in the ages of the future.

The usual statistics of the institution, for the past two years, will be found in the following tables:

TABLE I.

Number of patients in the Hospital, Dec. 1st, 1860.....	231	
Number since admitted.....	386	
		617
Whole number treated .....	.....	
Discharged, recovered.....	165	
"    by order of Trustees.....	57	
"    improved.....	34	
"    informally, by consent of friends.....	19	
Eloped.....	5	
Died.....	35	
Total vacancies created.....	.....	315
Remaining Dec. 1st, 1862.....	.....	302



TABLE II.

*Causes of death in the Hospital since Dec. 1st, 1860.*

Exhaustion from long continued mania.....	8
“ “ acute mania.....	11
Consumption.....	5
Fever.....	2
Paralysis.....	2
Apoplexy.....	1
Epilepsy.....	2
Suicide.....	2
Casualty*.....	1
Total.....	34

\* Death by fall from a window, in effort to escape.

TABLE III.

*Sex and civil condition of patients admitted since Dec. 1st, 1860.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	97	72	169
Married.....	77	107	184
Widowed.....	4	29	33
Total.....	178	208	386

TABLE IV.

*Showing the ages of those admitted since Dec. 1st, 1860.*

Those 20 and less.....	28
Between 20 and 25.....	76
“ 25 and 30.....	68
“ 30 and 40.....	118
“ 40 and 50.....	56
“ 50 and 60.....	35
Those over 60.....	5
Total.....	386

TABLE V.

*Showing supposed exciting causes of insanity in 386 cases admitted since Dec. 1st, 1860.*

Ill health.....	64	Change of life.....	5
Puerperal.....	29	Paralysis.....	4
Vicious indulgences.....	25	Popular delusions.....	3
Domestic trouble.....	23	Injury of head.....	3
Causes connected with existing war	23	Fright.....	3
Religious excitement.....	15	Sun stroke.....	2
Business anxieties.....	15	Hysteria.....	2
Death of friends.....	15	General Paralysis.....	1
Over exertion.....	14	Excessive use of tobacco.....	1
Intemperance.....	13	Excessive lactation.....	1
Disappointed love.....	11	Jealousy.....	1
Epilepsy.....	8	No satisfactory cause given.....	98
Uterine disease.....	7	Total.....	386

TABLE VI.

*Duration of Insanity before admission of the cases received in two years, ending December 1st, 1862.*

One month and less.....	47	Between three and four years ..	17
Between one and two months....	62	“ four and five years....	14
“ two and three months....	32	“ five and ten years.....	18
“ three and six months....	39	“ ten and twenty years..	5
“ six and twelve months..	38	Over twenty years.....	1
“ one and two years.....	64	Duration unknown .....	21
“ two and three years ....	28	Total.....	386

TABLE VII.

*Showing the occupation of patients admitted since Dec. 1st, 1862.*

Domestic Duties.....	200	Photographer.....	1
Farmers.....	99	Railroad Conductor.....	1
Laborers.....	16	Lawyer.....	1
Soldiers.....	14	Brewer.....	1
Merchants.....	8	Shipmaster.....	1
Carpenters.....	6	Inspector.....	1
Students.....	5	Printer.....	1
Teachers.....	3	Mason.....	1
Clergymen.....	3	Machinist.....	1
Saddlers.....	2	Milliner.....	1
Physicians.....	2	Blacksmith.....	1
Tailors.....	2	Butcher.....	1
Millwrights.....	2	Cooper.....	1
Clerks.....	2	Miller.....	1
Painters.....	2	Minors.....	6
Publisher.....	1	Total.....	386

TABLE VIII.

*Showing the nativity of 1727 Patients admitted since the opening of the institution.*

Native birth.	Since Dec. 1, 1860.	Previous to Dec. 1, '60.	Foreign birth.	Since Dec. 1, 1860.	Previous to Dec. 1, '60.
Illinois .....	54	203	Germany .....	47	124
New York .....	45	133	Ireland .....	33	117
Ohio .....	41	113	England .....	19	47
Kentucky .....	26	93	Scotland .....	8	19
Pennsylvania .....	20	87	Canada .....	6	8
Indiana .....	11	41	France .....	2	9
Tennessee .....	10	37	Sweden .....	2	10
Massachusetts .....	11	32	Norway .....	2	3
Virginia .....	4	36	Switzerland .....	3	3
Vermont .....	7	22	Madeira Islands .....	..	2
New Jersey .....	4	19	Russia .....	..	1
North Carolina .....	1	19	West Indies .....	1	1
New Hampshire .....	1	17	Poland .....	..	1
Connecticut .....	9	13	Denmark .....	1	..
Maine .....	4	12			
Maryland .....	3	9	Total foreign birth...	124	345
Missouri .....	3	7	Total native birth...	262	909
Rhode Island .....	2	5	Nativity unknown...	.....	87
Delaware .....	1	5			
Louisiana .....	1	2		386	1341
Wisconsin .....	1	1			
Georgia .....	..	1	Total .....	.....	1727
South Carolina .....	2	1			
Alabama .....	1	1			
	262	909			

At the time of presenting the last Report, the new west wing—finished two years previously—remained vacant for want of an appropriation for its support. The added appropriation of the last Legislature, and the special one for the plumbing work enabled us to commence getting it in readiness immediately after the spring quarterly meeting. We commenced opening it with the earliest warm weather, and the redundant numbers in the older wing and applicants in waiting shortly filled it.



We have now reached our extreme limit in numbers, as at present circumstanced. Although a further accumulation is physically possible, it would be attended with increasing risks and discomforts, which would multiply, in an alarming ratio, with every considerable addition. As recoveries and deaths will, in future, create all the vacancies arising, the great increasing pressure for admission must be satisfied by a more rigid selection from among the applicants, and the free exercise of the law for the discharge of incurables. The idea has sometimes been suggested of establishing, by legislative enactment or otherwise, a period of time beyond which no patient shall remain in the institution. At present, this limit is fixed only in the discretion of those having the power of discharge. The prospect of ultimate recovery, the dangerous character of the subject, and, to a certain degree, the situation in which he or she may be placed at home, are all taken into consideration in suggesting any name to the Board for discharge. Where anything in either of the first two considerations is clear, there is usually little difficulty in doing justice to any question which may arise in the course of this important duty. But, while, with the circumstances in which a patient will be placed after leaving the institution, the Trustees may have, in the abstract, nothing to do, the case is perplexing when it is well known that their return to old scenes and associations of home will be attended by an aggravation of their disease or will be followed by calamitous consequences to those there subject to their presence. The discharge of an incurable man, still in his physical vigor and activity, who will either be consigned to the lock-up

of an alms-house or a cell in the county jail, or else be using his liberty to endanger property, or terrify and annoy neighborhoods, is certainly not a welcome duty. Desirable as it may be to do an even justice to all who need the benefits of the institution, there are almost insuperable objections in the way of establishing an unalterable period of residence. The present method, of making each case the subject of a wise discretion, appears the only feasible one.

The following table shows the period of residence of patients now under treatment:

TABLE IX.

Number whose residence has been eleven years.....	3
" " " ten years.....	5
" " " nine years.....	5
" " " eight years.....	2
" " " seven years.....	8
" " " six years.....	3
" " " five years.....	10
" " " four years.....	17
" " " three years.....	20
" " " two years.....	28
" " " one year.....	56
" " " has been less than one year.....	145
Total number in the Hospital.....	302

## SELECTION OF CASES FOR TREATMENT.

Where, as in this State, the accommodations for the insane must unavoidably be far less than the demand, it becomes important that those cases only be directed to the institution which will reap the most benefit from it. The law of the State very properly excludes from it all "idiotic" persons; leaving the Trustees to define the meaning of that somewhat unsettled term. It also provides that such information shall be preliminary to admission as will disclose the age of the



individual, and the cause of the existing insanity. No persons far advanced in years are admitted. They poorly bear the change from home to a scene so unusual; they are especially liable to accident; and may better find the care and quiet they need by some private fire-side—the most fitting goal for the aged. Those whose mental impairment has followed fits of palsy or epilepsy are only received where the disease occurs in the young, and may yield to medical treatment. These restrictions upon admission are deemed necessary, in accordance with the purpose of the institution as a “Hospital,” and not an “Asylum,” merely.

The general rule may safely be laid down, that all cases of insanity of an acute character—meaning those whose invasion is somewhat sudden—where the case is not a direct attendant on some febrile disease, are always best managed, and insured a favorable result, in an institution like this, than under the most favorable circumstances elsewhere. This truth is now so generally acknowledged in this community that it has never been deemed necessary to enlarge on it in these Reports. Yet, even here some discrimination is necessary. Where there is the least question as to the physical ability of the patient to bear removal to the institution, the advice of some competent medical man should be taken just on the eve of the journey. If this was more generally done, some of those deaths which annually occur here within ten days of arrival, would, possibly, not occur.

But with the larger proportion of cases, where the invasion of the disease is more gradual, the rule above laid down should not be so general. In a former



Report (Dec. 1856) it is stated, that "it by no means follows that the existence of insanity in certain forms implies the necessity or propriety of the removal of the individual so affected from the place of his ordinary residence. An insane hospital bears the same relation to the deranged mind that the splint and bandage do to the fractured limb. It protects it from dangerous extraneous influences, and holds it in a position to admit of the requisite medication. As there are some fractures where neither of these demands exist, so there are many cases of insanity where nature and art may effect a cure without unusual interposition. To an insane person whose domestic attachments remain firm, and whose delusions in no way impair the moral affinity which should exist to those about him, removal to the society and care of strangers is a measure of, at best, questionable expediency."

It cannot be expected that institutions like this will multiply fast enough to keep pace with the rapid increase of our population, even though the ratio of the insane to the whole be no greater than at present. Large as this seems to be, the number of the insane yet unprovided for in the State is now much greater than before its establishment. Consequently, many of the insane must always be with no other provision than that supplied at their home, or in places of common support of less pretension than this. They cannot, therefore, be dismissed from public view by the ready verdict, "send them to the Hospital." One whose only offense may be his motley raiment, or, perhaps, the irregular way by which he supplies the wants nature has created within him, should not, even

if he could, always be thus summarily dismissed from the sympathies of his fellows. And, even, if consigned to the Hospital, he shortly re-appears, from the necessity of the case, again to claim a seat at the father's table. Society has yet a duty to learn toward the lunatic. His state has no kindred to crime, and should be regarded without aversion. He is not a fractional part as dangerous as he even appears. A few kind words, looks of confidence and sympathy, or a seat at the table, will smooth away the most dangerous features worn by any. It is mostly the neglect of society which has made him dangerous, and when this truth is fully learned he will be regarded with far different eyes than at present.

These remarks have their especial application here, where insanity and poverty seem generally allotted as companions, and where the former, when discharged from the temporary care of the State, too often hopelessly bears the burdens of such a companionship. While an institution for the insane is sometimes resorted to where other means, involving, perhaps, more of expense and sacrifice, might be longer tried, there is still a large proportion, even of cases of slow approach, where a commitment to the Hospital comprises literally all that can be affected towards a cure. Where the disease in any way hinges upon the responsibilities, duties, or even enjoyments of home, removal seems the only effective remedy. An animosity toward any one of those to whom the relation should naturally be the reverse, always becomes intensified by time, and is a perpetual bar to improvement while the object of it is in sight. There is probably no form of insanity more dangerous from its



occasional tendencies, than the somewhat common one marked by the delusion that the subject of it is coming to want and starvation. This, too, is seldom cured while the sufferer remains in the society of those whom he conceives are to perish with him. Even a legitimate affection, wholly within the family circle, may become so thoroughly morbid as to demand a separation from the object of it.

It may seem unnecessary to add to the number the class whose disease is kept up by pursuits, studies or gratifications, to which the subject has free access so long as he is master of his own actions. Repeated experience shows that even the best of studies may be pursued with an abstractedness which soon amounts to disease, and must be stopped, even at the expense of personal liberty. Habits of excessive seclusion, especially in young persons, often degenerate into a form of insanity, hopeless in its nature till its cause is broken in upon. The animosities, jealousies, and delusions that take possession of a mind not braced by contact with society are of the most painful and obstinate kind. The society of an insane asylum is a thousand fold better than the unnatural shapes that quickly begin to share the room of the confirmed recluse.

#### DUTIES INVOLVED IN PLACING THE INSANE UNDER TREATMENT.

As a further extension of these remarks is incompatible with the limits of this Report, a few words may be added upon the duties involved in committing any one to the institution.

It must be remembered that the act implies something more than simply placing an individual under



particular medical advice and treatment. It involves a deprivation of personal liberty; an abrogation of the first right of a human being; a denying of his competent agency in all that man was created for. Like the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, it is an absolute seizure of the rights of man, which only the gravest necessities can justify. While the laws of this State are highly wise in the safeguards they throw around this right, as it regards the insane, they cannot afford all the discrimination which even a clear case sometimes requires, or act upon the incidental circumstances that may make a commitment expedient or otherwise. Therefore, before placing any one in the institution, there should be a tolerable unanimity among those called to act, in the advisability of the measure. A division of opinion as to the step, especially in a case not certain to recover, is most unfortunate. It stands in the way of all hope of cure—as the patient is seldom kept ignorant of the facts of the case—and is a rankling irritant ever afterward. In a case not immediately urgent, discuss the idea fully among all those directly interested; examine well as to the value of the change to be made; and when a preponderance of opinion is secured, act decidedly and at once in using the agencies of the law. And when this decision is made, above all things, we implore that there be no deception used toward the one most affected by it. Inform him candidly and without disguise, that, by a common agreement among his best friends, he is to be placed for a while in the Hospital, and, in the majority of instances, the expected opposition will not appear. It is better even that opposition be overcome by the

judicious use of force, than by a fraud, however facile. There is, in the detestation of deception by the insane, something quite preternatural. It outlasts the remembrance of almost any other species of abuse. The complaint is almost daily heard here, "I can forgive them everything else except their deceiving me." Nor is this strange. When everything in themselves is self-deceiving; when reason, imagination, even the outer senses, yield no reliable response; and the afflicted person, bewildered in everything that has hitherto guided him, turns trustingly to those whose mental vision has no cloud, how sharper than a serpent's tooth is the discovery, that, even there, another deception has been added! The following is a literal extract of a letter, brought with a young lady, who stepped smilingly into the Hospital entrance, in the summer of 1861: "Capt. B——, an uncle of Miss B——, leaves with her for your place to-morrow morning. She seems quite delighted with the prospect of 'a trip East.' One of her fancies is that she is on the point of marrying a gentleman who went East a day or two since. Otherwise, it would have been difficult to have her go anywhere." Imagine the shock of the immediately discovered reality.

When these duties have been conscientiously performed, there is still another, not less important, best expressed in the sterling commandment, *Let him alone*. The difficulty in effecting a cure in a patient, whose residence is in sight of the Hospital windows, is often remarked by those having charge of the insane. The human mind is the tenderest texture that passes through the Creative mind. Without the most subtle, precise, and guarded adjustment of treatment, its



wounds are as difficult to heal as the torn filaments of gossamer. The patient whose entire thoughts are strained for a week in expectation of a letter,—with each day a fresh disappointment; stirred and excited at its eventual reception; warping its most commonplace expressions into a totally false and self-injurious meaning; excited again till the means for its answer are supplied; then writing a long and passionate reply, every line of which adds fuel to the fire that dictates it; then feverishly awaiting the mail again; is in a circle of excitements from which any emergence is out of the question. “What does he say about home?” was the late anxious inquiry of a lady, in regard to her son, then fortunately convalescent, “I am happy to say,” was the reply, “that he has never yet said a word on the subject.”

These facts cannot be well understood without considering that insanity, in the majority of instances, either entirely reverses or essentially changes the mind in its manner of receiving impressions. The light, so pleasurable to the healthy eye, becomes an unendurable irritant when thrown upon an inflamed surface. Those emotions that give pleasure to the healthy mind, are even more injurious when the mind is diseased, than is a flash of sunlight upon an inflamed retina.

Another obligation due the insane becomes in force after they have left the institution. There are few persons discharged, after a course of treatment, though pronounced recovered, who are really so in point of fact. In most cases, even of a favorable nature, some weeks or months elapse before the person is found to have got back those nice shades of character which



were natural to him. This period—apt to be one of soreness and irritation—lasts till the individual is able, with perceptions quite restored, to look back with a proper appreciation of his past condition. Notwithstanding the expressions of gratitude and kind feeling with which he left the institution, his mind, on reaching home, becomes wholly engrossed with complaints of his too protracted retention, and perhaps multiplied details of ill-treatment. He affects to believe that he has never been insane at all, and even takes counsel concerning an action for defamation of character and false imprisonment. Of course it is not arguments or remonstrances that are necessary in such a case, but time, simply. A few weeks make all the difference in his views, and he is at length found regarding his experience in a light quite just. A highly reprehensible practice, common among friends, in dealing with such a case, is, to show, in their own defense, the letters received in relation to him, from the institution, during the term of his residence. This, as it amounts to just half an acknowledgment of the justness of his complaint, serves to lengthen out the work of time in bringing him to a right state of feeling. The remark is perfectly safe, and not in the slightest intended as a professional vindication, that in more than nine cases in the ten, where persons lately resident abound in complaints of an institution from which they have been discharged, it will be found that there are in the individual, still existing evidences of mental unsoundness.

TABLE X.

*Showing the number of Admissions from each County.*

COUNTIES.	Prior to Dec 1, 1860.	Since Dec. 1, 1860.	COUNTIES.	Prior to Dec 1, 1860.	Since Dec. 1, 1860.
Alexander .....	2	1	Macoupin .....	25	5
Adams .....	50	10	Moultrie .....	12	2
Bond .....	8	..	Marshall .....	12	5
Brown .....	4	1	Mason .....	4	..
Boone .....	6	6	Madison .....	38	10
Bureau .....	16	7	Montgomery .....	14	4
Cass .....	19	8	Monroe .....	2	2
Clay .....	1	2	Macon .....	10	3
Cook .....	95	38	Menard .....	17	..
Clinton .....	8	3	Mercer .....	6	2
Clark .....	14	..	Marion .....	10	2
Christian .....	7	4	Massac .....	2	..
Coles .....	15	4	McHenry .....	15	5
Carroll .....	3	2	McDonough .....	16	4
Crawford .....	3	1	McLean .....	28	7
Cumberland .....	2	..	Ogle .....	12	6
Champaign .....	3	4	Pyatt .....	3	1
Calhoun .....	2	1	Peoria .....	29	11
Douglas .....	2	2	Perry .....	7	2
De Witt .....	23	8	Pike .....	56	6
Du Page .....	12	1	Putnam .....	8	4
De Kalb .....	7	..	Pope .....	1	..
Edgar .....	8	4	Pulaski .....	3	..
Edwards .....	5	4	Rock Island .....	32	2
Effingham .....	..	4	Randolph .....	8	5
Fulton .....	32	6	Richland .....	2	1
Ford .....	1	1	St. Clair .....	35	2
Fayette .....	5	3	Stevenson .....	9	7
Franklin .....	1	..	Sangamon .....	35	8
Greene .....	17	6	Scott .....	6	2
Grundy .....	6	1	Schuyler .....	19	7
Gallatin .....	7	..	Shelby .....	7	5
Hancock .....	19	6	Stark .....	7	1
Hamilton .....	4	..	Tazewell .....	24	8
Henderson .....	7	..	Union .....	9	..
Henry .....	17	4	Vermillion .....	11	5
Iroquois .....	3	2	Wayne .....	6	2
Jasper .....	2	..	Winnebago .....	19	1
Johnson .....	1	1	Will .....	24	6
Jersey .....	16	4	White .....	10	2
Jefferson .....	6	1	Warren .....	14	3
Jo Daviess .....	16	7	Williamson .....	6	1
Jackson .....	2	..	Wabash .....	3	1
Kane .....	37	9	Washington .....	5	3
Knox .....	19	7	Whitesides .....	5	3
Kankakee .....	3	5	Woodford .....	1	3
Kendall .....	6	2	STATES.		
La Salle .....	28	11	Iowa .....	14	..
Livingston .....	7	2	Missouri .....	1	1
Lake .....	7	4	Wisconsin .....	12	..
Lawrence .....	4	2	Unknown .....	7	..
Lee .....	5	5			
Logan .....	13	5			
Morgan .....	74	17	Total .....	1341	386
					1727



It is unnecessary again to repeat, what has been heretofore sufficiently shown, that no partiality is used in distributing the benefits of the institution among the different counties. If those adjacent to the institution appear to have an undue proportion, it is only because they have presented much the larger number of eligible cases. The number rejected from the vicinity of the institution is much greater than from communities remote.

It is an old suggestion (Report 1857-8) that the community at large and the institution are both wronged in the character of the cases maintained here, in some instances. For illustration: a county may have in the institution just about its fair quota, and sends an application for the admission of another, with the usual representation of facts. It appears that the person applied for may be obviously inadmissible, either from great age, feeble bodily health, or, perhaps, the evidently incurable nature of the disease. The fact of this refusal is used—innocently, without doubt—to discourage other applications of quite a different nature. County officers, being naturally first applied to, for information at least, have it in their power, almost virtually, to select the cases that may be sent. Hence it may easily be, that paupers, of foreign birth, alone represent a county in the Hospital, while tax-paying citizens, at great cost and inconvenience, transport their insane to distant institutions. This misuse of the “children’s bread” can have no remedy save in the fidelity of county officers to the interests of the *bona fide* and substantial citizens.



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THE PRESENT WAR; ITS INFLUENCE IN PRODUCING INSANITY,  
AND ITS FUTURE BEARING ON THE NATIONAL MIND.

The question is daily asked, How far the great fact of the day—the life-or-death struggle on which the all of our civil institutions is now staked—is influencing the public mind in the production of mental disease? It would naturally be supposed that the issues involved, so momentous in the mind of every patriot; the absorbing anxieties pervading so many families; the bereavements that have clad so many households in mourning; so much of personal suffering, in camp, field, and hospital, would assuredly have made itself felt in such an institution as this; that here would lie one of the most delicate pulses at which the tumultuous beating of the great public heart might be accurately touched. Nowhere certainly, in the whole country, has the sentiment of devotion to the common cause been more universal; nowhere has all the strength of families so frequently been risked to the chances of the battle-field as in the community from which this institution draws its subjects. While the result of so much intense feeling in the public mind, and of suffering on the part of individuals, will surprise, from its comparative smallness, there is enough to be gathered from our records to show, pretty exactly, how far, and in what way, the Great Civil War has become an agent in inducing mental disease. The most interesting part of the inquiry is, Whether the sufferings and privations of the field itself, or the sympathies and bereavements of those left at home have contributed most of our results?

A first thought would assign as much of the weight of the common affliction to the latter, at least, as to the former; would apprehend more of danger from the intense sympathies, the dread apprehensions, and the crushing bereavements of the wide circles that remain at their homes, than from the casualties of military service itself. Yet, it is strikingly evident that the reverse is true. The hardships and sufferings of actual warfare have made themselves palpably felt, while the excitements, anxieties, and sometimes overwhelming bereavements, of those whose all has been pledged, have hardly made a trace on our records. It proves that the same devotion which gave fathers, brothers, and sons to the chances of the conflict, has so nerved all hearts to the consequences of the sacrifice, that even the terrible disclosures of the battle-field bulletins have carried few beyond the bounds of temperate grief. Indeed, it may be claimed that the "war excitement"—limiting the phrase to its true meaning—has been healthful in its operation upon the public mind. It is purely an objective, and not a subjective emotion; or, in other words, its influences come upon the individual mind from without, instead of being a feeling generated from within. Hence its great contrast with those gales of popular delusion, such as "Millerism," "Spiritualism," etc., which have wrought such ruin in time past, and whose melancholy wrecks are still found strewn among all our institutions for the insane.

Reduced to a table, this subject solves itself thus:

Soldiers brought from camps, hospitals, etc. ....	14
Friends made insane from sympathy, anxiety, etc. ....	2
Cases produced from war excitement, generally. ....	7
Total. ....	23



Mournful as any tale of mortality or suffering must be, especially, when made necessary by the crimes of others, the true psychologist sees in the above but a small price for the vast invigoration of the American mind which present events are sure to result in provided the contest is not carried to the point of exhaustion. It is a national athleticism on a grand scale—the protracted tournament of a whole people—in which the valetudinarianisms of a long peace, and the enervations of an ultra pacific policy, are to give place to national vigor, and open the dawn of a new national life. We see, if the conditions now indicated do not disappoint us, a fresh infusion into all those streams which make great a national character. We hail our near future as the birth-time of ideas worthy a great people, when science shall take longer strides than ever before, literature receive a now inconceivable impulse, enterprise stretch in all directions its giant arms—when national honor shall be inviolable everywhere, and our country claim her seat among the highest in the councils of the nations. The preparatory school for all this is now open; a school far grander than that which produced our post-revolutionary statesmen, and gave science its triumphs in the discoveries of Fulton, Franklin and Rittenhouse. These anticipations, being based on psychological premises, have the same propriety of expression in these pages that subjects relating to hygiene, and sanitary science may have in the report of a hospital for general disease. As the physician, in his rounds among the sick, becomes an accurate observer of the influences which promote or disturb the public health, so, from a field where the mind diseased has its



largest congregation, the agency of remarkable events on the mental progress of the community may be viewed with some degree of profit.

#### LABOR, AND ITS RESULTS.

The question as to the best means of making available the labor of the insane, is an ever-present one with those having their management. It is urged by the double motives of economy and of a knowledge of the value of employment as a curative measure. Yet, notwithstanding the potency of these motives, it must be confessed that, in this country, a large amount of unused physical vigor always exists in our institutions; and an unfavorable comparison has been made with the different state of things in that respect found in some other civilized countries, where it is known the insane pursue, in institutions, varieties of handicraft labor not here attempted. The experiments that have been made to introduce in this country any, except the simplest kinds of skilled labor, among the secluded insane, have resulted in failure. The manufacture of shoes, hats, packing boxes, and perhaps other articles, has been tried in different institutions, and so far as information extends, abandoned, as a pecuniary loss, with no gain to compensate for the trouble and risk attending their pursuit. The difficulty is, that few are here admitted who have been trained to such employments as could be pursued to advantage, and before their teaching is far advanced they are found well enough to be discharged. Again, it is not in the spirit of our people to render willing service with no other

compensation than a bare subsistence; and there are few, of the insane even, who do not have regard to payment as a necessary sequence to labor for others, while the practice of granting and adjusting payments would be attended with obvious difficulties.

It must be considered that, in foreign institutions, where the success of a system of skilled labor is so much vaunted, those engaged in it look to the institution, where they receive all they can expect to obtain anywhere—a bare subsistence—as a desirable haven, and confine all their aspirations to its limits. Lacking the mental elasticity which characterizes those reared under democratic institutions, they soon settle into a mental level, too low to be reached by the incentives of hope and ambition, and automatically follow, under an unexpensive supervision, those trades to which they have been accustomed. The kind of labor there pursued with a profit would be a bill of expense if attempted here; and mental occupation full as valuable can be otherwise obtained.

There is, in connection with the subject of labor done by the insane, an important consideration, too little dwelt on by those who have treated on the subject. It is, that the appearance of ability to labor, among individuals mentally diseased, is extremely deceptive. A consenting and co-operative will is as essential to the putting forth of exertion as well-strung muscles; and an exhaustion of the former is attended with evils infinitely greater than of the latter. Whoever has seen the insane man attempting to labor, while his knees trembled beneath his weight and his face was dewed with a cold sweat, has witnessed what involves those who permit it in a deep respon



sibility. Yet it must often occur, among those without discernment enough to discover that such symptoms are not merely indications of ordinary fatigue, but the premonitions of a fatal exhaustion.

In everything connected with agricultural and horticultural pursuits, we have, in their season, employment for all to whom it would be advantageous. It is in the cold season, when the transition from the well warmed wards to the cold air without is attended with evils, that we most feel the want of conveniences for in-door labor for male patients. Much of the labor performed by inmates is not susceptible of estimate, and yet counts largely in relieving the cost of maintaining the institution. They assist the engineer, fireman, cooks, baker, and laundryman. They prepare fuel, and keep in order the courts, areas, walks, and roads. Numbers, also, are required in the care of the domestic animals. These pursuits are perennial, and to them are added, in the growing season, the cares of a diversified field and garden tillage. These labors are all spontaneous—no inducements to them being ever used, beyond a moderate solicitation. Labor, probably, presents attractions here greater than at most other places. The conveniences for it are great, the stock of the best kinds, and common duties become almost a pastime, from the pleasing results always before the eye.

Everything that the needle and scissors can do in supplying wants is effectually done. The purchase of a manufactured article of furnishing, or of clothing worn by any inmate, is almost unknown. As many of the female patients as can work under the direction of the seamstress are assembled for labor, each



working day, in the spacious sewing-room. Other sewing circles are also at the same time in operation in the different wards. These means of employment, broken in upon at sufficient intervals by out-door exercise and amusement, prove enough to beguile the passing hours. The purchase of two comfortable carriages, with seats for ten persons, has proved a valuable addition to our means of giving open air exercise. A common omnibus has heretofore been our only pleasure-carriage.

#### RECREATIONS.

The airing courts for patients prove to be all that was anticipated for them. That for the males is in continual use, except in the cold season. The one for females, being yet deficient in shade, will be less available till the trees are further grown. The work of making them in the highest degree attractive by means of shade trees and flowers will be accomplished in time.

In supplying such an institution with a thoroughly complete and diversified system of amusement for those whose mental state requires it, it is perhaps better that one means be added to another in a somewhat progressive order. The primitive and unexpensive apparatus for checkers, dominos, backgammon, chess, and other sedentary games, forms a natural foundation for others involving more expansive means. A good library, pictures, stereoscopes, etc., are soon indispensable; and bowls and billiards are in demand as soon as that class of patients accumulates whose taste leads them to such amusements. The higher order of recreations, comprising lectures,

tableaux, and perhaps dramatic exhibitions are sometimes practicable and very useful as entertainments.

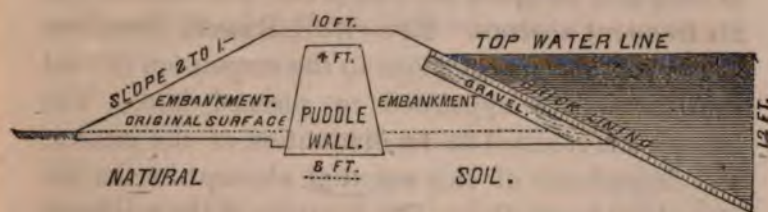
#### WATER SUPPLY.

The great difficulties dwelt on in the last Report, attending an inadequate supply of water for the institution, have been most happily removed, through the timely appropriation of the last Legislature. The plan advised in the engineer's report (submitted in our last) was substantially adopted.\* The water is raised from the creek, about a third of a mile east of the hospital, into a reservoir on the bluff adjacent, by means of a Worthington duplex steam pump. This reservoir is, in the language of the engineer, "circular in form, two hundred and one feet in diameter at the top water line, and one hundred and fifty-two feet at the bottom, with bank ten feet wide, and two feet above top water line, and side slopes two feet horizontal to one perpendicular, giving a depth of twelve and a half feet of water. In the center of the bank there is a puddle wall—that is, a dyke of puddled clay and sand; the inside slope is covered with brick laid on edge, under which there is a foundation of gravel, one foot in thickness, to prevent upheaval by frost." This reservoir is estimated to hold two million five hundred thousand gallons of water—that capacity being deemed necessary on account of occasional drouths. The plan of the reservoir may be seen from the annexed diagram:

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\*In consequence of being overlooked by the printer, this Report did not appear in its proper place, but will be found at the end of the present Biennial Report.





From the reservoir water is conveyed to the Hospital through pipes of earthen-ware—they being found fully sufficient to bear the slight head of water, for most of the distance. At one place it will be found necessary to replace about three hundred feet with iron pipe.

The loss of water by “seepage” through the bed of the reservoir, has been greater than was anticipated. Yet we believe that time, and some pains, will eventually remedy this, and that the experiment will be found a complete success.

It was fortunate, in the distressing emergency in which the institution was placed, that the State possessed among its citizens an individual so skilled in one department of science—that of hydraulics—as to solve all our difficulties at a glance. The amount paid Mr. Chesbrough (three hundred and ten dollars, traveling expenses included,) is another proof that, in any important undertaking, the best advice is found to be the cheapest.

#### CHAPEL EXERCISES.

Regular services have, as heretofore been held in the chapel on Sunday. During the summer of 1861, Rev. Dr. Sturtevant, who had officiated seven years



as chaplain, resigned on account of the necessity of his frequent absence. Rev. W. S. Russell, President of Berean College, previous to the suspension of that institution, was appointed to succeed him. The change has resulted in no diminution of the interest and importance of this essential element in the life of such an institution. The nearness of the residence of the present chaplain enables him to conduct also the daily evening service.

The entire force now engaged in the service of the institution numbers nearly sixty persons. It gives me pleasure to say that a spirit of order and devotion to the interests they are employed to promote is commendably manifest. To Dr. Asa P. Tenney, for three years my able Assistant, this commendation is especially due, for his unwearied devotion to the duties devolving on him.

The close of the eleventh year of the working existence of the institution finds all its space full to overflowing. The unceasing ebb and flood of which it is the center has literally left its daily mark on our history—there being an average of about a daily change. With the continued favor of the State its usefulness has but just commenced, and there seems nothing in the way of a long career of beneficence of the highest order.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW MCFARLAND.

Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, {  
Jacksonville, December 1, 1862. }

## APPENDIX.

### *Farm Products.*

	1861.	1862.		1861.	1862.
Hay.....tons.	80	100	Turnips.....bushels.	203	378
Corn.....bushels.	2,100	3,200	Onions....."	160	123
Corn, (sweet) "	20	30	Tomatoes...."	500	865
Wheat....."	520	814	Beans....."	38	35
Rye....."	330	425	Peas....."	30	45
Oats....."	646	.....	Apples....."	225	175
Potatoes...."	100	365	Strawberries..quarts.	150	840
Potatoes, (s.) "	50	67	Cucumber pickles, bbls.	10	8
Beets....."	550	346	Cabbage.....heads.	5,850	3,500
Carrots....."	1,024	365	Squashes....."	4,470	3,700
Parsnips...."	.....	300	Melons....."	950	2,360

About eighty acres of land have been annually rented, at the rate of three dollars per acre. This has afforded pasturage for all the stock, and the present season there was raised on the same, in addition, the following crops: Potatoes, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two bushels; sweet potatoes, fifteen bushels; white beans, seventeen and a half bushels.

### *Articles Manufactured in the Sewing Department.*

Dresses.....	938	Towels.....	717
Chemises.....	569	Curtains.....	115
Skirts.....	339	Table Cloths.....	65
Pantaloons, pairs.....	499	Toilet Covers.....	40
Coats.....	239	Ottomans.....	35
Vests.....	318	Aprons.....	68
Comforts.....	246	Night Dresses.....	75
Under Beds.....	376	Pairs Drawers.....	85
Bed Covers.....	175	" Socks, knit.....	75
" Vallances.....	85	Carpets, made up.....	8
Pillow Cases.....	824	Collars.....	41
Sheets.....	583	Sacks, for culinary use.....	50
Shirts.....	463	Yards edging, knit.....	250
Handkerchiefs hemmed.....	175	" surgeon's bandage.....	12000

*List of Newspapers received regularly at the Hospital.*


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Press and Tribune,.....	Chicago.
Chicago Journal,.....	"
Christian Times,.....	"
Chicago Medical Journal,.....	"
Chicago Medical Examiner.....	"
Illinois Staats Zeitung,.....	"
Legal Adviser.....	"
State Journal,.....	Springfield.
State Register,.....	"
Jacksonville Journal,.....	Jacksonville.
Jacksonville Sentinel,...	"
Quincy Herald,.....	Quincy.
Joliet Signal,.....	Joliet.
Paris Citizen and Valley Blade.....	Paris.
Rock River Democrat,.....	Rockford.
Freeport Journal,.....	Freeport.
German Anzeiger,.....	"
Weekly Pantagraph,.....	Bloomington.
Ottawa Free Trader,.....	Ottawa.
Illinois Gazette,.....	Lacon.
Eastern Illinoisan,.....	Marshall.
Pike County Democrat,.....	Pittsfield.
Menard Index,.....	Petersburgh.
Randolph County Democrat,.....	Chester.
Mt. Sterling Union,.....	Mount Sterling.
Douglas County Shield,.....	Tuscola.
Missionary Herald,.....	Boston, Mass.
Millennial Harbinger,.....	Bothany, Va.



## REPORT ON WATER SUPPLY.

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By E. S. CHESBROUGH, HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.

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SEWERAGE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,  
*Chicago, Ill., Dec. 20th, 1860.*

*To the Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane:*

GENTLEMEN: At the request of a member of your board, W. H. Brown, Esq., I proceeded to Jacksonville on the 26th ult., and obtained, by conversation with the Superintendent of the Hospital, Dr. McFarland, and from others, and by personal examination, such information as seemed necessary for a preliminary report on a water supply to that institution.

The Hospital, when all the buildings shall be completed, is to be large enough to accommodate five hundred patients, beside the necessary officers and attendants. It is proposed to furnish a supply of one barrel, or thirty gallons of water daily for each patient, making for the whole, fifteen thousand gallons. This would be considered a small supply for any city in the northern States, having water works, and is less than two-fifths the rate of supply to Boston. It cannot therefore be considered extravagant in this

case, especially when the amount necessary to keep the water-closets and drains in proper order is added to the other ordinary wants of such an institution.

The annual cost for obtaining the inadequate supply it has had for two years past, has averaged \$1,192—say \$1,200. The present wells are not sufficient at all seasons for imperative necessities, and, consequently, water must be, sometimes, brought from more distant points. In case of a fire at any time, with the present supply, the building would be in a most exposed condition.

The following modes of supply have been suggested :

AN ARTESIAN WELL, at the Hospital :

A DEEP ORDINARY WELL : then—

STREAMS, OR OTHER SURFACE SOURCES, impounded, pumped up if necessary, and conveyed in pipes to a cistern near the Hospital.

An artesian well, if successful in procuring an abundant supply of suitable water, at a moderate depth, would undoubtedly be the most economical plan of supplying the building that could be adopted.

Of the probability of success, my ignorance of the geology of that region disqualifies me for giving a reliable opinion. My belief is that the prospect of obtaining an abundant supply of water from artesian wells, is never good, unless there is, within a hundred miles, ground considerably higher than that through which the boring is to be made.

A deep ordinary well, like those used for the supply of some towns in England, might be made to supply sufficient water at a moderate cost, compared with the third mode mentioned ; but there an uncer-

tainties about it which nothing but actual experiment could clear up. The depth to which it would be necessary to dig such a well is uncertain ; so are the kinds of earth or rock through which it would pass, and, consequently, its cost ; and so is the continuance of the supply it might at first afford ; for deep wells, as well as shallow ones, sometimes vary much in the amount they yield.

Of the surface sources of supply that presented themselves, the two branches of Mauvaisterre creek appeared to be the only ones within a reasonable distance.

Dunlap's spring, near the head of one branch, it was thought would afford a sufficient supply ; but by actual measurement, about sunrise on the 28th, it yielded only one gallon a minute. It was very cold then, but during the day it thawed, and in the afternoon the yield was four gallons a minute, or a little less than two-fifths of the rate required to supply fifteen thousand gallons a day. Inasmuch as this was not the driest time of the year, it would seem that all reasonable hope of getting a sufficient supply from this source must be given up, unless other springs can be discovered in the same vicinity.

The main branch of the Mauvaisterre appeared to present the only visible source of a sufficient supply. It is at one point only about three thousand six hundred feet from the Hospital, eastward. Ordinarily it affords a much larger amount than would be required, but it is said to be nearly dry in extraordinary seasons, for about three months. By the levelings of Chas. E. Noble, Esq., C. E., the bed of the creek, at this point, is forty-eight feet lower than the ground



just back of the Hospital, and the bluff just west of the creek is fifty-five feet higher than the creek.

It is proposed to build a reservoir on this bluff, with a top water level sixty-two feet above the bed of the creek, and to erect a steam engine and pumps near the creek.

To provide against the dry season, and also against any claim of damages that might be made for taking water from others, when most needed, it is proposed to build a reservoir sufficiently large to hold one hundred and fifty days' or about five month's supply, instead of only three. The safest position for this reservoir, against all contingences, would be in the valley; but the most economical, and most desirable, would be on the bluff. In case it should be found best to make this in the valley, a small one would be necessary on the hill. It is proposed to make the large reservoir circular in form, two hundred and one feet in diameter at top water line, and one hundred and fifty-two at the bottom, with bank six feet wide, and two feet above top water line, and side slopes two feet horizontal to one perpendicular, giving a depth of twelve and a quarter feet of water. In the center of the bank there should be a puddle wall—that is, a dyke of puddled clay and sand; the inside slope should be covered with brick laid on edge, the top and outside slope should be turfed over, and the whole should be surrounded by a substantial fence.

The small reservoir would be needed on the hill, in case the larger one should be made in the valley, to give time for slight repairs and to avoid the necessity of pumping at night, or, in fact, more than once in three days, provided it hold a supply for that time.

It is proposed to raise the water into the reservoir on the bluff, by a Worthington duplex steam-pump, like the one used at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, which is capable of raising two hundred and seventy gallons a minute. At this rate, working day and night, the large reservoir could be filled in less than a week. The pipe from the pumps to the reservoir on the bluff, should be not less than six inches diameter.

From the high reservoir, it is proposed to lay a three inch gas pipe to the cistern back of the Hospital. This, with the ordinary head it could have, would be sufficient to supply the cistern, with double the required quantity, so long as the pipe remained free from rust blisters. How soon these might greatly diminish the capacity of the pipe, would depend upon the character of the metal and of the water. Stone ware pipes, six inches in diameter, carefully laid, would be sufficient to resist the slight pressure they would be subjected to there, and would not cost any more than the iron ones. There is, however, with them, greater uncertainty in making the joints secure.

There should be one or more cisterns at the Hospital, to guard against having the supply cut off, in case of repairs of the pipes or other works being needed, and, above all, in case of fire. For this reason it would be desirable to have the means of storing at least a week's supply.

The estimated cost would be, for the whole work, as follows:



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Large reservoir, \$3,800 ; small one, \$500.....	\$4,300
Steam pumps, boilers, house and stack.....	1,900
Auxiliary engine, pumps and boiler.....	800
300 feet of six inch pipe, and 3,300 feet of three inch pipe.....	1,650
Cistern for a week's supply.....	1,000
Land damages.....	350
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,000
	<hr/>

Should it be found best, after careful consideration, to build the large reservoir on the bluff, where, other things being equal, it is most desirable to have it, at least one thousand and perhaps twelve hundred dollars of the above estimate might be saved; but, as unforeseen contingencies are very apt to occur in a work of this kind, it would not be well to diminish the total amount.

My reason for making an estimate on the above plan, and not on any other, is because it appears to be the most economical one on which a reliable estimate can be made, both as to quantity of water and cost of construction. Further examinations may develop nearer or better sources, or lead to important modifications of the plan adopted in this report.

Before concluding, it may be expected that something will be said about the annual expense of maintaining the proposed works.

As a competent engineer is already employed, and as an average of not more than one hour's attention a day would be required from him, on account of the water works, it would not be necessary to employ another person. One ton of good coal a month would be a liberal allowance for pumping, especially if the large reservoir should be on the bluff, thus avoiding the necessity of firing up not over once a



month, if as often. Oil, tallow, and all ordinary repairs to the works, provided they were properly built, if added to the probable cost of coal, could not be more than one hundred dollars a year. The interest on their estimated cost, at seven per cent., would be seven hundred dollars, thus making an annual saving of four hundred dollars, on the present cost of supplying the institution. If the sum of one hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-five cents were annually invested in seven per cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually, and also invested in the same way, it would produce, at the end of twenty-five years, the sum of ten thousand dollars, thus leaving nearly two hundred and fifty dollars a year to meet extraordinary expenses, besides providing a sum sufficient to build entirely new works at the end of twenty-five years.

I see no reason why the steam pumps and boilers should not last twenty-five years, if properly cared for. The pipes ought to last over fifty years, and the reservoirs and cisterns over one hundred.

Respectfully submitted,

E. S. CHESBROUGH,

*Chief Engineer Sewerage Commissioners.*

## LAWS RELATING TO THE HOSPITAL.

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AN ACT in relation to the State Hospital for the Insane.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the special tax required to be assessed and collected by the act to establish the Illinois Hospital for the Insane, for three years, shall be assessed and collected for one year in addition to the said three years, and the proceeds of the tax for four years shall be applied to the erection of buildings and improvement of grounds Hereafter the Report of the Trustees of said Hospital shall be made on or before the Second Monday of each session of the General Assembly, and the money appropriated shall be paid to the said Trustees, notwithstanding their failure to report on the first day. of the present session of the General Assembly.*

This act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

APPROVED February 3, 1849.

AN ACT to amend the act establishing the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the special tax authorized to be levied and collected for the purpose of creating the "fund for the insane," shall be increased to one third of a mill for the present and succeeding years, until otherwise provided by law, and so much of said fund as may be necessary shall, after the completion of the buildings provided for in the act to which this is an amendment, be used in defraying the expenses of the institution: *Provided,* that not more than one hundred and fifty dollars per annum shall be paid for each State patient.

§ 2. So much of the act to which this is an amendment as requires counties to pay costs and charges attending the treatment of insane paupers, is hereby repealed; and the costs and charges of keeping insane persons residing in this State shall be paid out of the "fund for the insane."

§ 3. The Trustees of said institution shall proceed to finish and furnish rooms in the building for the reception and care of patients, with all reasonable diligence; and for this purpose they may use "the fund for the insane," provided that such use of the fund shall not interfere with the finishing the building under existing contracts.

§ 4. The Trustees are authorized to receive and detain in the institution all residents of this State who may be decided to be insane or distracted, by any court or judge vested with jurisdiction or power to adjudicate upon questions of sanity or insanity; and



the order of such court or judge, or a certified copy thereof, under the seal of court, shall be evidence of [in] all courts and places wherein the right to keep or detain any person or persons shall be called in question.

§ 5. The county courts of the several counties in this State are hereby vested with jurisdiction to hear and determine all questions which may arise in their respective counties, touching the sanity or insanity of persons residing therein, and the possession of a right to property shall not affect the question of jurisdiction; also of all questions which may arise under the provision of chapter fifty of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Idiots and Lunatics." And the said courts and county judges shall and may proceed in the adjudication of all questions arising under the provisions of said chapter, in the same manner and with the like effect as circuit courts or judges thereof.

§ 6. Proceedings had before judges in vacation under the provisions of this act, shall be recorded at the next regular or special term of the court.

§ 7. Whenever any person shall be found to be insane or distracted, before any court or judge, the Sheriff of the county shall be furnished with a certificate by the clerk of the court, if the proceeding was had in court, or by the judge, if such proceeding was had in vacation, stating that in a proceeding had before such court or judge, such person, naming him or her, had been found to be insane or distracted, as the fact may have been, and that such insane or distracted person was thereupon ordered to be conveyed to "The Illinois State Hospital for the Insane;"

which certificate shall constitute the authority of the sheriff, or any other person to whom the same may be delivered, to convey such insane or distracted person to the said Hospital; and also the authority of the Trustees to keep and detain him or her therein.

§ 8. Persons who have heretofore been found or decided to be distracted or insane, may be conveyed to and detained in said Hospital, and a certified copy of the order of court, or judge appointing the conservator, shall authorize the reception and detention of all such persons.

§ 9. The Trustees of the Hospital shall publish a notice in two newspapers published at the seat of government, three months in advance of the time when the building will be prepared for the reception of patients, and a copy of such notice shall be forwarded by mail to the judge and clerk of every county court in the State, on the first publication thereof, the time when patients will be received, and requesting that information will be forwarded to said Board of the names, ages and sex of all insane and distracted persons in the State, with a statement in reference to each—first, of the duration of the disease, dating from the first symptoms; second, the supposed exciting cause of the disease; third, whether or not the disease is hereditary; fourth, whether the patient has made any attempt to commit any violence upon him or herself, or others: upon the publication of which notice and request, all persons having charge of insane or distracted persons, judges and clerks of county and circuit courts, shall, without delay, be furnished the information desired, in respect to all insane and distracted persons known to them;



and one month before the time fixed for the reception of patients, the Trustees shall, with the assistance of the medical Superintendent, make a list of all the names furnished, and select from them the number to be received, having regard to the provisions of the act establishing the Hospital; and notice shall thereupon be given to all persons who have furnished names aforesaid of the persons so selected; and, also, that in case any patient so selected shall not be conveyed to the Hospital within twenty days after the time fixed for the reception thereof, that another or other selections will be made, so that the person or persons not being conveyed as aforesaid will not be received until the further order of the Board.

§ 10. Married women and infants, who in the judgment of the Medical Superintendent are evidently insane or distracted, may be received and detained in the Hospital on the request of the husband, or the woman, or parent, or guardian of the infants, without the evidence of insanity or distraction required in other cases.

§ 11. The expenses of conveying paupers to the Hospital shall be paid by the counties in which they reside, and the expense of carrying others shall be paid by conservators, husbands, parents or guardians; and in no case shall any such expense be paid out of "the fund for the insane."

§ 12. No person, laboring under any contagious or infectious disease, shall be admitted into said Hospital as a patient.

§ 13. In conveying patients to the Hospital for the insane, the sheriff may employ one assistant for each patient, and the compensation to the sheriff



shall be five cents per mile, going and returning, and two dollars per day, computing one day for every thirty-five miles travel, on the usual route of the United States mail, and one half of said amount to the assistant ; which compensation shall be paid by counties, in cases of paupers, and by conservators, husband, parents and guardians, in other cases.

§ 14. Clothing for paupers shall be furnished or paid by the counties in which they resided, and the judge of each county court shall furnish all necessary clothing, at the expense of such counties; and a certificate of the judge, of the purchase of clothing or goods to be made up for the use of patients, shall be received in payment of county revenue the same as county orders.

§ 15. Hereafter the penalties of bonds required of conservators shall be fixed with reference to the value of personal property and rents, and when orders are made for the sale of real estate by courts, additional bonds may be required, with conditions to account for the proceeds of such sales according to law.

§ 16. The Medical Superintendent shall not be required to serve on juries, work on roads, or to attend any court as a witness in a civil suit, but parties desiring his testimony in any case shall be allowed to take and use his deposition ; nor shall he be required to attend as a witness in any criminal case, unless the court before which his testimony may be desired shall upon being satisfied of the materiality of his testimony, require his attendance.

§ 17. All persons employed in the Hospital, whilst so employed, shall be exempt from serving on

juries, working on roads, and in time of peace, from performing military duty.

§ 18. The Biennial Reports of the Trustees, to the General Assembly shall hereafter be printed, under the direction of the Board, before the meeting of the General Assembly, so that said Reports may be placed on the tables of the members during the first week of the session: *Provided*, that not more than one thousand copies shall be printed for the use of the General Assembly, and a like number for the use of the Hospital.

§ 19. If the funds appropriated to defray the expenses of the Hospital for the Insane, for the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one and fifty-two, shall prove insufficient, the governor may, upon being satisfied of the necessity thereof, make an order on the auditor, directing him to issue a warrant on the treasury for a loan, not exceeding five thousand dollars, payable in such sums and at such times as the governor may direct; and whatever amount may be so drawn from the treasury, shall be refunded out of the "fund for the insane," when collected.

APPROVED, February 15, 1851.

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AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane," in force March 1, 1847.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the governor, by and with the advice and consent*



of the senate, to appoint nine Trustees for the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, designating at the time of such appointment, their respective terms of office, with reference to the following classification, to-wit: three of said Trustees shall serve for two years, three for four years, and three for six years, from the time of their appointment and until their successors are chosen and qualified; and at the expiration of their respective terms of office the vacancies shall be filled by appointment for six years, to be made by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The Board organized under the provisions of this act shall have all the powers, act under the same responsibilities, and perform the same duties which are prescribed for the Board of Trustees in the act of which this is an amendment.

§ 2. A Treasurer shall be kept in the service of the Board, who shall also be the Secretary. He shall keep the accounts of the institution and receive and pay out the funds as required by the by-laws. The accounts shall be so kept as to show the receipts and disbursements under appropriate heads, and the kind, quality and cost of every article purchased for the use of the institution; and no individual shall be Secretary or Treasurer of more than one of the State institutions, located at Jacksonville, at the same time.

§ 3. The Trustees shall meet for the transaction of business half yearly, and at such other times as may be found necessary to a proper discharge of their duties, and the traveling and personal expenses incurred in attending the meetings, by those residing out of the county of Morgan, shall be paid out of the funds of the institution, upon orders of the Board.



§ 4. The provision of the law authorizing the Trustees to fill vacancies in the Board are hereby repealed, and vacancies shall hereafter be filled by the governor, as provided for in the act establishing the institution.

§ 5. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be settled with the governor at the end of every three months and at each settlement all the money previously received shall be fully accounted for, and the vouchers for the same filed with the auditor.

§ 6. Before any person shall be committed to the Hospital as a patient, except such as have been heretofore legally decided insane, and married women and infants, who may be received by the request of the husband of the woman or the parent or guardian of the infant, if the Medical Superintendent shall be satisfied that they are insane, some respectable person living in the county in which the person alledged to be insane, resides, shall file with the judge of the county court, a statement, in writing, substantially as follows :

" STATE OF ILLINOIS, ——— County, ss.

" I, the undersigned, hereby state that ——— (naming the person) of the county and State aforesaid, is insane, and that I believe for his (or her) benefit (for the safety of the community) he (or she) ought to be committed to the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane. The facts in his (or her) case can be proven by ——— (naming at least two persons, one of whom shall be a respectable physician.)

" Dated this ——— day of ———, A. D. ——— A. B."

The judge of the county court shall thereupon order the clerk of said court to issue subpoenas for the persons named as witnesses, and such other persons as he may think proper, commanding them to appear

before him at the time and place specified in the subpoena, to testify concerning the facts in the case of the person alledged to be insane. He shall also order subpoenas for six suitable persons to serve as jurors in the case, to be present at the same time and place, at least one of whom shall be a physician.

§ 7. If, after hearing the evidence, the jury shall be satisfied of the truth of the facts set forth in the statement aforesaid, they shall render to the judge the following verdict substantially; a copy of which, certified by the clerk, shall be forwarded to the Superintendent and shall constitute the authority of the Trustees for detaining the patient in the Hospital :

“ STATE OF ILLINOIS, ——— County, ss.

“ We, the undersigned, jurors in the case of ——— (naming the person) alleged to be insane, having heard the evidence in the case, are satisfied that said ——— is insane, and is a fit person to be sent to the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane; that he is a resident of the State of Illinois, and county of ———; that his age is ———; that his disease is of ——— duration; that the cause is supposed to be ——— (or is unknown); that the disease is (or is not) with him hereditary; that he is not (or is) subject to epilepsy, and that he is free from vermin or any infectious disease.” (If the person be a pauper, the fact should be announced in the verdict.)

§ 8. If the person be a pauper, it shall be the duty of the judge of the county court to see that he is furnished with the necessary amount of substantial clothing at the expense of the county, and his successors in office shall be held responsible in their official capacity for keeping him suitably furnished with clothes, while a patient in the Hospital, and for removing him therefrom if required by the Trustees to do so.

§ 9. If the person be not a pauper, then one or



more persons, relatives or friends of the patient, shall upon his admission into the Hospital, become responsible to the Trustees for finding the patient in clothes and removing him when required; and shall execute a bond conditioned as follows, viz:

"Know all men by these presents, that we ——— and ——— of the county of ——— and State of Illinois, are held and firmly bound unto the Trustees of Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, in the sum of one hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

"The condition of this obligation is, that whereas ——— insane person of the county and State aforesaid, has been admitted as a patient into the Illinois State Hospital, for the Insane: now, therefore, if we shall find said patient in suitable and sufficient clothing whilst ——— may remain in said institution, and shall promptly pay for such articles of clothing, as it may be necessary to procure for said ——— at the Hospital, and shall remove ——— from said Hospital when required by the Trustees to do so, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

"Witness our hands and seals, this ——— day of ——— A. D.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]"

§ 10. Upon receiving the application the Superintendent shall advise the clerk whether or not the patient can be received, and if he can be, when. The clerk shall thereupon, in due time [season] for the conveyance of the person to the Hospital by the time appointed, issue his warrant to the sheriff, or any other suitable person, commanding him to arrest such insane person and convey him to the Hospital; and if the clerk shall be satisfied of the necessity, he may authorize an assistant to be employed. Said warrant shall be substantially as follows:

"STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of ———, ss.

"You are hereby commanded forthwith to arrest ——— who has



been declared to be insane, and convey him to the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, (and you are hereby authorized to take to your aid an assistant if deemed necessary,) and of this warrant make due return to this office after its execution. Witness my hand and the seal of the \_\_\_\_\_ county court, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. \_\_\_\_\_.

S. S.

\_\_\_\_\_, Clerk,

County Court \_\_\_\_\_ County."

Upon receiving the patient, the Superintendent shall indorse upon said warrant a receipt as follows :

" Illinois State Hospital for the Insane.

" Received this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. \_\_\_\_\_ the patient named in the within warrant.

" \_\_\_\_\_ Superintendent."

This warrant, with the receipt thereon, shall be returned to the clerk, to be filed by him with the other papers relating to the case : *Provided*, that in all cases the relatives of the insane person shall have a right to convey him to the Hospital in preference to others ; *And provided also*, if he be not found by the jury free from vermin and any infectious disease, it shall not be the duty of the clerk to apply for his admission as before provided, until he be so declared by the certificate of some respectable physician, which certificate shall be forwarded to the Superintendent with the application.

§ 11. The expense of conveying paupers to the Hospital shall be paid by counties in which they reside, and that of others by conservators, husbands parents and guardians, and in no case shall any such expense be paid out of the "funds for the insane."

§ 12. The compensation to the sheriff and his assistant shall be four cents each per mile, going and returning, computing the distance by the usual route of the United States mail, and two dollars

per day for the sheriff, and one dollar per day for his assistant, for each day's necessary absence going to and returning [from] the Hospital.

§ 13. The clothing to be furnished each patient upon being sent to the Hospital shall not be less than the following: For a male, three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest, and two pairs of pantaloons of woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black or dark stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, and a pair of slippers to wear within doors. For a female, in addition to the same quantity of under garments, shoes and stockings, there will be two woolen petticoats or skirts, three good dresses, a cloak or shawl, and a decent bonnet. Unless such clothing be delivered in good order to the Superintendent, he shall not be bound to receive the patient.

§ 14. Any patient may be discharged from the Hospital when, in the judgment of the Trustees, it is necessary. Incurable and harmless cases may be discharged when necessary to make room for recent cases, as ordered by the Trustees.

§ 15. Whenever a patient shall be ordered to be discharged, the Superintendent shall immediately give notice thereof to the county clerk, or to the party or parties responsible in the bond for his or her removal. Said clerk shall immediately upon the reception of the notice, issue his warrant to the sheriff, commanding him to remove the patient and return him or her to the county from which he or she has been taken. If within thirty days after the notice was given the patient be not removed, the Superintendent, if he think it necessary, may return the patient to the



county from which he came, at the expense of the county, in case of a pauper ; and of the party responsible on the bond in other cases ; the amount to be that allowed sheriffs in section thirteen, and recoverable by the Trustees, with costs of suit, by proceedings in any court competent of jurisdiction.

§ 16. Whenever application shall be made for a patient not residing within the State, if the Superintendent shall be of opinion that from the character of the case it is probably curable, and if there be at the time room to spare in the Hospital, the Trustees, in their discretion, may order the patient to be admitted, always taking a satisfactory bond for the maintenance of the patient, the rate of which the Trustees shall fix, requiring two months' pay in advance, and for his or her removal, when required.

§ 17. No idiot shall be admitted into the Hospital, and every such case shall be discharged, the Trustees and Superintendent having a right to decide what cases are idiotic.

§ 18. This act shall be in force from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts coming in conflict with provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED February 12, 1853.

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AN ACT to amend the laws in relation to the public institutions at Jacksonville.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the number of Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane is hereby reduced to six, of whom no two



shall be residents of the same county. The Trustees hereafter appointed, whether to fill vacancies or otherwise, shall be divided into two classes of three each; those composing the first class shall be appointed for four years, and those composing the second class shall be appointed for four years; and the successors of each class shall be appointed for four years.

§ 4. The said Trustees shall each be paid his traveling and personal expenses going to and returning from the meetings of said Board; payments to be made out of the funds of said institution, on order of the Board.

§ 5. No member of said Board shall be employed or appointed in or to any office or place under the authority of the Board; nor shall any member of said Board be directly or indirectly interested in any contract to be made by said Board for any purpose whatever.

§ 6. The office of steward is hereby abolished; and the duties of that office shall be discharged by clerks to be employed by said Board, on the recommendation of the principal; *Provided*, that no such clerk shall be employed unless, in the opinion of the Board, the business of the institution requires the same.

§ 7. The accounts of said institution shall be so kept and reported as to show the kind, quantity, cost and of whom bought, every article purchased for the use thereof.

§ 8. The Biennial Reports required to be made to the Legislature by the Trustees of said institution shall be prepared and printed, under the direction of the Board, so as to furnish printed copies thereof to

the Governor ten days before each regular session of the General Assembly, and to furnish twenty-five copies to each member of the General Assembly during the first week of the session.

§ 9. Appropriations made to or for the said institution shall always be payable upon orders of the Board, on their accounting for money previously received, as now required by law.

§ 11. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

§ 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED Feb. 13, 1857.

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AN ACT making appropriations for the Hospital for the Insane.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane be and they are hereby authorized and required to proceed without delay to complete the building of said institution according to the original plan and design thereof; also to enlarge the building in the rear of the main edifice, and to make such change in the connection of the said buildings as the wants and safety of the institution require; also to provide for heating the halls of the center building and the additional wings authorized to be constructed by this act, and to make such other necessary additions and improvements as may be required to increase the capacity and curative ability of said institution.*



§ 2. The Trustees of said Hospital for the Insane shall let the contract for the erection of the additional buildings provided for by this act to the lowest responsible bidder; and to enable them to execute the provisions of this act, the sum of thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents is hereby appropriated to said institution for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents for the year eighteen hundred and fifty eight, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in such sums and at such times as may be required for use: *Provided, however,* that the Trustees of the Hospital for the Insane for [before] making any contract for additional buildings, shall give notice in the State Register and Journal, of Springfield, the Chicago Times and Chicago Tribune, of Chicago, and the Illinois Sentinel and Morgan Journal, of Jacksonville, for at least six weeks, that sealed proposals will be received for such buildings up to such time, the notice to give description of the kind and extent of the improvements to be made, and all other necessary specifications: *Provided,* that in making additions to the building herein provided for, suitable and effective provisions shall be made for the reception and safe keeping of that class of patients deemed dangerous and denominated homicidal and suicidal, and such patients shall be detained in the institution whether deemed curable or not: *Provided,* the number of such inmates shall at no time exceed fifty.

APPROVED Feb. 16, 1857.



## BY-LAWS, GENERAL RULES, ETC.

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### CHAPTER I.

#### ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. The Board of Trustees shall elect one of their number President, who shall hold his office until the organization of a new Board; they shall also elect a Treasurer, who shall be *ex officio* Secretary, to continue in office, and be subject to removal, at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees. All elections shall be by ballot, unless otherwise ordered. Four of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 2. The President of the Board of Trustees shall preside at all meetings of the Board, shall sign all contracts made by the Trustees, and perform all such executive duties as the Trustees may, from time to time, authorize and direct.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall execute a bond in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, with securities, to be approved by the Board of Trustees, which bond shall be made payable to the ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, and be conditioned for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the money intrusted to him, and the faithful performance of all the duties of his office, as defined by the charter of the Hospital, or any law amendatory thereof, or by any order of the Board of Trustees, and be filed with the President of the Board of Trustees. The Treasurer shall receive, safely keep and

disburse, all moneys belonging to the Hospital, as from time to time directed by the Board of Trustees. He shall make a report in writing at each quarterly meeting of the Trustees, showing, in detail, the receipts and disbursements of money. He shall, at the quarterly meeting preceding the meeting of the Legislature, make a report, showing in detail all the receipts and expenditures of the institution for the two preceding years, exhibiting, under appropriate heads, the aggregate expenditure for every purpose required by law to be specified. As Secretary, the Treasurer shall attend all the meetings of the Board of Trustees, keep a full and true record of their proceedings, and notify by mail each Trustee of the time and place of all regular and special meetings. The Treasurer shall also perform such other duties appropriate to his office as may, from time to time, be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees.

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## CHAPTER II.

### MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

SECTION 1. There shall be, in each year, four regular meetings of the Board of Trustees, to be holden at the Hospital, on the Wednesdays after the first Mondays of December, March, June, and September.

SEC. 2. The President may, at his discretion, call a special meeting at any time; and upon the written application of two Trustees, he shall forthwith call a meeting of the Trustees; but whenever a special meetingshall be called, the business to be acted upon at such special meeting shall be stated in the notice of the meeting given to the Trustees.

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CHAPTER III.

## COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. There shall be a Standing Committee of Finance, consisting of two Trustees, to be appointed by the President, or, if otherwise directed, to be elected by ballot; and, at each quarterly or other meeting, any vacancy in the Committee shall be filled by *pro tempore* appointments by the President. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to audit all accounts and reports touching the receipt and expenditure of money, and to examine into, and report upon, all other matters appropriate to such Committee, referred to them.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Trustees, at each regular meeting, to appoint one of their number to visit the institution once during each of the next succeeding three months. The mode of appointment, until otherwise directed, shall be by selecting the visiting Trustee for each month in the order of the names of the Trustees, alphabetically arranged, until each Trustee shall, in turn, have visited the institution. It shall be the duty of the visiting Trustee to carefully examine into the condition and management of the institution, to advise with the Superintendent, and to report at the next regular meeting of the Trustees any matter noticed by him affecting the efficient, economical and wise management of the Hospital.

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CHAPTER IV.

## GENERAL FINANCE.

SECTION 1. The money appropriated by the Legislature for the ordinary expenses of the institution shall be drawn from the State Treasury as follows: at each regular meeting,



and at such other times as there may be a necessity for drawing money from the State Treasury, the Treasurer, with the aid of the Superintendent, shall, after accounting for the disbursements already made, present an estimate, as much in detail as practicable, of the sum of money needed for expenditure before the next regular meeting of the Trustees, and for what purposes needed; and for the drawing of such sum, or so much thereof as the Trustees may deem necessary, an order shall be made on the State Treasury, to be entered on the records of the Board, in favor of the Treasurer of the Hospital, a certified copy of which order shall be the warrant of the Treasurer to obtain the money from the State Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer, before drawing the money on such warrant, shall file with the State Auditor the proper vouchers for the expenditure of money previously drawn from the State Treasury, as required by law.

SEC. 3. All money appropriated by the Legislature for building, or for any purpose other than the ordinary expenses of the Hospital, shall be drawn by an order of the Board of Trustees, to be entered of record, at some regular or special meeting of the Trustees, directing the payment of the sum of money specified to the Treasurer, or other person named therein; and a certified copy of such order shall be the warrant of the person therein named for drawing such sum from the State Treasury.

SEC. 4. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury except upon the order of the Board of Trustees, entered of record.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall pay no orders on the Treasury except such as are signed by the Superintendent, and are drawn upon the order of the Trustees, entered of record.

SEC. 6. At each quarterly meeting of the Trustees an order shall be drawn in favor of the Superintendent, for such sums as are necessary for the cash expenditures for the current quarter; the expenditure of which sum shall be accounted

for in a written report, with proper vouchers, at the ensuing quarterly meeting.

SEC. 7. The Treasurer, under the direction of the Superintendent, shall collect all sums due from counties or individuals for clothing furnished to patients, or due from other sources, and, at each quarterly meeting, shall report the sums so received from all sources other than the State Treasury.

SEC. 8. At each quarterly meeting of the Trustees, all accounts and reports touching the receipts and expenditures of money shall be referred to the Finance Committee, and, at such meeting, be reported upon in writing.

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## CHAPTER V.

### DOMESTIC FINANCE.

SECTION 1. All contracts for supplies for the Hospital, and all purchases of the same, shall be made under the direction of the Superintendent, who alone will be holden responsible for the faithful execution of this duty.

SEC. 2. All business transactions of the Hospital, where money is to be disbursed, shall be in writing, either by written contract or by a pass-book, properly minuted at the time of any purchase, and the Superintendent shall be able fully to inform the Trustees, at any time, of the financial condition of the institution.

SEC. 3. No account, whose sum shall exceed one dollar, shall be paid unless accompanied by a bill of items, with the date of each purchase. All accounts current against the institution shall be called in quarterly. They shall then be carefully collated with the written contracts or pass-books, and if material errors are discovered in any bill, it shall be returned to the holder for correction. Should it prove correct, the Superintendent shall issue his order on the Treasurer



for its payment, and the bill, properly receipted, shall be numbered to correspond with the order, and filed in the Superintendent's office.

SEC. 4. Before making up the Biennial Report of the institution, the Superintendent shall cause each bill paid during the two years previous to be entered in its proper order of date, in the financial record. Such entry shall be made to exhibit the name of the person to whom such payment is made, its date, and its total amount; and the several items in such account shall be placed under appropriate heads, so as to show, in the summary of expenditures, the amount disbursed for each class of supplies, as minutely as may be required for a clear understanding of the expenditures of the institution.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. The resident officers of the institution shall consist of the Superintendent, Assistant Physicians, Matron, Clerk, and such Supervisors as the wants of the institution may require. They shall reside in the institution, and devote themselves entirely to its interests.

SEC. 2. The Superintendent shall not resign his office without giving three months' notice in writing of such intent to the President of the Board of Trustees, and no subordinate officer shall resign without giving the Superintendent similar notice.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### SUPERINTENDENT.

SECTION 1. The Superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the institution. He shall appoint and exercise



entire official control over all subordinate officers and assistants in its service. He shall prescribe their several duties and see to their faithful performance. Under the direction of the Trustees he shall institute such police regulations as the good order of the Hospital requires; and he shall be responsible to the Trustees for the care of all the buildings, grounds, stock, furniture and fixtures appertaining thereto. He shall have the entire supervision of the patients in their medical, moral and physical treatment. He shall visit them in their wards as frequently as may be necessary to keep himself fully advised of their condition, and to note the progress of each case, and shall give such directions to their Supervisors and attendants as may be essential to meet the ends of their treatment.

SEC. 2. He shall keep himself fully informed in regard to the laws of the State governing the admission of patients, and shall use his powers respecting such admissions in strict conformity thereto, subject only to such modifications as the Trustees may, from time to time, institute.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

SECTION 1. The Assistant Physicians shall prepare and superintend the administration of medicines. They shall visit the wards frequently, and carefully note the condition and progress of individual patients. They shall see that the directions of the Superintendent are faithfully executed, and shall promptly report any cases of neglect or abuse that may come under their cognizance. They shall assist in devising employment and recreations for patients, and endeavor, in every way, to promote their comfort and recovery. They shall keep such records of cases as the Superintendent may direct, and assist him in preparing statistics, conducting cor-

respondence, and such other duties of his office as can properly be deputed.

SEC. 2. In the absence of the Superintendent, the Assistant Physician, who is senior by appointment, shall exercise the duties of his office, unless the Trustees shall otherwise determine.

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## CHAPTER] IX.

### MATRON.

SECTION 1. The Matron, under the general direction of the Superintendent, shall have charge of the domestic concerns of the institution, and an oversight of the female attendants and domestics. She shall be particular in enforcing good order, discipline and faithful performance of duty in her department and shall immediately reprove, or report to the Superintendent, any material departure from rule, or anything censurable in moral deportment.

SEC. 2. The bedding, table linen, napkin and drapery furniture, carpets, table covers, and all similar property of the Hospital, as well as the clothing of female patients, shall be under her care and supervision; and she shall see that it is ample in quantity, and of a kind proper for its designed use.

SEC. 3. She shall make daily inspection of the wards and rooms occupied by female patients, and shall visit the male wards as frequently as will satisfy her of the good order of the beds, table covers, towels and such other furniture as it is her province to supply and superintend.

SEC. 4. The sick among the female patients shall be under her especial care, and she shall see that their wants are often attended to, and shall also see that those in charge of the sick in the male wards are supplied with everything needful for their full comfort. In cases of death, after receiving the



Superintendent's directions, she shall see that the burial preparation is made with scrupulous care and decency.

SEC. 5. She shall spend as much time, as is consistent with general oversight, in the wards of the female division of the Hospital, and shall fully satisfy herself that everything is being done by the attendants possible to promote the comfort and recovery of those confided to them.

## CHAPTER X.

### ATTENDANTS AND ASSISTANTS—GENERAL RULES.

SECTION 1. No person shall engage in the service of the Hospital who is not willing to exercise all his time, talent, and efforts in the discharge of his or her duties. Those employed will learn that character, proper deportment, and faithfulness to duty will alone keep them in the situation in which they are placed. The institution will deal in strict good faith with its employees, and will, as far as practicable, promote their true interests. It will expect, in return, prompt, faithful and self-denying service. Duty will sometimes press hard on those employed; but those over-taxed will not be forgotten when pressing exigencies are over.

SEC. 2. No one can justly take offense when mildly informed by the Superintendent that his or her temperament is better fitted to some other employment; and those thus told will have opportunity to discontinue their service, by a proper notice and withdrawal.

SEC. 3. Persons employed at the Hospital will hold themselves in readiness for duty whenever directed by its officers. While for some hours no active duty may call for their attention, yet, at such times, they cannot hold themselves beyond prompt response should their services be required; and to neglect any labor or duty on the ground that laboring hours are over, or to hesitate, after proper direction, on such pretext,



will stand as an objection to the fitness of the employee for the place he holds.

SEC. 4. No person employed in the care of the patients, or of their clothing, shall at any time leave the institution without the consent of the Superintendent. The Matron may give consent in the case of the female employees. When any person shall have leave of absence, the keys used by such persons in their duties shall be deposited in a case kept for that purpose in the office.

SEC. 5. Persons employed at this institution will remember that their duties are peculiar and confidential; that there is an obvious impropriety in disclosing the names, peculiarities, or acts of its inmates; and that, when abroad, strict silence should be observed regarding the institution, and all its affairs. They should not forget that the most cruel wounds may, by imprudent disclosures, be inflicted on those whose conduct and language, during their misfortune, should be covered with the veil of deepest secrecy. Conversation in regard to the Hospital should be studiously avoided in the many instances in which it will be sought by the idle and mischievous.

SEC. 6. All employed should cultivate a calm and deliberate method of going about their daily duties. Carelessness and precipitation are, of all places, most to be avoided in an institution like this. Loud talking, hurrying up and down stairs, rude forms of address to one another, unsightly styles of dress, &c., are wholly misplaced where every thing should be strictly decorous and orderly. Doors shutting with a spring lock should always be closed with the key. By this means the lock will be spared, and a great amount of unnecessary noise avoided.

SEC. 7. No person will be employed in or about the institution, in any capacity, who is known to be a user of intoxicating drinks, or who engages in gambling, or any other immoral or disreputable practice.

SEC. 8. Those who wish to deserve the confidence of the institution will do well to be careful observers of the Sabbath,

by regular attendance on some place of public worship—those attending on the patients relieving each other by turns, on each alternate Sabbath. Attendance on the regular chapel service is especially enjoined.

SEC. 9. In dealing with patients, the greatest care should be used that they be always treated with unvarying kindness. They should always be addressed in persuasive language—all authoritative expressions being strictly avoided. In the wards, especially, no commands should be used, or calls uttered to a patient from a distance, if possibly to be avoided. All threats, taunts, or other kinds of abuse in language, are expressly prohibited; and no one will be retained in service who habitually indulges therein. A blow, kick, or any other form of physical abuse, inflicted on a patient, will be sufficient reason for the prompt dismissal of the individual so offending.

SEC. 10. When a patient employed out of doors, either in exercise or labor, shall grow excited, he shall immediately be returned to the ward from whence he was taken, and the fact reported at the office.

SEC. 11. When a patient is taken from the wards, for labor or exercise, the person taking such patient out will always be responsible for his or her safe return, unless, by the direction of an officer, such patient is transferred to the charge of some other person.

SEC. 12. The two divisions of the institution shall always be separate to its employees; and no person whose post of duty is exclusively in the one, shall ever be found in the other, unless some express and proper occasion shall demand it.

SEC. 13. Any person who shall encourage, or discover without disclosure, an acquaintance between two patients of opposite sex, will be held highly culpable for such misdemeanor.

SEC. 14. It shall be strictly a duty, on the part of every person employed, to check, so far as possible, all conversation, or allusions, on the part of patients, to subjects of an obscene or improper nature; and false impressions on the



minds of patients respecting their confinement or management should be removed whenever possible. Any person discovering that a patient is devising plans for escape, suicide, or violence to others, should report it to an officer without delay.

SEC. 15. No employee of the institution shall ever engage the services of any patient in the performance of any labor for him or herself without the consent of the Superintendent or Matron; and any permission granted shall extend no further than the single instance specified in the request.

SEC. 16. No person employed shall ever make any bargain with any patient, or accept any gratuity or present from any patient, or his or her friends, without the Superintendent's consent; and any employee will be placed under the severest penalties who shall connive at the escape of a patient, or assist in any clandestine correspondence, or in any way conspire with any patient in acts counter to the purposes of the institution, or the patient's true well-being.

## CHAPTER XI.

### SUPERVISORS AND THEIR ESPECIAL DUTIES.

SECTION 1. Under a full organization of the institution there shall be a Supervisor for each of its two divisions. They shall have, under the direction of the Superintendent, Assistant Physicians and Matron, the oversight of the duties of the attendants. They shall spend their time chiefly in the wards, and shall have general oversight of the clothing of the patients, and the bedding of their respective divisions, as provided under the proper heads in these regulations.

SEC. 2. They shall see that the rules prescribing the duties of attendants towards the patients are faithfully observed; that the patients are well treated, and, in all respects, properly cared for. They shall, in an especial manner, have the oversight of the sick; that watchers are detailed for such



as require it, and that their food is of the proper kind, and their apartments clean and comfortable.

SEC. 3. They shall make frequent inspection of the food prepared for their respective divisions—that it is sufficient in quantity, good in quality, and well cooked and served.

SEC. 4. On the Sabbath they shall see that the patients are ushered into the chapel at the time for service, and will be generally responsible that they are dressed suitably to the occasion.

The duties of a Supervisor require the exercise of peculiar tact and judgment. They are especially enjoined to use impartiality in their dealings with attendants, carefully instructing them in their duties, and making them subjects of complaint only on the best assured grounds. Any attendant who willfully violates the rules, or whose incapacity is obvious, should be reported by the Supervisor of the division to the Superintendent.

## CHAPTER XII.

### ATTENDANTS AND THEIR DUTIES.

SECTION 1. Those employed in the especial care of the patients, as their attendants, should remember that their first duty is to treat them with unvarying kindness, respect and attention. No one is fit for the situation who must place considerations of personal comfort and convenience in opposition to the good of those entrusted to his or her care, or who cannot regard with imperturbable good humor whatever a patient may say or do in personal offense. Feelings of mutual good will can, with few exceptions, be successfully cultivated between attendants and their patients, and strong suspicions may justly be entertained of an attendant's fitness where these are wanting.

SEC. 2. The first effort on the part of an attendant, on receiving a patient in charge, should be to strive to win his or her confidence, however insensible the patient apparently may be to kindly advances. The attendant should never forget that the patient generally enters the ward with the thorough conviction that evil is intended him, and the first show of harshness or force, however slight, will confirm the impression, while kind assurances and manifestations of sympathy quickly disarm him of his false impressions, and the first and great step in the way of cure is begun. The attendant should consider the patient as his honored guest, who comes, tarries for a short season, and goes on his way, to give to the world a good or evil report of his entertainer. Patients should always be greeted, on rising and retiring, with the morning and evening salutation; should always be addressed in courteous language, and never be made subject to any opprobrious epithet or nick-name.

SEC. 3. When a patient manifests opposition to the will of the attendant, in face of some proper request, the point should never give rise to protracted discussion, as opposition may be only increased thereby. Patients will usually yield when mildly informed that they are only asked to comply with a rule binding on all, and that the request is not merely arbitrary. Especial caution in this respect, is needful in the cases of epileptic patients, in whom an apparent willfulness is often the most prominent and troublesome symptom. Whenever continued resistance is anticipated, it is better to yield the point to the patient if the request made is one of no great importance, or else to call in aid from other wards, at the sight of which the patient will usually submit, without further resistance.

SEC. 4. An attendant shall never, under any circumstances, use greater force toward a patient than is sufficient to secure the patient, himself, or others, from the effects of his violence. After he is secluded in his or her room, the Supervisor, or some superior officer, in his absence, should be informed of what has occurred.



SEC. 5. The attendants' place of duty is in the wards with their patients. During day hours, and while the patients are out of their sleeping apartments, they have no business in their own rooms, except for a momentary errand to adjust their own clothing; and any attendant discovered in his or her room engaged in reading, writing, playing on any instrument of music, entertaining visitors, or otherwise off duty, is acting in violation of rule.

SEC. 6. During the evening, after patients have retired, one attendant shall always be present in the ward, or in his own room, in order to discover any disturbance, or minister to any necessity that may arise. Should a patient, after retiring, call for water, as will often be the case, or for any aid within the attendant's power, it should be immediately supplied.

SEC. 7. While attendants are not prohibited from occasionally visiting each other within their divisions, it should never become a habit, and the indulgence is only allowed in view of the spirit of emulation which may thus be encouraged by sometimes inspecting each other's sphere of duty. When it is discovered that the permission is abused, or that visits are being spent in idle conversation, it will be held as a violation of rule. They are not allowed to loiter about the kitchens, work-rooms, offices, or where they have no well-defined and proper business. No attendant shall ever leave the ward without seeing that his associate is aware of his intended absence.

SEC. 8. While on duty during the day, attendants are expected to make the care of the patients, and the patients' clothing and sleeping apartments, the objects of their exclusive attention. All making of dresses, working of embroidery, or any mechanism for the attendant's personal use, is prohibited, unless by the special permission of an officer.

SEC. 9. On rising in the morning, attendants shall see that the patients under their care are properly dressed, washed, and otherwise in good condition to appear at breakfast. The beds shall be made; rooms, halls, dining-rooms,



water-closets, and stairways got into good order by half past nine o'clock, from April to September, inclusively; and by ten o'clock the rest of the year. All soiled bedding, clothing, etc., shall be taken from the building at the earliest possible hour, before it contaminates the air of the ward. A straw bed, once soiled or wet, should be immediately emptied, and the tick sent to the laundry.

SEC. 10. The back-stairway shall be swept daily, and, once each week, well washed—attendants being responsible for the entry adjoining their respective wards—those in the fourth story being also responsible for the entry-way in the fifth. An attendant may be aided by his patients in the performance of these labors, being himself alone responsible for their proper performance.

SEC. 11. Attendants are considered, in this institution, the guardians and companions, but not the "keepers" of the patients. Strictly regarding themselves as such, they shall endeavor that their patients are supplied with books, papers, and all other methods of occupation that the institution affords. They should devise and carry on proper amusements, and strive to keep every patient engaged and interested so far as their condition of mind makes it possible. They should see that patients, during the day, are indulging in no pernicious practices. Those given to solitary habits, especially, must receive especial attention, and, so far as possible, induced to participate in the pursuits and amusements of others. Indolent patients should be occasionally led about the wards, and induced to join in exercise. Those, on the contrary, who are weak, but restless, should be induced to take repose.

SEC. 12. Whenever the weather admits, and suitable employment can be found, it will be an especial object to induce all able-bodied patients to engage in some appropriate labor, and the attendants shall promote that end by encouraging them to it, and going out with them when they can be spared from duty in the wards, and all not so engaged should have exercise by walking out, or riding in the carriage, as circumstances allow.

SEC. 13. Attendants are forbidden to make walking out with their patients a pretext of doing errands or making calls for themselves. They should avoid going to the town whenever the state of the roads and fields allows excursions in other directions. Care should be used that no patient walk out in a company who is likely to become excited; if such an occurrence takes place, he should be taken back at once. Should a patient, when out in company with others, attempt escape, it is better, in most cases, to return to the institution and institute a fresh pursuit from thence, rather than risk an unpleasant struggle. Unless positively known to be dangerous, their escape is better than the use of force, under such circumstances. Patients shall all be in the wards by tea time, and no one shall go out after that time, except for some especial service.

SEC. 14. Attendants shall be especially vigilant that patients do not have in their possession any dangerous implement, matches, or other articles improper for them to have, and strict search shall be made for such, if their existence is suspected.

SEC. 15. No attendant shall ever furnish a patient writing materials without the knowledge and consent of an officer of the institution, or deliver to the post-office, or to any one, any writing of a patient, without similar knowledge and consent.

SEC. 16. On the mornings of Wednesday and Saturday, male patients shall be shaven, so far as their proper appearance demands it, and, at the same time, an inspection should be made that their hair and nails are suitably trimmed, and the person generally in cleanly condition. Once each week, when water is to be obtained, every patient (exceptions only being made by the Superintendent), shall have a tepid bath, and it is highly desirable that the feet be washed, even when general bathing is not possible.



## CHAPTER XIII.

## MEALS.

SECTION 1. In this institution it is always rulable that attendants shall take their food at the same time as the patients do, and whenever practicable, in company with them. This may not always be possible, and departures from so desirable an usage have, consequently, been tolerated.

SEC. 2. Particular care is to be taken that the food, on reaching the dining-rooms, is kept warm till ready to be laid before the patients. Each shall be served with such liberal allowance as shall be for his good, and all waste, gluttony, or improper habits at the table shall be mildly checked by the attendants. Food that may have been handled, or rendered unfit for eating, should be sent back to a receptacle of its own, but whatever is fit to be served in another form should be carefully laid by itself for future consumption.

SEC. 3. Patients are not to be hurried from the tables, but to have full time to eat at their leisure. Habits in eating differ, and all—the old particularly—should have time to protract their eating to full extent. Some very plain food should be kept in the dining-room closets that indulgence be granted between meals to those whose meals may have been interrupted, or to old people, or to convalescent patients, who sometimes require food oftener than under ordinary circumstances.

SEC. 4. After each meal the knives and forks shall be counted before taken away from the table, and lost articles promptly looked up.

SEC. 5. The ward itself is the proper place for patients, and the practice of allowing them to be about the dining-room in common hours, or in attendants' rooms or spaces, should be avoided.

SEC. 6. When fruit is to be had, at reasonable cost, it shall be distributed to all.



## CHAPTER XIV.

## CLOTHING.

SECTION 1. On the arrival of a patient at the institution, whatever clothing is brought shall be committed immediately to the Supervisor of the division to which the patient is sent.

SEC. 2. Under the Supervisor's direction a list shall be taken of it, carefully including, also, what may be upon the patient's person. Money, jewelry, or other valuables, shall be brought to the office for safe keeping, except where their retention by the patient is expressly permitted by the Superintendent.

SEC. 3. A list of the clothing shall be entered in a book kept by each Supervisor for that purpose into which, also, shall be entered whatever may afterwards be received or purchased for the patient's use.

SEC. 4. On the discharge of the patient, the clothing in his or her possession shall be carefully compared with the list, that any losses may be discovered and accounted for, or explained.

SEC. 5. The clothing belonging to patients in each division of the Hospital shall be deposited in a room set apart for the purpose, the key of which shall be in custody of the Supervisor. Clothing required for the daily use of the patients shall be kept in the ward closets.

SEC. 6. At some particular hour of each day the Supervisors shall be in attendance in their respective clothing-rooms, to change or supply such clothing as the wants of patients may require; and attendants are enjoined not to call on the Supervisors for that purpose at any other times, if avoidable.

SEC. 7. When any resident patient is in want of clothing, the fact shall be reported to the Supervisor, who shall receive the instructions of the Superintendent in regard to its pur-

chase or supply. No clothing shall be purchased out of the Hospital if it can be manufactured in the sewing-room.

SEC. 8. All articles of clothing obtained for patients shall be charged on the ward-books, which shall be handed into the office every Saturday noon, and posted into the clerk's book of accounts.

SEC. 9. Attendants shall be careful that the clothing of patients under their charge is adapted to the season, and especially to see that patients are not suffered to go out, either for exercise or labor, without a careful inspection of what is worn. Especial attention at such times must be paid to the covering of the head and the feet; that the hat or bonnet be suited to the weather, and that the shoes are whole and properly tied.

SEC. 10. It will be considered a culpable negligence on the part of the attendant, if his patient is found wearing any article belonging to another.

SEC. 11. All articles worn by patients shall be legibly marked, and the Supervisors are expected to see that the clothing of each patient is devoted to his use, and to the use of no other.

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## CHAPTER XV.

### LAUNDRY WORK.

SECTION 1. On Monday morning of each week all clothing designed for the wash shall be deposited in the assorting rooms. For the male division such duty shall devolve on the attendants, and for the female division the duty shall belong to the laundry-man. The clothing for each ward shall be accompanied by a washing-list, properly made up by the attendants before leaving the ward, and such list shall be kept by the Supervisor till the clothing is again ready to go back to the wards.

SEC. 2. On Saturday one attendant from each ward shall proceed to the assorting room of their respective divisions, and receive the clothing from the drying racks, and place it, each ward by itself, for the Supervisor's inspection. The Supervisor shall compare each parcel with the washing-list, and make his return thereon. Lost articles shall be carefully noted on the list, and, if possible, immediately accounted for. On the return of the clean clothing to the wards, the corrected list shall be taken back, to be in readiness for the next week.

SEC. 3. Articles of clothing belonging to the male division that may require repairs, shall be carried to the sewing-room, immediately on coming from the wash. Similar articles, belonging to the female division, shall be repaired in the wards, whenever it is practicable.

SEC. 4. The pillow-case, and one sheet to each bed in use, shall be changed each week, and the bed-covers as frequently as their strict cleanliness shall require.

SEC. 5. Each patient shall receive, and put on, every Sabbath morning, a full change of under-clothing, and the attendants shall see that no instances of neglect are allowed in this particular.

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## CHAPTER XVI.

### DAY AND NIGHT WATCH.

SECTION 1. The night watchman shall enter on duty at half-past nine o'clock, P. M., at which time the lights in the center building shall be extinguished, excepting only those kept lighted by especial permission, or for the watchman's use.

SEC. 2. His first duty shall be to attend to the security of the door-fastenings and the safe condition of all places where fire has been used during the day.



SEC. 3. All persons entering after his watch commences, all lights kept burning, and any other unusual circumstance, shall be reported to the Superintendent in the morning.

SEC. 4. He shall patrol the halls of the center building, the male wards, and visit the rear building every hour, from the commencement to the close of his watch. Should anything unusual attract his attention, as occurring in any female ward, he shall call the notice of the proper attendant to it.

SEC. 5. He shall visit the sick, when without other watchers, as often as their necessities demand it, and whenever anything is wanted by any male patient, essential to his comfort, he shall patiently supply it, whenever possible. He shall ring the morning bell, and, on the appearance of the porter, his duty ceases.

SEC. 6. The day watch attaches to the duties of the porter, and commences and ends in alternation with that of night-watchman. The heating and lighting of the center building belong to him. He shall see that the windows and doors are kept secured during the day, especially on the approach of high winds and storms. He shall see that visitors about the premises do not transgress rules of propriety by talking with patients at the windows, and that the entrances to the inclosure of the institution are kept shut. He shall keep within sound of the office bell during the day.

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## CHAPTER XVII.

### TIME; AND BELL SIGNALS.

SEC. 1. *Morning Bell.* (Commences with a slow but gradually increasing succession of strokes with the tolling hammer, breaking finally into a full peal—the whole occupying five minutes.) TIME: Four o'clock, A. M., in May, June, July and August; at half past four, A. M., in March, April, September and October; and at half past five o'clock,

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in November, December, January and February. All persons who have duties to perform shall rise in the morning at the ringing of the bell.

SEC. 2. *Breakfast Bell.* (A full peal, lasting for two minutes.) TIME: One hour and a half after the morning bell.

SEC. 3. *Dinner Bell.* (Same as breakfast.) TIME: Noon, the year round.

SEC. 4. *Supper Bell.* (Same as breakfast.) TIME: Six o'clock, the year round.

SEC. 5. *Dinner and Supper Warning.* (Twenty regular tolling strokes.) TIME: At fifteen minutes before dinner and supper. Calls the laborers from the farm, and prepares the tables for meals.

SEC. 6. *Chapel Bell.* (Ten tolling strokes on week days. A full peal Sundays.) TIME: The arrival of the Chaplain.

SEC. 7. *Curfew Bell.* (Reverses the manner of the morning bell.) TIME: Half past nine o'clock, P. M. Night watch duty commences; doors are locked; lights extinguished, and all persons out without leave are reported by the watchman.

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## CONCLUSION.

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NOTE 1. A copy of these rules shall be kept in each attendant's room, and in each employee's dining room; and so often as the Superintendent shall give notice that they are to be read aloud to those in the service of the Hospital, at some appointed place within the institution, it shall be the duty of all to attend, unless especially excused.

NOTE 2. The words "he," and "she," as used in laying down the duties of attendants, are convertible terms—applying in accordance with the obvious sense of the rule.

These By-Laws, Rules and Regulations were adopted by the Board of Trustees of the ILLINOIS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, at their quarterly meeting, holden September, 1857, and are declared to be binding on all persons in the service of the Institution.

Approved,

WM. H. BISSELL, *Gov. of the State.*

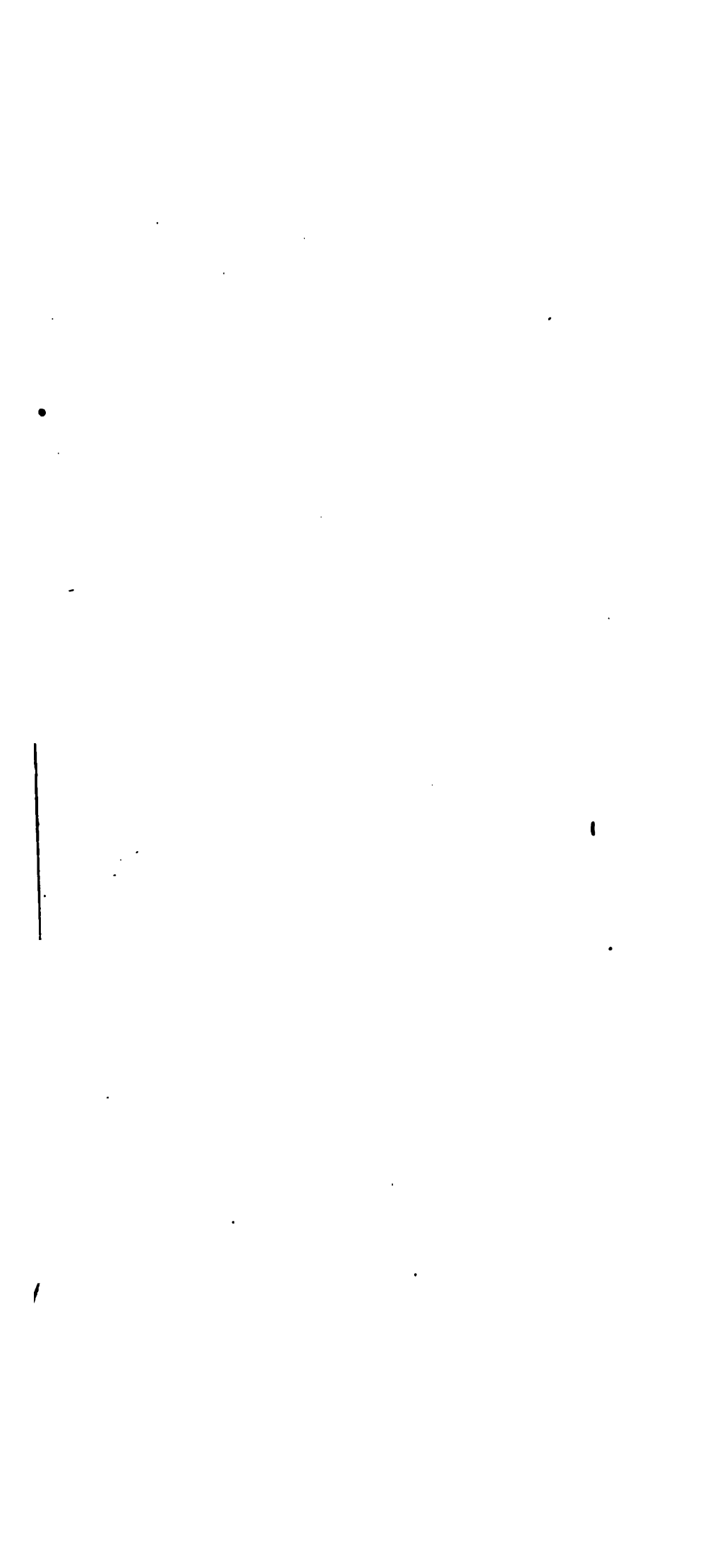


















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